THE MEMORABILIA OF FIFTY YEARS

1877-1927

BY

RT. REV. EDWARD RONDTHALER, D.D., LL.D.

PASTOR OF SALEM CONGREGATION OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

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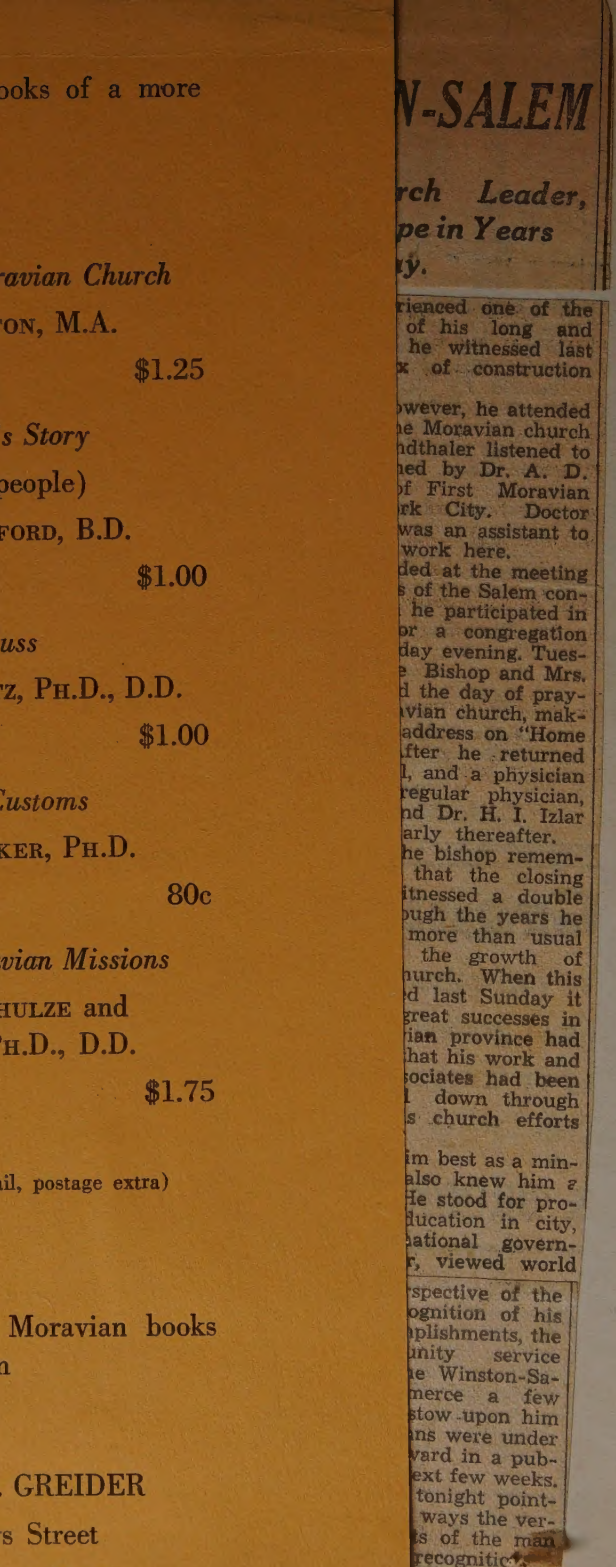
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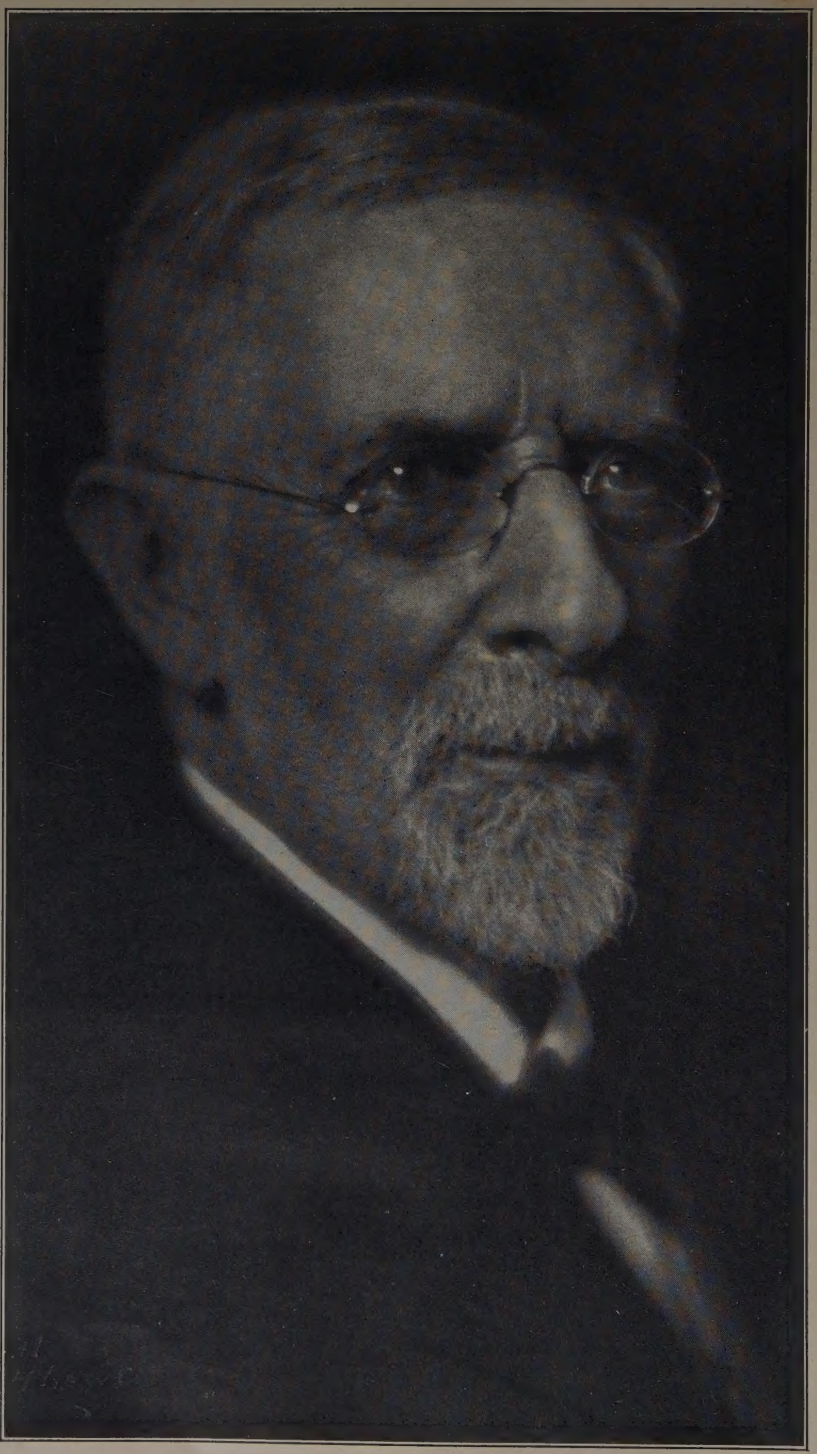

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PASTOR OF SALEM CONGREGATION OF THE MORAVIAN
CHURCH AT WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

1928
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON COMPANY
RALEIGH

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By
ADELAIDE L. FRIES, M.A.
Archivist of the Moravian Church in America
Southern Province

Adelaide L. Fries.

Dedicated

to

My dear Moravian People

and to the many

Friends of other Churches

who have united with them

in making my life-work as

happy as it has been.

God bless you all.

Edward Rondthaler

Affectionately

Bishop Rondthaler

MEMORABILIA

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FOREWORD

Bishop Edward Rondthaler, the completion of whose fifty years of continuous service in the Southern Province of the Moravian Church in America was made the occasion of a happy "Service Jubilee," was born in Schoeneck, Pa., on July 24, 1842. Educated at Nazareth Hall, the Moravian preparatory school for boys at Nazareth, Pa., and in the Moravian Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa., he continued his studies in the University of Erlangen, Germany. In 1864 he returned to America to enter the service of the Moravian Church, of which his father and grandfather before him had been distinguished ministers.

The year 1864-65 was spent as a teacher in Nazareth Hall, following which he was ordained a Deacon of the Moravian Church and was appointed to the pastorate of the congregation at Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1867 he married Miss Mary E. Jacobson, of Bethlehem, Pa., a daughter of Bishop John Christian Jacobson. After six years in Brooklyn, during which time he rebuilt the church and parsonage which had been destroyed by fire, he accepted a call to the First Moravian Church in Philadelphia, Pa. where he continued until 1877.

On October 19, 1877, he arrived in Salem, N. C. with Mrs. Rondthaler and their two children, having accepted the call to the pastorate of the Moravian Church there, succeeding the Rev. Albert L. Oerter. On the Sunday following he entered upon the active service which, under the blessing of God, has been continued for a full half century, during which the one Moravian Church to which he came has become the Home Church surrounded by various other congregations which together with it compose the Salem Congregation of 1927.

His varied and useful service during these fifty years, and the wide recognition accorded him by the Church and by the people of his adopted State, may be judged in part from the following table of dates and events:

1877-1908	Pastor of the Home Moravian Church.
1880	University of North Carolina conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor of Divinity.
1880—	Member of the Provincial Elders Conference of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church.
1884-1888	Principal of Salem Female Academy.

1891 .....Consecrated a Bishop of the Unitas Fratrum or Moravian Church.

1879, 1889, 1899, 1909, 1914 .....Sent as a delegate of the Southern Province to the General Synod of the Moravian Church at Herrnhut, Saxony.

1908 .....Relinquished the pastorate of the Home Church to devote more time to the development of the Salem Congregation as a whole and to the Southern Province.

1922 .....Received Degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina.

Such long record for continuous service is unprecedented in the Moravian Church, and the Bishop's many friends rejoiced in the privilege of signalizing it by the observance of a "Service Jubilee." On Wednesday, Oct. 19th, as the anniversary of their arrival, Bishop and Mrs. Rondthaler were guests of honor at a general Rally of the Woman's Auxiliaries of the Southern Province, the meeting being held in the Rondthaler Memorial Sunday School Building in Salem. On the following Sunday, as the anniversary of his entrance into the pastorate, the various congregations of the Southern Province united with the congregation of the Home Church in the Service Jubilee Lovefeast. In order to accommodate the throngs of members and friends arrangements had been made for duplicate services at two and four o'clock, and at both hours the Home Church was crowded to its utmost capacity. As was proper the services followed the usual form of a Moravian Lovefeast, but in addition letters of greeting were read, short addresses of appreciation and felicitation were made, and the Bishop voiced his joy in his labors for and with his people and gave a word of encouragement for the future. At the four o'clock Lovefeast the following announcement was made concerning the publication of the Memorabilia of Salem Congregation, written by Bishop Rondthaler since his coming in 1877.

BISHOP RONDTHALER—

When you came to Salem in 1877 you found two quite small neighboring towns. You found a people poor and depressed by the trials of the War Between the States and the dread Reconstruction Days, and you found a Moravian congregation whose invested funds had been swept away in the general cataclysm.

For fifty years you have watched the dual community emerge from obscurity to become the largest city in the State; for fifty years you

have led the Moravian membership into a new and more vigorous life; for fifty years you have made annual record of the progress of Nation, State, City and Congregation.

The writing of an annual Memorabilia, or history of the noteworthy events of the year, and the reading of the same at a service on New Year's Eve, is a custom inherited from the founders of Wachovia, but it is doubtful whether ever before fifty such Memorabilia have been written in one place by one man. Known far beyond the bounds of the local Moravian membership because of their interest and charm, these Memorabilia have been eagerly heard and read by many, many people; and now, as a fitting climax to this Jubilee occasion, these Memorabilia are to be printed in book form, so becoming an enduring Memorial of your fifty years of active service in Winston-Salem.

In many ways this will be a unique Memorial, for it will not be confined to one locality but will carry your name and the record of your service throughout the Nation and beyond the seas. Though they were written with no thought of yourself these Memorabilia will become an abiding evidence of your erudition, your leadership, your keen observation, and in years to come many a student of history will turn to them for light on the half century which they so graphically portray.

Presuming that it would meet with your approval we have already obtained the official sanction of the Central Board of Trustees and the Provincial Financial Board, who have given hearty and cordial co-operation and are underwriting the cost of the work.

Arrangements have already been made for the printing of the volume, the manuscripts are all in hand, and work has begun on the copying of the text. Publication will not take place until the early part of 1928, for although you have already written fifty Memorabilia the first one came in less than three months after your arrival in Salem, and it is fitting that the fifty-first should be added to completely cover your fifty years of service.

(Signed by the Publication Committee.)

ADELAIDE L. FRIES.
H. A. PFOHL.
THOS. E. KAPP.
RUFUS A. SHORE.

MEMORABILIA OF 1877

Time, in its rapid course, has ushered us into another year. The volume of 1877 is closed, and another volume, with but one page of it written and the rest white and untouched, lies open before us.

It is a time for thankful acknowledgment, in view of God's sparing mercy, mercy vouchsafed even when we walked on ways that we knew not. It is a time for humble and contrite confession, because of sins and neglects which sadly marred our life record. It is a time for joyous hope and heavenly aspiration, in view of the new opportunities of grace which God is giving us with a new year, and in view of our future home, which is now nearer to us by another full year. Glad as this day has been, the day of which it reminds us will be more joyous still, when God shall make all things new for us in His heavenly Kingdom, undoing every burden, wiping every tear, and causing the cross to give place to the crown.

Let us, on this first evening of the new year,[1] stir each other to the exercise of these several duties of thanksgiving, confession and joyous expectation for the future, by reviewing God's dealings with us, during 1877.

The past year opened with a very heavy cloud overhanging the national sky. The Presidential election of the previous year had led to a disputed result[2] and there was serious danger of anarchy, with its accompanying disturbance of honest industries and perils to the safety of home and individual lives. In the good Providence of God, the solid sense of the nation triumphed over the passions of politicians, and a peaceable outcome was secured, whereby the two great sections of our country have been brought nearer to each other in interests and in sympathies than had been the case for many years.

The harvests during 1877 were very bountiful. It was a year of rich grain crops and abundant fruit. Thus, in the mercy of God, the hard times through which our country is passing have been tempered and

[1] On December 4, 1877, the Board of Elders of Salem Congregation resolved: "That the Memorabilia be read on the first evening of the New Year in a meeting of the congregation, instead of being read on the last evening of the year to a promiscuous audience." Beginning with 1881 the Memorabilia was again read on New Year's Eve, as had formerly been the custom.

[2] After the Presidential election of 1876 the Democrats claimed victory for their candidate, Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, while the Republicans claimed it for Ex-Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio. An "Electoral Commission" canvassed the electoral vote, and decided that Hayes had won by a majority of one.

materially lightened. More is required, however, than good harvests to relieve the financial pressure, more painfully felt elsewhere than with us. It is necessary that as a people we should humble ourselves under the hand of God and seek the old paths of economy and strict honesty, whereby that mutual trust may be restored which lies at the basis of business prosperity.

Our community has again been kindly spared from those wide-spread calamities of fire and storm which have left their destructive traces elsewhere. We have dwelt in comfort and safety. Some, it is true, have had experience of bitter sorrow, and we have more than once had occasion to remember the apostle's injunction which bids us weep with them that weep, yet, in general, the health of our town and immediate vicinity has been very good. It will be perceived, when the personal notices are read, that the Lord's sparing hand has been specially outstretched over our children. During the past year, only one little one was laid to rest in our graveyard, and even that was a child whose remains the sorrowing parents had conveyed hither from a considerable distance.

The services of the Church have been regularly held throughout the year. Few congregations are so highly favored in spiritual things as is the one with which we are connected. It is thoroughly organized, liberally supported and supplied to an unusual degree with the means of grace. Under these circumstances it is well for us always to remember that of those to whom the Lord gives much, He will certainly expect the more.

The present pastor, speaking of the two months and a half since he has entered upon his work, can not help referring to the excellent attendance upon the services. The church has been well filled on Sunday mornings and even more so on Sunday evenings. The prayer meetings on Wednesday night have been so largely attended that for lack of a suitable chapel we have been obliged to meet in the church. The monthly Missionary meetings have thus far numbered about one hundred hearers, to whom we trust, in view of the blessedness of the Foreign Mission cause, many others will be added during the new year. The Young People's Meeting, which will in future be held on Friday afternoons at three o'clock, is a delightful field of labor for the Pastor, wherein he has also been cheered by the presence of many adult friends.

Two things we desire to recommend with regard to the attendance upon divine services. In order that it may be well kept up and even

increased those who love the Lord need constantly to pray for the outpouring of the Spirit of God. He can do far more in filling a church with devout hearers than any man can perform, however popular. And if we pray for the Spirit we should also work in the ways of the Spirit. And one of His ways is that wherein we constantly seek after the lost sheep and after those who are in danger of becoming such. Most especially would we commend the prayer-meetings of 1878 to every one of you. Six days of this world's trial and temptation make a pretty wide stream to be bridged over with a consistent Christian profession. It is a safe thing, therefore, to plant a strong buttress of united prayer in the middle of this rushing stream of worldliness,—and thus help hold the week for the Christian life.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been regularly administered, and numerously attended, both on general and special occasions. And yet there is doubtless room for further improvement. On the 11th of November, which was the Congregational Festival, and a clear, lovely day, two hundred and eighty-four communed in the afternoon and evening. Nearly one hundred and fifty resident members were therefore absent. I mention the fact here, in order gently to remind this or that friend present tonight that they ought not hereafter to forget their Lord's loving command, "This do in remembrance of me," lest the Lord be obliged to forget them also, when He comes in His solemn glory.

The sacrament of holy baptism has also been administered a number of times. The time of the Lord's day at which the baptismal service is now held makes it more or less of a private meeting. This fact is to be regretted. If the baptism of infants is what our Lord holds it to be, the divinely ordered and gracious foundation of our Christian life, then ought the service to be so arranged that the whole Church may view the solemn act of blessing. Therefore the Board of Elders recommends that infant baptisms take place, when parents can make it convenient, on Sunday mornings, in the place of a part or of the whole of the ordinary Litany.

The Choir festivals, with their preparatory meetings, have been regularly observed. This Choir or class arrangement of our Church is one of its special privileges, and is, in our opinion, essential to the welfare of our Zion. Let us then labor together during this year to make the Choirs or classes more and more what they ought to be,—the means of loving, spiritual oversight, one over the other, and mutual covenanting to serve the Lord our Saviour.

The various Societies of the congregation have continued in their accustomed activities. The anniversary Lovefeast of the Young Men's Missionary Society was held on Saturday evening, Jan. 20th, and the address was delivered by Brother Grunert. The Poor Fund Society continued its beneficial work. The Female Missionary Society faithfully made its contributions and the Juvenile Missionary Society was not idle. Those two great union agencies of the American Church, the Bible and the Tract Societies, have likewise stirred up echoes of interest in our midst. Still more important have been the missionary labors which have been performed by members of our Congregation in our immediate neighborhood. The Elm Street Sunday School, under Br. Ebert, has continued its useful work, carrying the Gospel to many children who would otherwise scarcely receive it. The Winston Sunday School has been commenced by Br. Byron Spaugh, and already has a goodly list of scholars. The East Salem School, first conducted by Br. George Bahnson, is now conducted by Br. Henry Fries, and has gathered all the children of a somewhat remote portion of Salem, just beginning to be built up. The Christmas Celebrations at these schools all proved very satisfactory and encouraging. Our own Sunday School, under the Superintendence of Br. James T. Leinbach, has maintained its efficiency. A very important branch of the School has recently been organized through the efforts of Br. John Clewell, who has gathered a large Bible Class of young men.

In referring still farther to the missionary labors in Salem and vicinity, we are glad to notice Br. James Hall's self-denying labors in connection with the Colored Church, and Br. Byron Spaugh's stated preaching in Winston and in East Salem, on alternate Sunday afternoons. The latter preaching place has now been removed to the neat and commodious chapel, which was consecrated by Bishop de Schweinitz on Dec. 16th, in the presence of a large congregation. These missionary efforts have awakened much interest in the congregation and have paved the way for the action of the Home Missionary Society, taken at its anniversary meeting Dec. 13th, to the effect that another missionary be employed and supported by the Society, who shall be engaged in evangelistic work with a special view to the founding of new congregations of the Moravian Church. The subscription list for this new enterprise is in a very favorable condition. Let us pray earnestly that the Lord may give us an open door!

Having thus reviewed the various activities of the Congregation, we shall in the last place refer to the special incidents of the year, in as far as they have not been already mentioned.

The meetings of the Week of Prayer were held as usual, a number of Brethren assisting in the services as did also several ministers from Winston. On Sunday, Jan. 14th, these special services were very appropriately concluded by the Holy Communion, in which several ministers of other churches joined thus testifying to the substantial unity of the Church of Christ.

The Passion and Easter Week proved as at other times a season of spiritual interest and refreshing. On Palm Sunday twelve were confirmed and one baptized. The beautiful order of services throughout the week was regularly observed.

From the 1st to the 4th of May, the Synod of the Southern Province was convened at Salem. Important measures resulted from this gathering.

Meetings of the Church Council were held on May 15th and June 5th, when it was resolved that a Parochial School for boys should be commenced in the place of the Provincial School given up. This school was placed in the charge of the Pastor, as Principal, and a School Board, and Br. Adolphus Lichtenthaeler and Br. John Clewell as teachers. It has greatly prospered already the past months, and the prospect for the future is so good that Br. James Hall has been engaged as a third teacher.

The Congregation Festival on Nov. 11th was an occasion of interest, as the beautiful decoration and the very large attendance showed. The same may be said of the Thanksgiving Festival, when very large congregations gathered morning and evening in the Church, which skilful hands had adorned in a unique and tasteful manner with harvest emblems.

The Christmas celebration is still fresh in our minds, and we are surrounded to-night by the evergreens which have made God's house beautiful during this precious season. Previous to the Christmas week, interesting entertainments were given in the Academy, which has enjoyed a gratifying degree of success during the past months, and where Br. Zorn, formerly of the Jamaican Mission, now fills the place formerly occupied by our esteemed Br. Grunert, and in Sister Pfohl's Infant Class, where the deportment and answers of the children evidenced the experienced diligence of their teacher.

The Christmas services were largely attended and pervaded with a joyous sense of the greatness of our Gift, bestowed in Jesus Christ, our Incarnate God.

It remains to refer to the important change which has taken place in the congregation during the past year. The former and esteemed pastor has ceased from his labors in your midst, and another has taken up the work. Br. Oerter preached his farewell on Sunday, Oct. 14th, and Br. Rondthaler preached his first discourse on Oct. 21st. May the prayers of the Congregation accompany the Brother whom you knew so well, and him also who is now charged with the solemn stewardship of your souls. This is both his hearty desire and that of your Brethren of the Board of Elders.

1878

Another year has swiftly passed away; 1878, which a little while ago seemed so new and young, has filled the measure of its days and been added to the years gone by. In its course it witnessed a variety of events and experiences, glad ones and sad ones. While for some it has been a year but little marked and memorable; for others it has been a period of time, the occurrences of which must ever remain deeply graven on the memory. Whether it has been a notable year or not for you, dear hearer, certain it is that it has brought you nearer to the final salvation, if indeed you shall at last be numbered among the saved ones.

And now we stand together at the beginning of a new year. It is like a little stream, just burst forth from the rocks, with its whole course yet before it. As a streamlet flowing on gathers its tributary waters from either side and grows deeper and wider as it approaches the ocean, so will this new year of 1879 gather to itself accessions of varied experience, its history will grow deeper and fuller until it pours itself into the infinite expanse of a past eternity. Those of us who have known something of the unexpected changes of life can scarce enter a new period of time without some degree of apprehension. Well it is for us if we can lay to heart those words with which we were greeted from this pulpit on this New Year's morning: "Why are ye fearful, Oh ye of little faith?" If we shall, through faith, have Jesus with us, we may travel onward without fear; if we can but recognize His hand in all our experiences, we may await them all, unknown as they now are, with cheerfulness. If they be joyous, His blessing will make these pleasures salutary for us; if they be grievous, His compassionate care will turn them into final good.

And that we may the more entirely listen to His voice, as He cheers us on and bids us not to fear, let us now consider the way in which the faithful Shepherd has led us through the old year. Thus shall we gain confidence for the new.

The past year has been one of peace within our national borders. While the Old World[3] has been profoundly disquieted with rumors of wars, and while great standing armies and vast expenses for military equipment have sadly drained its resources, we, in our favored republic, have enjoyed a season of peace. Like Israel of old, God has caused

[3] England was at the height of the imperialistic movement, under Disraeli; and Russia and the Turks were fighting in the Balkans.

us to dwell alone, and if we will but be heartily at peace among ourselves we have nothing to fear from the political complications which distress other nations of the earth.

Yet have we not as a people been without solemn remindings of our dependence upon the Lord of all the earth for His blessing. The terrible sufferings endured in the south-western part of our country, during the long and weary months wherein the death shadows[4] rested on them, have reminded us of our indebtedness to the Lord for our own health and that of our dear ones. The great financial depression has continued throughout our land, and has caused itself to be more keenly felt among us during the last year than at any previous time; this pressure of hard times is teaching us that the Lord must give prosperity, otherwise the work of man's brain and hand will be in vain.

Nor has the Lord forgotten us. He has again blessed the fields with a fair if not a markedly abundant harvest. He has permitted no one among us to suffer for lack of daily bread. And though, ever and anon, the outbreaks of disease have made us anxious, especially for the children of our community, the Lord has thus far permitted no wide-spread scourge of this sort to afflict us.

The services of the Church have been regularly held throughout the year. It is but right that we should acknowledge the general encouragement which has accompanied them. The Sunday meetings, have, as a rule, been largely attended, and our beautiful sanctuary has seldom failed to be filled with listeners to God's word. The Sunday School work has continued in blessing. In the Home School, under Br. Lineback's care, one hundred and seventy-five scholars are enrolled, with twenty officers and teachers. In the Elm Street School there are ninety-six scholars and fourteen teachers. The East Salem School is under the charge of Br. Henry Fries. During his protracted absence in Europe Br. Oerter[5] kindly took the superintendence. The number of scholars has fluctuated with the accession or removal of families, but the school has fully maintained its hold on the village of East Salem and the vicinity. The West Winston School, superintended in Br. Spaugh's absence by Mr. Ormsbee, numbers fifty scholars and six teachers. The Colored School, under Br. Hall's charge, has enjoyed the faithful labors of several of our members. During the first six months of the year Br. John Clewell conducted a large Young Men's Bible Class. Some months after his removal to New York City this work was undertaken by the Pastor, with much encouragement thus far.

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[4] There was an epidemic of Yellow Fever.

[5] Rev. Albert Oerter remained in Salem for some time between the close of his service as pastor of Salem Congregation and the acceptance of a position in the Northern Province.

The week-night meetings have been continued in their ordinary course. On Wednesday evenings an explanation of the Sunday School lesson has been united with a prayer meeting. Latterly we have been able, on account of the somewhat reduced numbers in attendance, to hold the services in the chapel. While it has been a pleasant and profitable feature of the meeting that we should be gathered in a place where we could be nearer to each other than in the large church, the satisfaction has been somewhat clouded by the evident fact that some of those who were once interested in the week-day study of God's word and prayer have now apparently ceased to be. If any of them are present this evening, will they not receive the affectionate admonition to return to their first love in this respect. The same comment may be made upon the monthly Missionary Prayer-meetings. Doubtless there are special reasons why we can not expect so many, on a Monday evening, as at the regular weekly prayer-meeting, still the weight of our Saviour's command with reference to Gospel preaching among the heathen, and the great honor which has been laid on the Moravian Church, as the leading Missionary Church in the world,—these facts should procure a very much larger attendance on the monthly Prayer-meeting than it at present enjoys.

The Young People's meeting has been held throughout the school year on Friday afternoons at three o'clock. It has indeed been a pleasant sight to see so many young people gathered together with older friends, and your Pastor has esteemed it one of his most fruitful fields of labor, and one from which he surely hopes that either he or those who come after him shall gather many sheaves unto life eternal.

The Sacraments have been duly administered. During the year no less than twenty-five children have been baptized and as baptisms have frequently taken place before the Sunday morning sermon the whole congregation has had the opportunity of witnessing to and being refreshed by this act of God's grace. The Lord's Supper was celebrated at stated intervals. The largest attendance on general communion occasions was three hundred and twenty-eight. (Passion Week.) The smallest attendance was two hundred and eight on last Sunday. The preparatory meetings have been held on Friday evenings, and with the exception of the last one, have been very well attended.

The Societies of the Church have continued their labors in behalf of the Foreign and Home Mission work and also in aid the Poor of the congregation. We may say with thankfulness that these efforts, along with the various collections which have been taken up, have shown a laudable willingness on the part of many to spend and to be

spent in the cause of the Lord. The residence of several theological graduates amongst us has also been a source of blessing and increase of Christian labor. We have already spoken of Br. Clewell's work among the young men. Br. James Hall, in addition to his school duties, has taken charge of the difficult Colored Mission, and has statedly preached at the County Poor House. Br. Byron Spaugh, in the employ of the Home Missionary Society, has made several evangelistic tours in the western part of the State, and in various ways performed missionary labor in our immediate vicinity.

Having thus referred to subjects which could best be treated by being grouped together, let me ask you to accompany me on a brief survey of the more marked events of the last year, according to the order of time in which they occurred.

The sun arose brightly on New Year's morning, 1878, and we were blessed with a mild and beautiful winter's day. The New Year's sermon was preached by Bishop de Schweinitz and was largely attended.

The only spell of severe weather during the last winter came upon us in the first days of January. On Monday, Jan. 7th, the ice houses were filled, and after that day there was no other time in the winter when the needed store could have been obtained.

The Prayer Week services were a real season of refreshing. The large attendance, the fervent spirit, the cordial co-operation of Brethren showed that the Lord was with us.

On Saturday, Jan. 19th, the Young Men's Missionary Society celebrated their annual Lovefeast, when the address was made by Br. A. L. Oerter. It proved to be a very interesting occasion.

Lent means Spring-time, and last year the Lenten period came in a vernal season of unusual loveliness. On the first Sunday in Lent, March 10th, some fruit trees already stood in full blossom, and the Spring commenced in February and continued without frosty backsets until it ripened into the full summer. And as there was a beautiful Spring-time in nature, there was a gracious sense of the Spirit's sweet revivings in the Church. The Confirmation Lectures commenced on March 6th, being held after the Wednesday evening prayer-meeting. Many confirmands were present, and with them a large part of the congregation. It was delightful to perceive the deep interest in the subjects of "Sin," "Justification," "Sanctification," and the "Sacraments," and the "Future State," which engaged us on five successive Wednesday evenings. Still more delightful were the many conversations with those who were seeking their soul's salvation at this time. Now that nearly a year has passed since those happy days, let me ask

you who spoke with me about your soul's welfare, "Is Christ still precious to you as He was then?"

On the evening of March 31st, the Pastor preached the last of eighteen sermons on the times of the prophets Elijah and Elisha. This had been our theme on Sunday evenings throughout the winter, and whether the nights were clear or stormy, the good old Bible story never failed to bring out the people to hear it.

The winter's work was crowned with the Passion and Easter Season. On Palm Sunday, four were baptized and twenty confirmed. The twenty-first could not be present, and was confirmed on Maundy Thursday evening, in the family circle. It was a touching first communion and one which, we trust, will be fulfilled in the case of all those present, in the kingdom of heaven, whither this confirmand has already gone to be. The Passion Week services brought the once suffering and now glorified Saviour very near to us. The broad gleam of light along the eastern sky as the Litany was being read on God's Acre, on Easter morning, was a type of the joy of that day.

On Sunday, April 28th, the Widows' Covenant day was celebrated. Thus the season of Choir-festivals was opened. As they followed in their regular succession, that of the Single Sisters and Older Girls, of the Children, of the Single Brethren and Older Boys, and that of the Married People, it was evident that the Lord was still owning this venerable means of grace in the Brethren's Church.

On Thursday, May 2nd, a number of Sisters met in the Chapel and formed a Mite Society in aid of the Foreign Missions of our Church. It is to be hoped that this plan of giving for the great cause committed to us may, in the new year, be generally adopted throughout the congregation.

On Sunday evening, June 2nd, the Young Men's Bible Class was closed for the season by a meeting in the church. An address was made by Rev. Mr. Johnson of the Winston Presbyterian Church, and it was gratifying to all to see such an interest among the young men.

The closing exercises of the Academy were held on June 19th and 20th. These exercises bore witness to the strenuous efforts which Br. Zorn is making for the success of the institution.

On Thursday, June 27th, an event of rare enjoyment occurred, when in the Academy Pleasure Grounds the presentation of an easy chair was made by the Sunday School to its beloved Superintendent, Br. James Lineback, on the occasion of his jubilee.

For the two last Sundays in June the church services were held in the chapel of the Academy. The repainted and afterward recarpeted church greeted us pleasantly on our return to it in the month of July.

The summer heat was a long time in coming, but when it did arrive it prevailed with unusual continuance and intensity. For a time a cloud of affliction and bereavement rested on a number of our homes, as child after child was called away. While during the previous year no child resident in Salem was taken, during the present year seven have been gathered into the Father's House.

The Boys' School was reopened on Aug. 19th, with an address by the Pastor, who has now taken the active superintendence of the school. The labors of the three teachers, Br. Lichenthaeler, Br. Hall and Br. Kerner, have met with good success, and the prospects for this school, which is essential to the prosperity of Salem, is very encouraging.

In the month of September, the Pastor was surprised by the proffer of a vacation and a generous contribution toward the enjoyment of it. The latter part of September and the first half of October were pleasantly spent in the mountains of Carolina. Meanwhile Br. de Schweinitz kindly took charge of the congregation, as he also did later when the Pastor was called on a sorrowful errand to Pennsylvania. The ministerial Brethren, on these occasions, as at other times, showed their cordial readiness to assist.

An important event in the early part of the autumn was the collection in behalf of the Yellow Fever sufferers. A number of young ladies undertook the canvass of the town, and so thorough was the work, and so general the sympathy, that $300 were raised for this purpose in a few days.

On the 20th and 21st of November the Preparatory Provincial Synod met at Salem. The sessions were of a very fraternal character, and the general outlook in our Province seems to be very encouraging.

On Thanksgiving Day, as on other occasions, the pulpit was beautifully decorated, and the Thanksgiving services were heartily entered into by the large congregation assembled morning and evening. Not only at this time but at various festal seasons the labors of skilful hands and also the efforts of organist and choir have added beauty to the worship of the Lord in the sanctuary.

The Christmas season was preceded by successful examinations and entertainments in our various schools. The Christmas services are still quite fresh in the recollection of all, as is also Br. Oerter's admirable dialogue, so creditably rendered by the scholars of the Sunday School.

And thus we came to the closing service of the year, when in the solemn hours of New Year's Eve the Lord of the Church once more blessed us with the ordinances of His house and with the Gospel word, enabling us to close the year in His name.

In conclusion, as we view the spiritual condition of the whole congregation, we have great cause for thankfulness and encouragement. Many amongst us know Christ as their personal Saviour and evidently cleave to Him. A number of souls have been awakened and converted and others signally refreshed during the year. The Lord has held His hand over us and not allowed the devil to do us any marked hurt. At the same time we have causes of humbling in the sight of our holy God. It has been evident in more than one case that the faith of some professing Christians amongst us has not been strong enough to overcome temptation. Some of our number walk in spiritual neglect and coldness of heart toward Christ, while of some our hearts are disposed to fear that there may have been committed the sin which the apostle (I John, 5:16) declares to be unto death, and beyond the reach of interceding prayer. But though these things grieve us, they should not cast us down utterly, but rather rouse every true believer to more earnest prayer and effort to the end that the lost may be yet found, and what has been driven away may yet be brought back and the wounded souls yet be healed. Therefore, dearly beloved, let us lay before our Saviour the petitions of the well-known hymn:

Let our mutual love be fervent;
Make us prevalent in prayer;
Let each one, esteemed thy servant,
Shun the world's bewitching snare.
Lord revive us:
All our help must come from thee.

1879

"Grace be unto you, and peace, from Him which is, and which was, and which is to come." With this offer of help, comfort and blessing, the Lord greets us, in the daily text of our Church for the first day of the New Year. May we His people and the sheep of His pasture richly experience these divine favors during another period of earthly time. The promises of grace and peace stand unchangeably sure, as does the nature of Him who made these promises, and He is the One who was and who is and who is to come, the unchangeable God and Saviour. If we will but trust and follow our God wholly, we shall in the new year experience that He is faithful who has promised, who also will do it.

It is a matter of interest to survey the course of a completed year, and it is profitable for our souls that we should do this. The record, on the one hand, humbles us, in the view of our shortcomings. On the other hand it encourages us, in the view of the manifold helps and mercies of God. And thus we are the more inclined with humble and thankful faith to hold fast to the hand of Him, "who hath helped us hitherto, and will help us all our journey through."

May we, in some degree, experience this benefit as we now survey together the history of the year 1879, more particularly in its bearings on the life of our congregation.

During the past year our country has enjoyed the blessings of peace throughout its wide borders, marred only by those occasional fierce conflicts with the Indians which remind us of the injustice still done to the original inhabitants of our lands. The year has been marked with the gift of abundant harvests, by means of which our own wants have been plentifully supplied, and the lack of other lands has been made up. A cheering revival has taken place in the business of the country. God's blessing has been evident on the work of the mechanic and the merchant as well as on that of the farmer. Our people are everywhere looking forward, and it would seem with good reason, to better times than were of late years enjoyed. 1880 will bring with it the excitements of another Presidential campaign. They recur too often for the good of the country, and in the hands of professional politicians mar the best interests of the American people. May our solid citizens everywhere be enabled to preserve the real unity of our nation, despite the noise and stir of factions, and what is still better, may the Lord our God watch over those high interests which He has confided to the care of our Republic,

for the sake of which He has thus far preserved unto us our place among the peoples of the earth.

Our Salem community has during the past year again enjoyed the kind protection of Him, without whose keeping, "the watchman waketh but in vain." For the order which it enjoys and for the conveniences which it possesses Salem still holds an honorable place among the towns of our State.

One of these advantages, the supply of water, was fairly tested in the fire which befell our neighbor town on the first day of last month. Although the new water works were put into operation already in July, 1878, the test which they underwent in this recent calamity renders it proper that some description should be given of them here. The water is pumped from a well near the Bath Branch, where a second well has recently been dug, the additional water of which will soon be available. From the pumps at the Branch to the reservoir near the Fogle Mills, the water is conveyed in two-inch pipe, 3550 feet in length. There are three mains laid in our streets; one of six-inch pipe 2860 feet long; one of four-inch pipe, 2550 feet long, and one of three-inch pipe, 2000 feet long. There are twenty-one fire plugs, and about forty consumers. The reservoir is 40 x 60 feet and 11 feet deep, having a capacity of 66,000 gallons. The water-works were erected by a private stock company at the cost of $7,000.

In a town situated like ours, with little of what may be called natural advantages, a very great deal depends upon the intelligent enterprise, the thrift, the steady work and the friendly coöperation of its citizens. Every one can do something, in some way or other, for the upbuilding of the community. This is especially the case with the young men of the town. May they prove the worthy successors of the fathers who built up this favored community on the edge of the primeval wilderness.

The health of Salem has been good during the past twelvemonth, and more especially among our children. Nevertheless, as in all years, some homes have been saddened with bereavement. Children, fathers, aged parents, near relatives, have been taken from us by the hand of death. More particularly must we record the great loss which our Church has met with in the departure of Bishop Emil de Schweinitz on Nov. 3rd of the past year. He had dwelt long in this community; his voice and his prayers had been heard among you for many years. His word and his example were faithfully put forth for the Saviour. We would fain have retained him longer as a father amongst us, but the Lord saw fit to do otherwise.

The services of our Church have been continued with little interruption during the year. From April 24th to September 18th the pastor was absent, attending the General Synod at Herrnhut and engaged upon his European journey. During this time the services were faithfully conducted by Br. L. B. Wurreschke as pastor, and Br. J. T. Zorn as President of the Board of Elders.

There has, as in previous years, been much encouragement in the full attendance of the people upon nearly every form of service in God's house. The Wednesday evening meetings are probably the best criterion of the spiritual condition of the congregation. They are the barometer, which most quickly shows the increase or the decrease of the warmth of love toward the Saviour. In these meetings the Bible passage to be taught to the children on the following Sunday is explained, and latterly a recital of the history of our Brethren's Church has been commenced. With this year a seven years' course of Bible study will be begun. Those who shall commence, continue and in God's Providence complete it will at the end of seven years have been instructed in the leading portions of the whole of God's Word. The attendance on these meetings is still so large that we find it more convenient to meet in the Church than in the Chapel. But many more will be heartily welcome, and will, doubtless, find this mid-week service a real blessing to their souls.

The Sacraments of the Church have been regularly administered. Baptism has generally taken place before the Sunday morning service when the whole congregation has witnessed to the divinely appointed reception of the children into the Church of Christ, and into the special training and guidance of the Holy Spirit. The usual attendance upon the Lord's Supper has taken place. But although the church has been well filled on these tender and edifying occasions, nevertheless there are just a few among us who are forgetful of the commandment of Him whom they once professed as their Saviour, "This do in remembrance of me."

The various Church and Choir Festivals with which our congregational year is so delightfully varied have been duly celebrated. The great Gospel truths which we commemorate on these occasions have been preached; the people have largely attended; and the services of God's house have been made beautiful with choir-song and with flowers and evergreen decoration. The meetings of the Week of Prayer were held from Jan. 6th to 11th. A number of Brethren assisted in them; the

attendance grew as the week went on and it became evident afterward that we had received a blessing. The little prayer meeting which preceded each of the larger meetings gave the unction to these services that arises from united waiting upon the Lord.

On March 16th an ordination took place in the church. After a very earnest discourse by Bishop de Schweinitz on the words, "Our sufficiency is of God," the Brethren Byron Spaugh and James Hall were ordained by him as deacons of the Brethren's Church.

On Palm Sunday, April 6th, six persons were baptized and ten confirmed; and on the following Thursday, three were received into the Congregation. On Easter Sunday, Bishop de Schweinitz, for the last time, read the Litany in the Graveyard, and afterwards preached the Easter sermon, the pastor being too unwell to be out.

On May 16th the seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Salem Female Academy was celebrated. The exercises consisted mainly in musical performances which were very ably rendered.

On October 8th a celebration of the Sunday Schools of Forsyth County was held partly in the church, on account of the unfavorable weather, and partly in the Square. It was a very happy occasion, in which about seventeen hundred children participated.

During the week before Christmas public or private entertainments were given by the various schools in Salem. We were thus sensibly reminded of the great educational advantages which Salem enjoys. May the labors of principals and teachers ever meet with a growing success in the solid education of the many children committed to their charge!

In the Christmas week itself, in addition to the ordinary festive services, the celebration of the Sabbath Schools reminded us of the good work which is being patiently and laboriously wrought, from Sabbath to Sabbath, in this important field. We have four Sunday Schools connected with our congregation, the Home School, Br. James Lineback, Superintendent; the Elm Street School, Br. Eugene Ebert, Superintendent; the West Winston, Mr. Ormsby; and the East Salem, Br. Henry Fries. They are all doing well. The fact that nearly fifty of our Brethren and Sisters are engaged in this work is a very cheering one.

With regard to the spiritual condition of the congregation we may say that, in general, it is encouraging. There is a spirit of learning of the Word of God abroad among our people, as the attendance on the meetings shows. There is, upon the whole, a state of peace amongst

us; good works of kindness and sympathy are frequent; and every now and then the pastor learns that some soul has found the Saviour, or has made joyful progress in grace.

But there are also sore defects. Intemperence on the part of some grieves the Church sorely at times; and in one way or other the spirit of this world shows itself as opposed to the Spirit of Christ. We need at the opening of the New Year, for the converted, and the unconverted, for pastor and for people, a baptism of the Holy Spirit; let us ask and seek and knock together at the door of grace, that the Lord may rain righteousness upon us and make us more fully what we ought to be in His holy sight.

1880

We have entered into another year. God's mercy has spared us to see its beginning and to celebrate it in His house. Well may we join the confession of the Holy Scriptures: "It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not. They are new with every morning; great is thy faithfulness." Heartily may we unite in the following utterance of a grateful soul:

Father of mercies; God of love!
Whose kind compassion still we prove,
Our praise accept, and bless us here,
Now brought to this—another year.

We sing thy goodness all divine,
Whose radiant beams around us shine;
'Tis through thy goodness we appear
Preserved to this—another year.

In the course of the last days I have been looking over the time-stained Memorabilia of the Salem Congregation for 1780,—just one hundred years ago. It was a bitter, cold winter, as the present season bids fair to be. The Revolutionary struggle was still continuing. The alarms of war were drawing nearer to our peaceful settlements in Wachovia. The army of Cornwallis was soon to pass this way on its northern march. The straggling militia bands from the neighboring counties were threatening still more serious mischief to life and property. During the year 1780, Bishop Reichel, of the Unity's Elders' Conference, made his visitation in the South. The Deed for the whole tract of land on which our Brethren were settled had been committed to his charge. On his journey, in the neighborhood of the Potomac, the trunk containing the Deed had been lost. It was the cause of the gravest anxiety, until after some time, through the offer of a liberal reward, the missing trunk was recovered. Our Brethren needed all the support which a correct legal title could afford them. Their conscientious objections to the bearing of arms had exposed them to wide-spread suspicion and evil report. They were paying a triple provincial tax for the privilege of being exempt from military duty. It was only through their persistent faithfulness to their civic duties, and especially through their kindness to sick and wounded soldiers, that the ill-will against them was gradually overcome and acknowledgment made of their

steady loyalty to the laws of the country. During the year 1780 Continental money had become almost worthless. High taxes had to be paid and military requisitions honored. Salt, coffee and sugar were held at unreasonable prices. New material for clothing could not be obtained at all. Notwithstanding the excellent harvest of the year the resources of the congregation were strained to the utmost to meet the demands upon it.

When we compare this record of a hundred years ago with the year just closed we have great reason to be thankful for the contrast. During 1880, the community of Salem has enjoyed its modest share of the general prosperity of the country. The excellent harvest and the revival of business throughout the land have not been without their gratifying effect upon our town. For many years Salem has enjoyed a reputation for the excellence of its arrangements. The past year has witnessed a steady progress in this respect. The most important piece of public work was the building of the new culvert and bridge on New Shallowford Street. Our culverts are now all substantial brick and stone structures, and when we consider the difficult natural location of our town we may congratulate ourselves on the excellent condition of our streets and crossings. The most notable improvement of the year has been the erection of the new cotton factory by Messrs. Fries. It is a substantial brick building, ornamented with a tower. It is one hundred and sixty feet long, seventy-two feet wide and three stories high. It contains one hundred and eighty looms and six thousand spindles.

The improvements made in the immediate neighborhood of the church, especially in the appearance of the Widows' House, have greatly tended to brighten the aspect of our place, and if followed up by private undertakings of a similar character will not fail to have their full degree of influence on the advanced prosperity of our beloved town.

We have reason to be thankful for the preservation accorded to us during the last year from fire or other sources of damage. We rejoice in the condition of our fire department which seems to be adequate to our needs, but at the same time we give our thanks to Him without whose overruling care "the watchman waketh but in vain." We have also been mercifully spared from any great amount of sickness. There has been no epidemic disease of any kind, and over our large children's class the Lord has watched in loving-kindness.

With this brief glance at the condition of our community during the last year we pass on to the consideration of our congregational

life during the same period. Here again we have experienced a degree of mercy and goodness from the Lord of which we do not feel ourselves to be worthy. The services on Lord's days and week-days have been regularly held. The year has, as usual, been brightened with festal occasions and worship of God's house beautified by appropriate solemnities. In this connection I must refer to the acceptable services of our church musicians, and also the willing work of those who have from time to time decorated the church with flowers, evergreens and harvest and other emblems. The labor incurred by these various services is not a slight one; it adds materially to the pleasure and profit of sacred occasions, and deserves to be emphatically mentioned.

Perhaps the best way, however, of getting a correct idea of the congregational life of the last year will be by a view, somewhat in detail, of the occurrences month by month.

New Year's day, 1880, was a beautiful day. The text on which the pastor addressed the congregation in the first sermon was taken from Matt. 6:33: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." The services of the Week of Prayer extended from Monday evening, Jan. 4th, to Saturday evening, Jan. 9th. The weather was unfavorable, but the attendances were better than usual and there was an evident interest felt in the meetings.

On Jan. 19th, the last of a series of fourteen sermons on the life of Abraham was preached. The large attendance of the congregation and of friends throughout the course showed the interest felt in a connected presentation of Biblical history.

On Jan. 20th and 21st an extra Provincial Synod met in Salem, in order to fill the vacancy in the Provincial Elders' Conference occasioned by the departure of Bishop Emil de Schweinitz.

On Sunday, February 1st, two adults were baptized in the church, and the third member of the family, who has since departed this life, was baptized in her home, where the Holy Communion was administered to the newly added members of Christ and a small circle of friends.

On Feb. 21st the annual lovefeast of the Young Men's Missionary Society took place. On this occasion an address was made by our late Br. Byron Spaugh, who on the next day preached with acceptance to the congregation.

On Feb. 23rd, the annual meeting of the Bible Society was held, when we again, as on so many other occasions, missed the presence of our beloved Bishop, the former President of this useful Society.

Easter in 1880 came very early. Palm Sunday, March 22nd, was, however, a lovely day, and we were favored with fine weather until Saturday. On Palm Sunday, five persons were baptized and six confirmed. Among the number were four heads of families. May all who united with the Church of Christ on that day prove faithful to the end of their pilgrimage. On Thursday evening a large congregation commemorated the death of the Lord. Good Friday was a day of deep and tender impression, in view of Calvary. On Saturday evening (Great Sabbath) the weather had sufficiently improved to allow many relatives and friends to deck the graves of their kindred with flowers, according to the beautiful custom of former years. Easter morning, with its strains of solemn music, enabled many to realize the blessedness of our Savior's resurrection, both in the Graveyard and in the later services of the day in the church.

On April 25th, the first of the Class anniversaries, that of the Widows, was celebrated. It was followed on the next Sunday, a lovely day, by the largely attended and edifying festal services for the Single Sisters and Older Girls.

On May 4th, the Annual Meeting of the congregation was held. The heart of the pastor was again saddened by the small attendance. Surely faithfulness to the Master calls for the presence of a larger number of members at the business meetings of the congregation. There may be but little special interest attached to this or that particular meeting, but the fact that it is the business of Christ's Church is, itself, a call for deep interest on the part of those who have solemnly engaged themselves to Him. Br. C. T. Pfohl was re-elected Elder, and the Brn. J. T. Lineback and J. G. Sides were elected Trustees.

On May 6th we received the joyful tidings that the Austrian Imperial Government had recognized our Church in Bohemia and throughout the Empire. May the Lord use this long withheld recognition to the signal upbuilding of our Church in the land of the Fathers.

On May 9th, Dr. J. Henry Smith, of the Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, preached morning and evening, in pursuance of an exchange of pulpits between himself and your pastor, which has proved gratifying to both congregations.

A similar fraternal spirit was exhibited in the supply of the pulpit on May 30th, by two Episcopal ministers, Dr. Marshall of Raleigh, and Dr. Watson of Wilmington.

The middle of June was marked by a series of entertainments given by the various schools in our place. We were again reminded of the

exceptional advantages which Salem enjoys in the matter of good schools. May the Lord continue to lay His blessing on this instrumentality, which, next to the preaching of the Gospel, is of the highest importance for the welfare of the community and the glory of God.

On June 25th the picnic of the Home Sunday School took place on the farm of Mr. Harrison Reed, and proved to be a very enjoyable occasion.

The National Anniversary in 1880 came on a Sunday. It was thankfully commemorated in the services of the morning. At night a union meeting of all the Sunday Schools of Salem and Winston was held, in our church, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Sunday School movement by Robert Raikes of Gloucester, England. It was a very interesting occasion.

During the hottest portion of the summer the services on Sunday evenings were held at half after six o'clock, a change which seemed acceptable to the congregation.

On Aug. 4th and 5th the Sunday School Convention of Forsyth County met in our church. The reports showed a gratifying condition of schools throughout the County. The proceedings were harmonious, and their interest was enhanced by the repetition of a beautiful concert by the Home Sunday School, entitled "Christiana and her Children."

The next weeks were the delightful season of our Class Year. The 13th of August was solemnly celebrated; then came the Festivals of the Children, the Young Men and Older Boys, and the Married Choir. Doubtless these anniversaries are blessed if not to all at least to many, and make the covenant duties of each class in the congregation to be more clearly recognized.

In the midst of this festal joy, our hearts were saddened by the loss of our young Brother, Byron Spaugh. After a brief ministry which promised great usefulness for future years, the Lord showed us that His thoughts were not our thoughts, and on the Children's Festival, Aug. 22nd, we, with grieving hearts, laid the mortal remains of our Brother to their last resting place.

On Aug. 28th, the new Church Band, which is worthily taking the place of its faithful predecessors, a part of the Church Choir and a number of our people assisted in the celebration of the Hope Centennial; an interesting occasion, attended by nearly two thousand people.

During the greater part of the month of October the pastor was absent on a vacation trip, suggested by the Elders, and aided by the quiet kindness of friends in the congregation. During his absence Br.

Wurreschke, with the assistance of several other Brethren, faithfully filled his place.

On Nov. 7th, in the evening, an interchange of pulpits took place between the Presbyterian Church in Winston and our own.

On Nov. 14th we celebrated the anniversary of the Congregation and the festival of thankful allegiance to the great and only Head of our Brethren's Church.

On Sunday, Dec. 5th, two Methodist clergymen, Dr. Yates and Dr. Burton, from the eastern part of the State, preached for us, whereby we were able to testify our fraternal regard for this branch of the Church Universal.

The Academy Entertainment, on Dec. 16th and 17th, bore gratifying testimony to the success of the labors of principal and teachers. May the Lord graciously own and bless this important institution of our Province in the future, as he has done in the trying times in the past.

The happy Christmas services are still fresh in our minds, as well as the solemn closing meetings of the Old Year.

As we now, in conclusion, endeavor to form some judgment of the condition of the congregation, we shall find occasion for both joy and sorrow. Joy is called forth by the fact that much interest has been shown in attendance upon the services of God's house, that much labor has been willingly expended in various kinds of Church work, that much liberality has been evidenced in collections and other gifts. There is, thank God, life amongst us, *life from Christ*. Not a mean evidence of its existence is furnished by the general peace and good will which, as far as we know, prevail.

Occasion for sorrow we find in the fact that while our week-day Bible meetings are fairly attended, we can not help perceiving that many are not there who ought to be. Many, especially among the young of our congregation, are not being inclined as they should to give their hearts to the Saviour while it is still called "Today," and saddest of all there are those amongst us of whom we must speak as the Apostle Paul did of some in his otherwise excellent Philippian charge: "They walk, of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ, whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly, and whose glory is their shame; who mind earthly things." Oh may the Lord in this new year of 1881 revive His work in hearts of pastor and elders and all of us, even as of old.

1881

Another year has swiftly passed. It seems but a little while ago since we heard the New Year's text, "None of us liveth to himself," read in the first hour of the New Year. Then 1881 lay stretched out before us, with its wealth of months and weeks and days. It seemed to be a long period of time, it greeted us with an abundant treasure of opportunities. But the seasons have made their rapid round, the store of days has quickly been diminished, until only a few hours of 1881 are left. Whether the year has been lived unto the Lord, as our New Year's text advised us, or lived unto self and sin, it has nearly passed away, with its finished record of good or of evil, with its labors, its achievements, its joys, its sorrows, its failures. Only the fragment of a page remains yet to be written upon. Oh that it may bear, in the case of each of us, some thought of thanksgiving, of repentance, of earnest purpose for the future! Short as is the remaining time, something may yet be added by prayer to the best and most useful performance, or something yet saved from the wreck of a wasted year, which shall be of spiritual profit for coming days.

All our follies, Lord! forgive!
Cleanse each heart and make us thine;
Let thy grace within us live
As our future suns decline.
Then, when life's last eve shall come,
Happy spirits, let us fly,
To our everlasting home,
To our Father's house on high.

The year 1881 will be remembered in history as a year in which the chief rulers of two great nations, very different from each other in constitution and nationality yet always united in the bonds of international amity, were cut off by terrible assassination. On March 12th the Czar of Russia was murdered in his own capital. When the shocking intelligence reached us, we little thought that a similar tale of woe would soon be flashed over the world in regard to the beloved magistrate of our own country. On the 2nd of July in the midst of profound peace, our genial and gifted President[6] was struck down by a wantonly wicked hand, and after months of heroic suffering departed this life, amid the universal sorrow of every section of the whole civilized world.

[6] President James A. Garfield was shot in the back by Charles Julius Guiteau, and died on September 19th.

In the month of May the Revised Version of the English New Testament appeared. Never has any book been greeted with such wide and intense interest. The whole of it was telegraphed from New York to Chicago, and appeared as a supplement to one of the morning papers. Editions of all kinds were rapidly issued; the press teemed with comments upon it, and millions of copies of the New Version were sold. The event was worthy of the interest which it occasioned, for whether the New Version be ultimately adopted or not in place of the Old it is certainly the greatest help to the understanding of the New Testament given to English speaking people during this generation and a number of previous ones. The manner, moreover, in which its appearance was greeted shows what hold the Bible has on the Anglo-Saxon race.

The past year has been marked by the usual quota of accidents and misfortunes, which, from the increase of telegraph facilities, are reaching us more quickly from all parts of the world, and are, consequently, impressing us more deeply with their number and severity. The most appalling of these accidents were in connection with theatre and opera-houses. We are not warranted in regarding the awful occurrences at Nice and Vienna as special judgments. At the same time the question naturally arises, Would we be willing to have the Lord come for us thus suddenly in such a place?

The year 1881 has been an unusual one, in the matter of climatic experiences. Bitter cold, protracted heat and intense drought have given it a peculiar character. The latter two features were, humanly speaking, the cause of the saddest forest conflagration with which any part of our country was ever visited. The flames which swept along the shores of Lake Huron in September devastated several counties, destroyed many towns and villages and some hundreds of human lives.

The year has not been one of plenty. The average of crops in the various portions of our country has been less than usual. Still, through the blessing of God, enough has been secured for the needs of all, and the business of the country has been in a prosperous condition. We have thus seen that the Lord can bless even a poor year and make it, perhaps, more prosperous than many a good one.

The memories of our Revolutionary War have awakened a fresh interest in the events of a hundred years ago. This has been shown by the celebrations at King's Mountain and Yorktown which have closed the long series of Centennial commemorations. When we turn to our own

Salem Memorabilia for the year 1781, we find it opening with the words: "This was a year marked by extraordinary trials; the troubles of the war came very near to our borders." The Moravians were at that time conscientiously opposed to bearing arms. They were, therefore, in danger both from the British and the patriotic party. On the 10th of February, Cornwallis and his army encamped at Bethania, thence marched to Salem and by way of the Friedland Settlement toward Guilford Court House. The militia bands from the neighboring counties made raids upon our people even to a greater degree than the British, so that as the Memorabilia of that year declares life was neither safe on the streets nor indoors. But while Moravians abstained from warlike services, they did a noble work in caring for the sick and wounded of the Continental army. In this way the prejudice against them was overcome to such an extent that Salem was chosen as the place of meeting for the North Carolina Legislature in November, 1781. Some of the members came, but not a sufficient number to form a quorum. Their stay in Salem, however, confirmed the favorable impression of the people of the State with regard to the Moravians.

During 1881, our Salem community has lived in quiet, and has been favored with a fair degree of prosperity. We have been preserved from accidents by fire and other causes, the improvement of our streets has continued, and various new buildings have been put up. Among these the most notable has been the completion of Arista Cotton Mill, erected by the firm of Messrs. F. & H. Fries. The new building stands in a prominent and favorable location, is one hundred and sixty feet by seventy-five feet, three stories high, with two extensive wings of two stories each. The edifice is of brick, covered with tin, and is built in the most substantial manner. It is said to be, along with the Salem Woolen Mills, the only manufactory in the South lighted with electric light. The cotton, woolen, iron, building and flouring establishments of our place have enjoyed a prosperous year, and we may look forward with a fair degree of assurance into Salem's future as a town of varied manufacturing industries.

The year 1881 opened with intense cold and a snow storm. The weather during the Week of Prayer was unfavorable and the meetings were rather discouraging. In the month of February a Young Men's Christian Union and Missionary Society was formed. The first months of work in connection with this association were fairly encouraging, but owing to the unfinished condition of the chapel, we have not been able thus far to resume our meetings. During the winter, in addition

to the other services of interest for young people, several Sciopticon exhibitions were given, which seemed to be greatly appreciated. A meeting of young ladies, at the parsonage, was also carried on with limited attendance but with some degree of blessing. A series of discourses on Moses occupied the Sunday evenings until the Passion Week. During March and a part of April, two Confirmation Classes were instructed, as a result of which three were baptized and eight confirmed on Palm Sunday. The services of the Holy Week were unusually well attended, and the appreciation of this precious means of grace seems to be increasing among us. On Maundy Thursday and Good Friday two hundred and twenty-four partook of the Lord's Supper, being the largest number of communicants during the year. From April 21st to 23rd a very important Provincial Synod was held at Salem, in which union[7] with the Northern Province was agreed upon. The subject was presented some six weeks later by two delegates to the Northern Synod and was received with unanimous and joyful approval. From the month of May on, the removal of Rev. James Hall to Friedberg made it necessary for your Pastor to become minister and Sunday School Superintendent in our long established Colored Church. It has been a severe addition to his duties, but under the deep conviction that the Lord expected of this congregation to work for the souls of the Colored people as long at least as they will allow themselves to be worked for, he undertook the duty. A fair degree of blessing has rested upon its performance. For several weeks in May and June the pastor was absent as a delegate to the Northern Synod, and his place was filled by the Brn. Wurreschke and Zorn. On June 16th the Commencement exercises of the Academy were held, and gave occasion to a sense of great encouragement in regard to this valuable institution,—which has been confirmed by a marked increase in the number of scholars during the fall term. Salem enjoys unusual education facilities in its Academy and Boys' School, and several excellent private schools, as well as a good Public School.

The covenant days of our various classes, which mostly fall in the latter part of the summer, were celebrated as usual. In these class arrangements, which with some modifications have been adopted from us by the Methodists, our Church enjoys special advantages. The grace of God is brought to bear more deeply and more particularly upon every age and station in life, and the congregation becomes a more thoroughly organized body of Christ. We should prize them highly

[7] After being discussed for several years the plans for organic union were dropped, though the most cordial fraternal relations continued, with constant coöperation in many ways.

and labor together that they may not be mere traditions of other days, but forms full of interest, of practical use and of the Spirit of God.

At the beginning of September the State Sunday School Association met at Salem. There was only a small attendance of delegates, but a good deal of home interest.

On September 26th we joined with the rest of the country in the solemn service held in memory of our departed President.

On Oct. 10th the corner stone of the enlarged Chapel was laid with appropriate religious services. A little more than forty years had elapsed since Bishop William Henry Van Vleck laid the first corner-stone of the Chapel. On the morning of our Congregation Festival, Nov. 13th, a member of the Baptist State Convention, then in session at Winston, preached for us. Many members of the Convention were present at the Lovefeast, and there was a happy expression of oneness in Christ, apart from and above all denominational distinctions. The Advent Season, with its closing Christmas festivities in Church and Sunday School, is still fresh in the memory of us all.

In a congregation as large as ours there must be an abundance of labor and many workers, otherwise the Church can not live. During the past year our various congregational boards have continued in the regular discharge of their duties. The various benevolent and Missionary Societies have likewise gone on with their useful work. The Young Men's Missionary Society has been merged into the new Christian Union, and we trust that it has a new career of important service opening before it.

The Sunday Schools connected with this Congregation have continued in their several fields of the service of Jesus, the Children's Friend. At their Christmas exercises, the Congregation has been able to form a favorable opinion of the labors of superintendents and teachers. We have, in all, more than five hundred teachers and scholars connected with our Sunday Schools.

The music of the Church is an important branch of its service, and the congregation is thankful that many are laboring in this part of the Lord's vineyard. Let every one stir up the gift that is within him or her, that we may not fall from the standard of the fathers in this respect but may rather improve upon it. During the past year or two, the service of church decoration has begun to take a more important place, not only at Christmas time but at Easter and Thanksgiving, and in fact upon nearly every Sunday. It is indeed a graceful service thus

to make God's house beautiful with the works of His own creative hand.

In a Christian congregation it is right that we should joy with each other's joys. During the past year there have been several occasions of home-joy which have called forth the glad sympathy of many friends. Such was the silver wedding of our Brother and Sister Edward Pfohl on April 8th, the golden wedding of our Brother and Sister George Hege on Sept. 21st, and the golden wedding of our Brother and Sister Timothy Vogler on Oct. 27th.

Still more important is the duty to weep with those that weep, and during the past year the occasions for such sorrowful sympathy have not been infrequent. The number of departures in the congregation has not been above the average of other years. But the manner in which these deaths have been distributed throughout the various classes of the congregation is strangely suggestive and solemn. The oldest member of the congregation, and the oldest we have ever had, our Br. John Vogler, was called away at the age of ninety-six years and six months. He came to Salem at the commencement of the century, was identified with its life for two generations, and was abundant in his labors for the spiritual welfare of the young. The same year which witnessed his departure likewise saw that of the youngest member of the Church, his own great grandchild, an infant of but two weeks of life. Between these extremes of old age and infancy, the middle aged, the youthful, the children have all lost some members out of their ranks. Death has come in more than one case where a year ago we would not have dreamed of such a thing. On a single sad Sunday in October, under clouded skies, we bore a young Sister and wife and a young Brother out of the same family to their last earthly resting place. When we think of the departed during the last year, gathered out of every class of the Church, and some of them very unexpectedly, we hear the voice of the Saviour calling to all of us to-night, old and young, member and stranger, "Be ye also ready."

1882

It seems but a little while ago since the year 1882 was a new thing. It was a fresh and unexplored period of time. Now it has become old and familiar. We have often written its figures at the top of our letters. We have marked its successive pages with our varied experiences of labor and of rest; of joy and of sorrow. We have used and, perhaps, have abused its opportunities. Now,

> **All its numbered days are sped,**
> **All its busy scenes are o'er.**

We are met in its last hours and must soon bid it a farewell which shall endure until the day of judgment shall recall it with the other past years of the earthly time.

Sadness and joy are intermingled—sadness over the old as it passes away; joy over the new period of time which God's mercy is ushering in. But ere we quite let the old year go, we wish to bring once more to mind what sort of a year it has been. No two persons can see exactly the same rainbow; so no two persons can make entirely the same review of a past year. Each will have his own private Memorabilia, in which pleasure and pain, profit and loss, will be differently compounded. Yet there are certain general features which we may all recognize as belonging to 1882, and marking it out as distinct from the other years.

1882 has almost all over the earth been a year of peace. The Egyptian war, which at one time threatened serious dangers to Christian missions in Mohammedan lands, was so quickly decided in favor of the English that it proved a mere ripple upon the bosom of the world's tranquillity.

In our own country quiet and prosperity have prevailed unbroken by any tragedy like the murder of our President in the previous year, or by any widespread pestilence or other calamity. It has been a year of very abundant harvests which have laid, as we hope, the foundations of a large prosperity for 1883.

Our own town of Salem has enjoyed a goodly share of the general well-being of our country. Its prosperity is distinctly reviving. To this fact the building operations of the past year bear testimony. These include the rebuilding of the Moravian Chapel, the building of the Elm St. Chapel, of the Salem Iron Works, the Salem Cotton Gin, fourteen dwelling houses and many enlargements of buildings previously erected.

The Salem Iron Works, belonging to Mr. Constantine Hege, consists of a substantial brick building, sixty by one hundred and thirty feet, and three stories high. During the first few months since its erection more than one hundred saw-mills have been furnished to various parts of the country. The Arista Cotton Mills, which went into operation last year, have had their capacity enlarged by twelve new looms. The Wachovia and the Old Salem Flour Mills have been fairly overwhelmed with work, and have frequently run by night as well as by day. It is estimated that in the former, the Wachovia Mills, five and one half months of extra, that is night, work have been performed.

The beautiful grain exhibit of last August, superintended by Mrs. Henry E. Fries, showed the remarkable progress of our County in the raising of wheat, and has doubtless given an impetus to the flouring industries of the town.

The shuttle factory of Mr. Peale has added to the busy character of the north-eastern part of Salem, and by its large demand for persimmon timber proved a god-send to farmers during the hard winter of 1881-82. The Cotton Gin, erected by Dr. Shaffner, has already begun to develop a new industry in our place. Altogether more than three hundred workmen are employed in the manufacturing establishments of Salem, more than at any other period of her history.

Winston and Salem are so situated that their prosperity is inseparable; as much so as is the sunlight which shines on them both. We are reminded of this fact by the freight returns of the joint Railroad Depot, amounting in the past year to about twenty-five million pounds, and making it one of the most important in the State; by the building operations of Messrs. Fogle and Messrs. Miller which have to a great extent built the newer parts of both places; and by the successful business undertakings of Salem people across the almost imaginary line dividing the two places.

Our educational privileges have always been very great. In this respect the past year may, under the blessing of God, claim a favorable comparison with preceding ones. The Salem Female Academy has had seventy-three resident pupils and eighty-eight day scholars, a total of one hundred and sixty-one, under the instruction of the Principal, Rev. J. T. Zorn, two professors and twelve lady teachers. A class of sixteen is preparing for graduation in 1883, and the prospects of this venerable institution are very encouraging.

The Boys' School, of which Rev. L. B. Wurreschke is principal, is doing well, as are also the four private schools.

Besides these unusual educational facilities, Salem has an excellent public school for white children, and one of the best schools for colored children in the State.

Passing from the review of the material and educational blessings of our town to a survey of the state of our congregation, we again find much reason for hearty thanksgiving. We can not say that every thing amongst us has been according to the Savior's mind. We own that imperfection and sin are mingled with the best endeavor. We deplore the sad condition of those who seem to be members only because they were born in the Church or have been outwardly thrown into contact with it. We see with great anxiety the worldly conduct of some of our members, who seem unable or unwilling to draw the line between amusements which are proper and others which are unbecoming to a Christian profession. We deplore the fact that some have yielded to the appetite for strong drink and other sins of the flesh. Some of these backslidings have already called for the exercise of Church discipline, and others must in due time do so if our Church is to maintain its character as a true congregation of Jesus Christ.

But we have more reason for joy than for sorrow. The great body of our members have walked in an orderly and conscientious manner. Our peace has been well preserved. The relations between pastor and people have been of most pleasant kind. The various Boards of the Church have quietly and efficiently performed their duties. The attendance upon Sunday and week-day services has been very large, more uniformly so than during any previous year of the present pastorate. Owing to the exceptional health of the community there has been but comparatively little call for pastoral services at sick-beds, but there have been many other evidences that the Word was being received with interest and with profit. An increasing amount of work is being done in our Sunday Schools. They are four in number,—the Home Sunday School, Br. J. T. Lineback, Superintendent; the Elm St. Sunday School, Br. Eugene Ebert, Superintendent; the East Salem Sunday School, under Br. H. E. Fries' care, and the Colored Sunday School under the charge of the Pastor. Together they number five hundred and thirty-eight scholars and fifty-nine officers and teachers, making a total of five hundred and ninety-nine. Not only are the schools large, but the teachers are as a rule becoming abler for this work, as is shown among other ways by the attendance of the greater number of them at the joint Teachers' Meeting, held on every Wednesday evening in the Chapel at eight fifteen o'clock.

In what pertains to the rest of the service of the Church a great deal of efficient work is being done. The musicians are ministering largely to the beauty and attractiveness of our many meetings. The sextons and other chapel servants take a laudable interest in their part of the work. There is much willingness to serve in the various departments of church help. Hence, too, scarcely a Sabbath passes which does not see the house of God made beautiful with flowers, to say nothing of what has been done on festal and memorial occasions. Among our young people there is an interest which is increasing from year to year, and we have reason to believe that many of them have given their hearts to the Saviour. Nor should we forget to mention the great increase of liberality in answer to the many calls made on the Congregation. In view of all these things there is much reason to thank God for the past and to take courage for the future.

After this general view we shall proceed briefly to give the memorabilia[8] as they transpired from month to month during the past year.

The morning of Jan. 1st, 1882, found the ground covered with snow. The text preached upon in the morning was the watchword for the first day of the year,—"When thou saidest, Seek ye my face! My heart said unto thee, Thy face, Lord, will I seek." Psalm 27, 8. With this day the Week of Prayer commenced, and services were held on each succeeding evening. These were attended by goodly numbers, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, which seems to be an almost invariable feature of the Prayer-week. In connection with the prayer meetings special services were held with parents, young men and young women. On the Thursday of the Prayer-week, we had the pleasure of consecrating our beautiful Chapel to the worship of God. Friday evening seemed to be the service in which the power of the Spirit was most manifestly felt, as the weeks of Confirmation instruction afterward showed that the Lord's blessing had not been sought in vain. On the following Sunday $165 were collected for Foreign Missions. In the afternoon the Female Missionary Society held its annual meeting. Though more than fifty years old it still flourishes and is a power for good in the Church. Its example is being worthily followed, also, by the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Home Sunday School.

On Wednesday, Jan. 11th, the first regular week-day service was held in the new Chapel. During the year the explanation of the book of Revelations was finished, and that of the Acts was carried to the end of the 19th Chapter. These meetings form one of the most important parts of the pastor's work. Many members regularly attend them, and

[8] That is *the most noteworthy events.*

more will do so as they increase in their interest in the saving, sanctifying Word of God.

On Thursday, Jan. 12th, the first of a series of Young Ladies' Meetings was held. These were attended by from twenty-five to forty young women and were continued through the winter and spring.

On Monday, Jan. 16th, the Young Men's Christian Union and Missionary Society resumed its meetings, interrupted by the Chapel-building. These meetings were continued throughout the winter and spring. The pastor gave a brief Bible lesson, Br. Wurreschke rendered most acceptable service by a scientific talk; singing and other exercises made up the remainder of the meetings. An interesting Anniversary of the Society took place in March, and the Association now seems on the point of attaining to a wider usefulness than ever.

On Sunday, Jan. 22nd, a beautiful day, there was an exchange of pulpits between Rev. Mr. Dodson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Winston, and the pastor.

On the last day of January, Confirmation instruction was commenced with two large classes.

On Wednesday, Feb. 1st, the Teachers of the four Sunday Schools for the first time occupied their places around the long tables on the Chapel platform in Teachers' Meeting.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 19th, the twenty-sixth and last sermon in a series of discourses on Moses the Law Giver was preached.

On Wednesday, Feb. 22nd, we entered into the Lenten Season, amid fresh springing leaves indicating that the winter was over.

In the course of the month of March, the Anniversary of the Salem Bible Society was held, and a little later Rev. Dr. Wiley preached an interesting sermon on the subject. The collection in behalf of the Bible cause amounted to $52.36.

On Palm Sunday, April 2nd, at a time when gardens and orchards were beautiful with blossoms, developing at a later time into abundant fruit, we entered with much interest into the Passion Week. On that day six adults were baptized and sixteen confirmed. Oh may the professions which blossomed on that day ripen into the fruits of a perfected piety. At the Passion Week Communion there were two hundred and seventy-nine participants. The services throughout were well attended, and the only disappointment was the state of the weather early on Easter morning which prevented the congregation from assembling as usual on the Graveyard.

On the last day of the month the Widows celebrated their covenant day, as did the Single Sisters and Older Girls on the following Sunday, the first in May.

On June 8th, 9th and 10th, a Provincial Synod met in Salem, at which important steps were taken toward the union of the Northern and Southern Provinces of the Moravian Church in America.

On Sunday, June 11th, a Commencement Sermon was preached, in view of the exercises which took place in the Academy on the following Thursday and which were of a very gratifying character. On the same day the funeral services of a young Brother were held in the Church, being the first occasion of the kind in six months. During the whole year only two members resident in Salem have departed this life, one of them being a very young infant.

The most notable feature of the midsummer was the very steady attendance upon the Church services, especially noteworthy at a time of the year when a great deal of piety wilts away under the heat of the season.

August was an interesting month of Memorial days and Class Festivals. To the latter belonged the Anniversaries of the Young Men, Older Boys and Children. On August 13th, the festival received additional interest through the corner-stone laying of the Elm St. Chapel. The great event of the month, however, was the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of the Moravian Missions among the Heathen. This was celebrated on Sunday, Aug. 20th, and Monday, Aug. 21st. The Church was appropriately decorated, a missionary sermon was preached in the morning, and a beautiful anniversary exercise was given by the children in the evening, and a collection was taken up which in the course of a few days amounted to $350.00. On Monday, the 21st, a Provincial Lovefeast was held. All our ministers took part in the service, many members from our other congregations were present and it was a delightful occasion. On Sept. 3rd a similar Jubilee Lovefeast was held in the Colored Church and was also blessed of the Lord.

On the 10th of September the season of festivals came to a close with that of the Married Class. It was celebrated amid the severest storm of the year, but even that could not mar the interest and the pleasure of the occasion.

On the following day the pastor started on his journey to the North, for which the Elders had given the leave of absence and the Trustees

had provided the means. During the pastor's absence Br. Wurreschke rendered efficient service in his place.

On Sunday, Oct. 29th, the Elm St. Chapel was consecrated, This beautiful and commodious edifice, whose white spire now gleams pleasantly down upon the western part of the town, was built during the summer by Messrs. Fogle. The cost was about $1,300 all of which with the exception of $200 has been provided by the liberality of the Congregation and through the indefatigable efforts of Br. Eugene Ebert, the Superintendent, and of the teachers.

On the last day of October and the first of November, the County and the State Sunday School Associations met in Winston. Their evening sessions were held in the Salem Church. On the Thursday of the same week a gathering of all the County Sunday Schools took place in the Square. The rain in the afternoon drove the great crowd into the Church and Chapel, which were thronged far beyond their capacity by from sixteen hundred to eighteen hundred people. Lovefeast was served to the multitude under great difficulties, but good order was preserved and probably the enjoyment in the end was greater than if there had been no rain.

Sunday, November 12th, was a beautiful day. The congregation festival was celebrated, and the presence of the Lord was felt.

The last day of the month was Thanksgiving. The array of harvest emblems about the pulpit was beautifully suggestive and the feast was celebrated in the presence of very large congregations, morning and evening, with thankful hearts.

The Advent Season through which we have just passed is fresh in the remembrance of us all. Never has there been a Christmas with us brighter overhead and happier within. The beauty of the Christmas decorations is still around us to remind us of the services which we have recently enjoyed, the Children's Christmas Eve, the solemn and happy Lovefeast of the Congregation on the same evening; the glad Christmas Day service, and the beautiful Cantata, sung by our children and young people on Christmas Evening.

Outside of the Home Church much has been done by our people, during this season, for the pleasure of the children of the community and for the poor beyond it. A very attractive Christmas entertainment was given by the East Salem Sunday School on the afternoon of Dec. 24th; and similar and very enjoyable exercises took place on Christmas afternoon in the Elm St. Sunday School, and on last Wednesday evening

in the Colored Church. Nor can we forget to mention the unique and happy festival which occurred on Saturday evening, Dec. 23rd, in the Arista Cotton Mills, where amid evergreen splendors from bottom to top of the spacious building, employers, employees and friends rejoiced together with genuine Christmas pleasure.

Thus has our review of the year brought us to the place where we stand together tonight, the last hours of 1882. Like Jacob, we feel that we have not been worthy of all the goodness and truth which the Lord has shown us during these three hundred and sixty-five days, and when we look forward into an untried future, we rejoice to know that He who was Jacob's God is likewise ours.

1883

"Bless the Lord, Oh my soul; and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits." It is right that with such earnest and thankful acknowledgment, we should close another year of our brief earthly pilgrimage. Throughout 1883, the Lord's mercies were renewed with every morning; great was His faithfulness toward us. Like Jacob of old we have reason, each one of us, to say: "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which thou has showed unto thy servant." Through bright days and through dark ones has run the silver cord of God's providing kindness. "He has crowned the year with his goodness." He has been better to us than our deservings, better than our fears. Let us, with humble thankfulness, occupy a portion of the last evening of the year in reviewing the way over which we have come during the past twelve months. To remember what is by-gone is one of the chief enjoyments of life, and likewise one of the best means of securing a better and more useful future. Our careers are rich or poor according as we have much or little to remember. There are many things which belong entirely to our individual memory. They are marked occurrences in the little world which centers around our own personality. But there are other memories which we share in common with each other, as members of human society, and of particular communities and churches. To these joint recollections we shall now proceed.

The year 1883 has been, upon the whole, a quiet and prosperous year throughout the earth. There have been, as in every year, many accidents and disasters, and some of an especially harrowing nature. Earthquakes, such as transpired upon the Italian Island of Ischia, and in the distant Indian Archipelago, have been accompanied with much loss of life and destruction of property. Wars have been carried on in the remote parts of the earth, as in the African Soudan, along the coast of Madagascar and in the Asiatic Tonquin. But distressing as these experiences and many others were, in the districts immediately affected, there has been no war or other calamity, during 1883, so widespread in its nature as to compare with other years. We shall be glad, hereafter, to think of 1883 as a tranquil period, during which the industries of the earth were steadily promoted, and human affairs flowed on in peaceful and prosperous channels.

In our own country we may look upon 1883 as our Centennial year. It is true that we are accustomed to give this honor to the year 1876,

in view of the completed century since the Declaration of Independence. But the first five years after the Declaration were years of struggle, which, at times, seemed well-nigh hopeless, and the next year was one of uncertainty whether or not the War of the Revolution would be continued. It was in 1783 that the glad prospect of peace, with secured independence, became definite and sure. Washington announced it to his army at Newburg, on the Hudson, April 19th. New York, the base of British operations in our country, was evacuated on Nov. 25th. In our own Salem Diary for 1783, peace is the subject of thankful mention. On the 4th of July, 1783, at the proclamation of the State of North Carolina, a peace-thanksgiving was held, with discourse and music. Finally, on Nov. 23rd, the news arrived that the treaty had been signed between the United States, England, France and Spain, by which our Independence was formally acknowledged. The news was therefore fresh in mind at the close of the year, and at this very hour one hundred years ago, the fathers were thanking God for the dawn of a new and peaceful future over our land.

The year 1783, as the year of peace, marked the beginning of our development as a Nation. What wonderful things God has done for us during these now completed one hundred years! Our territories have been extended from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our States have grown from thirteen to thirty-eight, with eight additional Territories. Our land has become a welcome refuge for multitudes from the Old World. It is the granary from which the nations draw their needed stores of food, as once they did from fertile Egypt. Railroads and telegraphs unite the most distant parts of our country far more closely than was the case with more limited areas of the thirteen original Colonies. Improvements, such as the fathers did not dream of, have transpired during the century, and the vast territory of these United States is dotted over with growing and prosperous towns and communities.

Our own town of Salem has had a favored year. We have enjoyed the guardianship of Him concerning whom it is said: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." During the past year our business and manufacturing interests have been prospered. The firm Fogle Brothers have erected a large two-story brick planing mill, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet. The interior of the Fries Woolen Mills has been remodelled, to the great advantage of the business. The Flour Mills, belonging to the same firm, have received a new system of machinery, being the first Mills in our State, perhaps in the South,

to adopt the Roller method in milling. Two new streets have been laid out in the western part of the town, and a very substantial culvert has been built to connect the western with the central part of the place. More dwelling houses have been put up in Salem during 1883 than during any previous year since the town has stood. The number is between thirty and forty. The prospects for the coming year are very bright, and our town is on the eve of considerable extension both to the west and to the east.

Our neighbor town has likewise continued in its remarkable growth. Several very large edifices have been finished during the year, or are now in the course of completion. Among these is one which will have an especially important bearing on the welfare of the place, the Winston Graded School.

In the month of August there was a combination of parties in both towns for the holding of a Grain and Cattle Fair. On this occasion the Governor of the State was present. The Fair was very successful,—showed an encouraging improvement in the agricultural interests of our Country, and likewise exhibited the ease with which business men of the two towns can combine in a project for the benefit of both, notwithstanding our separate names and corporations. In this connection we also mention the freightage of the joint Depot. It amounts in the past year to two and one half millions more than in 1882, or about twenty-seven and one-half millions of pounds.

The schools, which are an important element in the prosperity of Salem, have all been prospered. The Salem Academy closed the best session which it has had for a number of years. The Boys' School has likewise been steadily increasing, and the other educational institutions are continuing in their valuable work.

We now come to our congregational life, and according to our custom refer in detail to some of the more note-worthy events of the year.

1883 was opened in the usual manner, at the midnight hour, by the singing of the hymn: "Now let us praise the Lord," the reading of the texts for Jan. 1st, and prayer. New Year's Day was clear and cold, and the ground was covered with snow. The first discourse of the year was preached at ten-thirty A.M. on the words: "Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health as thy soul prospereth." We trust that as these words have been outwardly so they also have been inwardly fulfilled to many souls amongst us during the year. Certainly there has been more seeking of the Lord amongst us than during any previous year of this pastorate.

On Jan. 8th the services of the Prayer Week commenced. The weather was mainly unfavorable and the walking bad. Besides these outward hindrances, the interest in the usual programme has seemed for several years to be declining,—a matter of earnest solicitude with the pastor.

After a week of severe weather, Sunday, Jan. 14th, dawned beautifully. In the morning service three children were baptized and a very able sermon was preached by Dr. A. G. Hunt of New York, one of the General Secretaries of the American Bible Society. In the evening a Union Bible Meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Winston.

On Jan. 19th, the Young Men's Missionary Society and Christian Union celebrated its Anniversary Lovefeast. The occasion was especially interesting because it was likewise the one hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Mission in Greenland. In the diary of one hundred years ago, mention is made of the fiftieth anniversary, at which one of the founders, Matthew Stach, was himself present. We have lived to see this unique work of God, in a remote Polar region, still continuing in blessing, after one hundred years more.

On Feb. 6th, Confirmation Instruction was commenced. Three classes were taught during the Lenten season and one during the weeks between Easter and Whitsuntide. On Sunday, March 4th, Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz of Bethlehem preached a very acceptable sermon. It was on the occasion of an official visit to the South.

During the month several interesting public meetings of the Young Men's and the Young Ladies' Christian Unions were held in the Chapel. Among other features were the very useful scientific lectures of Br. Wurreschke.

Palm Sunday came early in the season, on March 18th. The Elders had directed that the Confirmation should take place in the morning,—a change which seemed to give general satisfaction. On this occasion three adults were baptized and nineteen were confirmed. On Palm Sunday evening the reading of the Last Acts and Words of the Son of Man commenced, and was continued until Friday, when this tender and solemn series of meetings was closed with the narrative of the Crucifixion and Burial. The services were very well attended throughout, as was the Communion on Maundy Thursday. On the latter occasion, three persons were received from other Churches.

The Lovefeast on Great Sabbath is a much prized service. Though marred by several acts of disorder on the part of persons unacquainted

with the meaning of the feast, it was, upon the whole, an edifying service, heartily entered into by the very large congregation.

Easter morning was raw and cloudy. The sun was not visible during the Early Service on the Graveyard, which was nevertheless very largely attended. At ten-thirty A.M. the Church was filled to overflowing, and our hearts were gladdened with comforts of our Lord's resurrection. The evening service was somewhat interfered with by the snow-storm which had set in during the afternoon, and which proved to be the deepest of the whole season.

On April 1st, Dr. C. H. Wiley preached an appropriate discourse in the morning, and a good collection in behalf of the Bible Work was taken up. In the evening of the following Sunday the pastor preached the last of a series of discourses upon the patriarch Isaac.

On April 3rd and 4th a Synod of the Southern District met in Salem in order to transact business in connection with the Union project which has been engaging the attention of the Northern and Southern branches of our American Church.

The Widows' Covenant Day was observed on April 29th, and that of the Single Sisters and Older Girls on the following Sunday. Both were edifying occasions. It was evident that the members of these classes appreciated the class arrangement prevalent in our Church.

On May 17th a Museum was opened in the Music Hall for the benefit of the Library Fund of the Home Sunday School. There was a unique and tasty arrangement of antiques of Salem and other curiosities. Its success was due to the indefatigable labors of Br. James T. Lineback, the teachers and several friends.

On Sunday, June 10th, at the Communion, one person was baptized, four confirmed, and nine received from other Churches. May the many who during this year have entered into the fellowship of this Church grow in the grace of God, add virtue to virtue, and at last have an abundant entrance vouchsafed them into the heavenly kingdom.

On June 28th the Home Sunday School greatly enjoyed their picnic at Mr. Reed's farm,—the extensive yard and spring of which have frequently been granted for this purpose by the generous owner.

During the last days of July the pastor was absent in company with the Superintendent of the Home School, at the very promising Southern Chautauqua Assembly held at Monteagle, Tenn.

The month of August was rendered bright and interesting with festive occasions. The festival of the 13th of August was celebrated in the usual manner, a large congregation participating. The Children's Festival on Aug. 19th was a very happy occasion. In the evening

the old custom was revived of a closing out-door service in front of the Church. Under the beautifully lighted entrance to the sanctuary the hymns resounded sweetly through the still night-air. The Covenant Festival of the Young Men and Older Boys, held on Aug. 26th, was likewise a very encouraging occasion.

The month was further signalized by the arrival of Rev. M. T. Richard of the Unity's Department in Berthelsdorf, Germany, an appointed visitator of our American Churches. He came on August 18th, and spent three weeks in visiting the churches of our district. On Sunday, Aug. 26th, he addressed the Congregation in an excellent discourse on I Peter 2:5, comparing the Church of God, and our own Church as a part of it, with an imposing edifice, well founded, closely cemented and rearing its head into the skies. This discourse was interpreted. On the following Tuesday, our Brother preached a sermon in the Chapel to those still sufficiently well acquainted with the German to understand it without interpretation. On the Wednesday evening of the same week the Female Missionary Society welcomed Brother Richard in a Lovefeast. On this occasion nearly all the ministers of the District were present, and an interesting account of the useful career of the Female Missionary Society was communicated. On the second Sunday in September Br. Richard made an affecting farewell address in the evening, concluding with the words of our Lord, as applied to this Congregation: "If thou shalt believe, thou shalt see the glory of God." On the following day, our Brother took his departure from the South, after having greatly endeared himself to the people by his fervent piety, his friendly manners, his earnest addresses and wise counsels for the future. The bond which unites the widely scattered districts of the Brethren's Church was felt anew, through his visit, to be a vital one, whereby such small districts as ours receive an especial blessing.

During the greater part of the month of October the pastor was absent on a vacation visit to the North. The necessary duties, during his absence, were kindly performed by Br. Wurreschke.

On Nov. 10th a commemoration service was held in the Chapel in view of the four-hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. On the following day, the Congregation Festival was celebrated in the usual manner.

On Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 21st and 22nd, that useful association, the County Sunday School Society, held its annual meeting in our Church.

Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29th, was a beautiful day outwardly and in the sanctuary. We felt that we had many mercies to thank God for.

On Sunday, Dec. 23rd, the pastor exchanged pulpits with Dr. F. H. Johnston of the Presbyterian Church of Winston.

The Christmas festivities in Church and Sunday Schools are as yet not more than a week old and therefore very fresh in every one's remembrance. The beautifully decorated sanctuary in which we are met tonight brings them very vividly back to our minds.

After this detailed review several special notes may fitly follow. Throughout the year the Sunday services have been very largely attended. There have been numerous accessions to our membership. Our week-day meetings have also been encouraging. On Wednesday evenings, the second half of the Acts, the Epistle of Jude and part of 1st Peter have been explained. The attendance upon these meetings is, however, not yet equal to the importance of their subject,—the connected explanation of the Word of God.

There are four Sunday Schools connected with our Congregation—the Home Sunday School, Br. James T. Lineback, Superintendent; the Elm St. School, Br. Eugene A. Ebert, Superintendent; the East Salem School, Br. Henry E. Fries, Superintendent; and the Colored, under the Pastor's superintendence. They have never been so prospered as in the last year, and their membership is almost equal to that of the Congregation itself.

The music of the Church has, during the year, labored under serious difficulties. At the end of January it met with a great loss through the resignation of the veteran and gifted organist, Br. Edward Lineback. Very earnest efforts have been made by the young Organist and the Choir to meet the emergency, and their labors deserve especial recognition on this occasion. In view of the musical character of many of our services, and the inherited love of our people for this feature of divine worship, we can not attend too closely to the development of the musical gifts of our growing youth, praying that He who has given them the aptitude may likewise give them the heart to serve Him in the music of the sanctuary.

The Societies of the Church have continued their useful labors. These are the Female Missionary, Mite, Juvenile Missionary and Young Men's Societies. There is likewise a Sewing Circle, which very quietly renders excellent service. One of its kindly offices is to give the inmates of the County Poor House an annual Christmas festival.

Nor should we forget the assiduous labors of those who throughout the year have made the church beautiful with flowers, and on festal occasions have, with skillful hands, added so much to the attractiveness of the sanctuary and the pleasure of the people.

One subject more must needs be mentioned,—a solemn and tender one. Many of those who were with us on last New Year's Eve, in the family circle, and to some extent in the Church Service, are no longer upon the earth. Most especially in mothers of families has our loss been very heavy. Twelve of these have been called away within this single year. Others, too, of every age in life, from the youngest to the oldest, have been summoned out of time into eternity. We think of them tenderly, perhaps tearfully tonight, and as we do so the voice of the Saviour comes to us, on this closing evening; "Be thou also ready, for in what hour thou knowest not, the Son of Man cometh."

1884

The year 1884, which is just closing, will not be reckoned among the more memorable years of human history. With the exception of the distant wars which France and England are waging, the one in Africa, the other in Asia, there have been no conflicts of nations leaving their red mark on this year's records. Science has continued its victorious march onward. The slight touch upon a button enabled the President of the United States, a few weeks ago, to start the great engine of the New Orleans Exposition, fifteen hundred miles away. Still there has been neither discovery nor invention during 1884 calculated to create an epoch in scientific achievement.

From the burning of the Sisters' School at Belleville, Ill., on the cold night of Jan. 5th, to the second destruction of the Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn, there has been a long chapter of accidents, some of them very pitiful in their character, yet none of them so great as to challenge the startled attention of the whole civilized world.

Perhaps the most imposing event of the year has been the Presidential election, which by a very small majority in a single State has transferred the political supremacy in a great nation from one party to another. The peaceful manner in which this has been done is one of the most striking testimonies ever given to the stability of republican institutions. Upon the whole, however, the now completed year of 1884 will belong to the number of quiet years in which the world's work has progressed and prospered, without unusual notice and demonstration.

It was on July 13th, just three hundred years ago, that Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition of two ships took possession of the North Carolina coast for purposes of settlement. They reported its fragrance "as if they had been in the midst of some delicate garden, abounding with all kinds of odoriferous flowers." Entering the first harbor which they found, in the island of Wocoken, they gave thanks to God, and claimed the land for Queen Elizabeth. The first attempt to settle the country ended, as is well known, in disaster, and thus the rule was laid down, ever since illustrated at every epoch of our State history,—first trouble and then prosperity.

Without any apparent intention to do so, the three-hundredth anniversary of the first landing on the North Carolina Coast was celebrated during the past year, in the most impressive manner. A State Exposition was held at Raleigh in which the resources of North Carolina

were so displayed, and the people of North Carolina were so largely gathered, that a new impulse has been given to the material development of our State.

Passing from the larger community to the smaller one in which we dwell, we note a year of fair growth and prosperity for the town of Salem. Again has the protecting hand of God's good Providence been upon us. The year has passed without any public calamity, either through storm, or fire, or pestilential illness. On the night of Dec. 1st, the large planing-mills of Messrs. Miller were destroyed by fire. They were situated just beyond the corporate limits. Had the wind been strong, or the firemen less efficient, we might need to relate a calamity like that which befell Goldsboro during the past year. But happily the fire was limited to the ground on which it originated. On this occasion the new Salem Fire Engine did good service.

Our various manufacturing industries have all been continued during 1884, although several of them are more or less affected by the financial depression which during the last half of the year prevailed throughout the country. The tobacco factories of Messrs. Shaffner & Hannah, of Dr. J. I. Butner and of Messrs. Fogle (rented by Messrs. Bahnson & Ebert) have been erected during the year, so that four tobacco factories now stand within the corporate limits. These are all extensive buildings of about fifty by eighty feet.

The most interesting new enterprise of the past year is the Paper Mill erected by Messrs. Griffiths & Jouffray on Old Shallowford Street. The manufacture of paper is one of the oldest industries of Salem. The first Paper Mill was finished in 1791, and the business was continued until recent years. We are glad to see it resumed on a larger scale, and furnished with improved mechanical appliances. The machinery will be run by two engines, one of twenty and the other of forty horse-power. The pure water required for the manufacture of paper is supplied in ample quantities by an artesian well. The capacity of the mill will be one ton of paper per day. Only wrapping paper and newspaper will be manufactured at present. The mill will commence operation about the first of January.

Among the new manufacturing enterprises we would also mention the Iron Repair Works of Messrs. Vance & Co., which are already doing a thriving business.

It is interesting to note the extension of Salem to the east and west. The interval between the main town and East Salem is now nearly built up. A dozen houses, built or building, show that West Salem

is now fairly coming into existence. The excellent building ground on both sides of the town is so extensive that the old difficulty of finding suitable lots, which so long cramped the growth of Salem, may now be regarded as practically overcome.

During the year there have been erected four factories, and, as far as we have been able to learn, fifteen dwelling houses.

We could give no correct view of the material condition of Salem without taking a glance at the neighbor town of Winston. The interests of the two corporations are inseparably intertwined. There is likewise a happy growth of fraternal sentiment between the citizens of the two towns. The attendance upon our Church services and Academy are an evidence of this.

During the past year the growth of Winston has been very great. In fact, we may regard 1884 as the most marked year in the phenominal growth of this new town. Six new tobacco factories have been erected; two very large tobacco warehouses have been opened; the Gray block of store buildings is one of the finest in our State; the Graded School has been put into successful operation; the new Methodist Episcopal Church is approaching completion, and many residences have been erected.

The Graded School Building stands on the highest ground in our towns and its spire is conspicuous far and near. The main building is ninety feet square, with a Chapel Annex eighty-six by thirty-eight feet, and two wings, each forty-eight by thirty, giving a total front from east to west of one hundred and eighty-six feet, and from north to south of one hundred and seventy-six feet. It contains nine large class rooms, library, office and chapel, and has, if we are correctly informed, three hundred pupils.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church occupies the ground on which the old edifice stood, which was pulled down immediately after the funeral services of the late efficient and lamented pastor, Rev. Mr. Dodson. That so ample and beautiful a structure should have been raised where not many years ago a little chapel stood in the forest is a gratifying testimony to the blessing of God which has rested on that congregation.

We now pass from our record of the two towns to that of the Moravian congregation of Salem. This congregation forms a part of the Southern District of the American Province of the Moravian Church. In the first month of the year it was resolved in assembled Synod that the separate organization of the District should be maintained as an

integral part of the Brethren's Unity. The blessing of God has, during the year, rested on this decision. There has been a state of peace and fair progress in our Congregation; more has been given for the support of our work than in any previous year; a District Conference in May has awakened more interest in Church work than had been formerly manifested; great anxieties and fears have been mercifully alleviated, and the District closes its year with thankfulness to God for the past and greater confidence in Him for the future.

A brief survey of the congregational history taken from the Church Diary will give a better view of the year than could be afforded by any general remarks.

The New Year commenced with very mild and misty weather. The New Year's sermon was well attended. The pastor preached on Jude 2, "Mercy unto you and peace and love be multiplied."

The first Sunday of the year was marked with piercing cold. The thermometer registered three below zero at sun-rise. This state of the weather allowed an ample hauling of ice from the ponds in the next days. Nor did it interfere with the services of the Prayer Week. The Home Chapel was filled every evening until Saturday, when a large meeting was held in the Elm St. Chapel. Not only were very many present at these meetings, but there was a fervor of worship beyond that of some other years.

On Jan. 29th, the Female Missionary Society celebrated the commencement of the Greenland Mission with a largely attended and interesting Lovefeast.

On Jan. 25th, 26th and 27th the most notable Synod of the Southern District, in many years, was convened at Salem.

On the beautiful afternoon of Feb. 1st, the funeral of our departed Sister Theophyla Welfare, long useful in the teacher's calling, was held. This was the first funeral in the congregation, for the New Year. Since then sixteen others have been held, including those of an Academy pupil and a member of the Mt. Bethel Mission. The departed ones have been of every age in life, from our venerable Brethren Butner and Ebert down to little children. Thus we have again been reminded that the Lord may call for us at any period in life. Happy shall we be if when He comes He finds us watching! On Sunday, March 2nd, the Confirmation classes were organized. These were three in number and were regularly instructed until Palm Sunday, we trust to the abiding blessing of those who participated.

During the month of March well attended Lenten lectures were held on Wednesday evenings. During the same month two successful public meetings of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Unions were held. In this connection we would call attention to the existing need of more Christian labor among young people for each other. For lack of this the most promising youthful piety is often sadly marred. Even if gross sins do not usurp the control of the heart there sets in a mournful state of neglect, an absence of moral thoughtfulness and of noble aim toward higher things. It is in vain that the pastor lends his willing labor to Christian Unions if the more earnest of the young people will not labor themselves. May we not hope and pray that God may light a fire of Christian zeal among our youth in the new year, and that many of them may be enlisted under the motto of: "Christian labor for each other!"

On Saturday evening, March 22nd, the Anniversary Lovefeast of the Young Men's Christian Union and Missionary Society was largely attended.

Palm Sunday, April 3rd, was a beautiful day. The Adult Baptism and Confirmation took place in the morning. Three were baptized and twenty confirmed. In the afternoon three were baptized in the Colored Church.

In the evening the services of the Passion Week and Easter Season commenced and continued until Easter Sunday evening. The Diary remarks with regard to them, that, "Upon the whole interest in the services was greater this year than in any previous one," (that is, during the present pastorate.) On Maundy Thursday evening, nine persons were received into our communion, making the accessions, at this season, thirty-two. The Communions were attended by two hundred and ninety-two communicants.

As it had been resolved that Church and Chapel should be frescoed, we commenced on Sunday, April 27th, to worship in the mornings in the Academy Chapel, and in the evenings in our new Elm St. Chapel. While the Congregation felt its exclusion from the familiar sanctuary, it was likewise a pleasure to worship in the new Chapel. During this period it was furnished with a bell.

On April 27th the Widows' Covenant Day opened the annual round of Class celebrations. It was a day on which the Lord comforted His people. We may speak with similar encouragement of all the other Class Days celebrated during the summer.

On Monday, May 5th, the community was startled by the news of the brutal murder of a kind and inoffensive person, Mrs. Harrison Reed,

living on the beautiful farm where our Sunday School picnics had often been enjoyed. Still more mournful was the tragedy of the lynching of the murderer on the following Thursday. The only comfort attending this unlawful transaction was that the particulars of the crime were correctly ascertained.

On Friday, May 9th, a District Conference was convened at Friedberg. It was attended by forty-four delegates. Much interest was taken in the spiritual aspects of our Provincial work. The outcome of the Conference was the appointment of a Sunday School Committee of laymen with Brother J. T. Lineback as Chairman. Through his labors the Sunday School at Hope, after years of abandonment, has been resuscitated. Several other weak schools have been encouraged; and doubtless the work will proceed in other directions during the next Spring and Summer.

During the months of May and June the pastor was much engaged, mainly on week-days, in presenting the financial needs of the District to the various congregations. The results were very gratifying.

On Whitsunday morning, June 1st, a teacher of the Academy was baptized in the Academy Chapel. On the following Sunday the Commencement sermon was preached in the same place. On the next four days the closing exercises of the Salem Female Academy were held. They reflected very much credit upon the retiring Principal and Music Professor. Br. J. T. Zorn was, in the course of the ensuing vacation, succeeded by the Pastor of the Salem Congregation, Br. Edward Rondthaler, and Br. J. H. Clewell was called from Urichsville, Ohio, to the post of Assistant Principal.

During a part of July the Pastor was absent on a very laborious journey of visit and of preaching in the southern part of the State and in South Carolina. It was, however, a very delightful experience to meet with present and former patrons of the Academy. During his absence the pulpit was acceptably occupied by Br. W. H. Vogler, Pastor of the Moravian Church on Staten Island.

Sunday, Aug. 10th, was a notable day. The church, which had been simply, yet beautifully frescoed under the direction of Br. Charles Baker of Philadelphia, refitted with gas-lights and recarpeted, was opened for divine worship. The glad text of the day was that recorded on our walls: "I will love thee, O Lord, my strength." Ps. 18, 1, and the thoughts of many during the festal day were in unison with these inspired words.

HOME MORAVIAN CHURCH AND MAIN HALL OF SALEM COLLEGE

Br. Zorn, having with his family departed to his new field of usefulness in Nazareth, Penna. on Friday, Aug. 9th, the Brn. Rondthaler and Clewell formally entered into their work on Aug. 11th.

On Aug. 14th the Home Sunday School had a most enjoyable picnic in the new Wachovia Park, the strip of woodland lying between the Academy Pleasure Grounds and the Cemetery. It is a spot capable of being made a lovely park. Praiseworthy efforts had previous to the picnic been made in this direction by a Committee of Brethren and Sisters. The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the presentation in behalf of the School by the new Superintendent, Mr. F. Fries, of a handsome testimonial to the faithful superintendent of so many years, Br. J. T. Lineback.

On Aug. 17th the Children's Festival was very happily celebrated, being closed by a beautiful outdoor service. On the same day the Pastor had the opportunity to express the friendly sentiments of our Church toward a sister denomination on the occasion of the Centennial observances of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brown's Hall. On the occasion of the Presbyterian Synod in October we were glad to have the pulpit of our church occupied by ministers of that denomination, as well as to receive their frequent and warm-hearted visits to our institutions.

During the autumn a series of evening discourses was preached on the patriarch Jacob. The Wednesday evening meetings are at present devoted to the study of the words of Jesus; in the Teachers' meeting we are following the International Lessons; in the Young People's Meetings we have just completed our talks upon the life of David.

On the Congregation Festival, Nov. 16th, we were pleased and edified with the sermon of one of our Missionaries in the Indian Territory, Br. T. M. Rights. He also greatly interested a very large audience on the following Wednesday with his discourse on the Indian question.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by largely attended services morning and evening. Indeed never during the present pastorate have the Sunday services been so uniformly well attended as during the last five months.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 9th, the Salem Chautauqua Circle gave a public session in the Home Chapel. It was both interesting and instructive, serving as a sample of the good work which this Branch Association is doing in connection with a great Christian intellectual movement in the land.

In the week before Christmas the School entertainments enabled the community to judge favorably of their condition and efficiency. Christ-

mas was happily celebrated in a beautifully decorated Church. The Sisters in charge have our cordial thanks. It is proper, however, to state that owing to the lack of interest in the matter among the men of the congregation the present decoration may be the last in a series of years.

The Christmas Entertainments in the various Sunday Schools, the Elm Street, the Home, the East Salem and the Colored, showed a most encouraging condition of our Sunday School work and a praiseworthy zeal on the part of the workers.

And thus we come to the close of our review on the last evening of the Old Year. Our daily Word for Dec. 31st has been wonderfully true of our work during the past year: "We cried unto the Lord God of our fathers, and the Lord heard our voice."

Under such care as we have enjoyed during 1884 we are encouraged to say:

Yea, Lord, we wish to cast
Our cares upon thy breast;
Help us to praise thee for the past
And trust thee for the rest.

1885

Many years ago, when on a foot-journey through a lonely and beautiful Alpine pass, I came to a little bridge thrown over a small mountain stream. It was the boundary between two countries. In the one I had found a pleasant home, with many friends. Into the other I was about to enter, for the first time, with high expectations concerning new scenes. A keen sense of the contrast between the familiar old land, and the strange, interesting new one, came over me as I stood at the little boundary bridge. Moved with half-regretful, half-joyous feeling, I stepped to the side where a cluster of wild flowers grew on the stream bank, plucked several of them to carry with me as souvenirs, and then cheerily crossed the bridge into a new country.

So, dear friends, do we stand together to-night, at the boundary bridge between two years. 1885 is an old familiar land to us now. We have dwelt in it a long time. Its days have looked at us with friendly faces, and we have traveled it through. 1886 is a new land, but we are not unwilling to enter it, hoping to find bright and happy scenes within its bounds. Ere we cross over, let us, in this hour, gather a few memorabilia flowers. Let us take with us a few remembrances out of the old year, and then cheerily pass into the new.

When we think of the year 1885 as it has been the world over, we find it to have been remarkably like this same year just one hundred years ago. It has been uneventful, yet uneasy. There have been no great wars between enlightened nations, but the tramp of vast armies has been clearly heard marching toward future conflicts. There has been no civil war of any great importance, but in various lands there have been masses seething with social and political excitements. There have been no issues arising in the society of nations, but old issues, like smoking volcanoes, have testified to the fires burning beneath the surface. Only one land has been greatly afflicted during the year, poor Spain, over which the Cholera swept with awful force. Her young king, too, was laid into his tomb, in the royal convent-palace of his nation, at the very time when our own people were mourning the sudden death of the Vice-President[9] of the United States.

Our age is a distinctly scientific one. Perhaps the chief point of interest, in this respect, has been the laboratory of the eminent French chemist, Pasteur, at Paris. We hope that a remedy has been found for that fearful and hitherto hopeless disease, hydrophobia.

[9] Alphonso XII of Spain died suddenly on November 25, 1885, and on the same day the Vice President of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks, died in Indianapolis.

In our own country the comparison between a hundred years ago and now, through God's blessing, turns out more favorably than in the world at large. A century ago our population was small, occupying the Atlantic Seaboard and hedged in by more or less hostile Indian tribes to the west. We had no stable form of government. Continental Congress sat at New York under the Presidency of Richard Henry Lee and did the best it could, as it had nobly done through the then recent Revolutionary struggle, but it could avail little for the public welfare. Almost everything we needed was imported from Great Britain; little was exported to pay for it. The public credit was gone, the Continental money was almost worthless, and the country was becoming restless and hard to govern.

In this year a newly elected President[10] has peacefully assumed the firm executive control. The government of our country is well organized. Its upwards of fifty millions of people are actively spreading over the three thousand miles between ocean and ocean. A kind Providence has given us good public health and good harvests. There has been widespread prosperity. The institutions of learning and religion have been greatly promoted. It has been a year of golden peace.

The contrast with a hundred years ago may be followed a little farther and made to bear on the affairs of our own community. At the close of 1785, the total population here was two hundred and five, there having been only an increase of ten above the previous year. The chief building event of the year had been the Sisters' House. Its corner-stone had been laid by the Senior Civilis, Brother Marshall, on March 31st, and by the end of August it was under roof. It was in this year also that the corner-stone of the present Old Town Church was laid, although the building was not dedicated until several years later. Curiously enough, in view of the interest now arising for better protection against fire, we may mention that it is just one hundred years ago that the first fire engines for Salem arrived. One of them has recently been unearthed from its long hiding place, has been found to be in fair working order, and on its repolished brass plate still stands the name of the maker in Gnadenberg, Prussia.

The ground so sparsely settled a hundred years ago is now occupied by two prosperous and growing towns. We notice that they have recently been recognized, under their combined name—Winston-Salem—in a bill introduced into the United States Senate by one of our Senators. A Chamber of Commerce now amicably and usefully binds the two towns together. Its first labor has been an improvement of the

[10] President Grover Cleveland.

roads leading over the very irregular approaches to our towns, and doubtless other important measures will follow. It is much to be desired that the two towns should thus, under common advice, move together in things which pertain to their joint prosperity. The Railroad depot which they share together has again borne its witness to our growing prosperity, having received and shipped about three millions pounds of freight.

In matters pertaining exclusively to Winston, we note, with congratulation, the completion of the large and beautiful Methodist Episcopal Church, now occupied by its congregation; the increase of stores, factories and private residences, and also the interesting fact that direct shipments of the main staple, tobacco, are now being made to Europe.

Coming to our own immediate community of Salem we thankfully refer to a year of great quiet but steady progress. Our Old Testament text for the first day of January 1885 was: "The Lord blessed the Egyptian's house for Joseph's sake; and the blessing of the Lord was upon all that he had in the house and in the field." We may gratefully claim this Scripture as the appropriate motto for this year's chapter of Salem History.

The work of town improvement has continued. The waterworks have been greatly enlarged, with new spring and additional pump and wheel so that the water capacity has been doubled. The water pipes have also been more extensively laid through the town, while several of the streets have likewise been greatly improved at considerable expense.

Manufacturing has continued to be the chief activity of the place. The Cotton, Woolen, flour, iron and planing mills and tobacco factories, as well as other industries, have been operated with encouragement and have furnished a livelihood to a constantly growing number of people. In addition to what was being done in these respects at the close of the last year we note the enlargement of the Vance & Co. Machine Works, where large orders for saw-mills are now being filled; and the improvement going on in the Meinung carriage factory. We also mention as a matter of interest that the Hege Iron Works are manufacturing steam engines in several sizes, and are also believed to be the only firm in the South sending wood planers into the market.

We omitted last year to note the Huff manufacture of hosiery which had been added to our already varied industries and which has this year been largely extended.

In addition to the extensive enlargements and repairs which have been made at the Academy and other parts of the town, upwards of

twenty stores and residences have been put up. What is especially gratifying is the fact that the new western part of the town, with its beautiful building sites, is now being rapidly laid out in streets, and being built up by those who expect to make their permanent homes there. On the eastern side of the town improvement is likewise going on. The first two of five projected houses already stand on the beautiful high ground immediately to the east of what will, in due time, be our lovely Wachovia Park. It has taken a long time to cross the deep ravines on either side of our town, but having now been well crossed the selection of building lots is greater and the prospect of the town's upbuilding better than ever before.

It is here to be thankfully mentioned that our town has been preserved throughout the year from any public calamity. There has been but one fire, which happily did not do the damage which might at the outset have been expected; no spreading disease among old or young. The health of the community has been as good and even better than usual, as the very small number of departures announced in the statistics clearly shows.

We now pass from the material to the educational and religious interests of the community. When we find persons moving here or speaking of coming hither for the education of their children; when we duly think it over, how many send us their children from distant points to be educated here, we are impressed with the unusual advantages which Salem in this respect enjoys. Yea, more, we are profoundly moved with a sense of the responsibility we are under to God, not only to maintain our educational institutions at their former standard but to advance them to the very highest point of efficiency to which we can possibly bring them.

The Academy has been greatly blessed during the year; the number of pupils has steadily increased until a higher attendance of scholars resident in the School has been reached than in any year since the great depression of 1874 to 76.

The Boys' School, Miss Welfare's School, the two infant Schools of Miss Pfohl and Mrs. Landquist, have likewise continued in their most useful activity. When in connection with these Church or private enterprises we mention a well managed district school we have summed up educational opportunities of which any community of our size or even much larger might be both proud and thankful.

A hundred years ago the congregation was enjoying the presence of that admirable man of God, Bishop Watteville, his devout wife Benigna,

daughter of Count Zinzendorf, and the prince among missionaries to the heathen, David Zeisberger. It was a time of much spiritual feeling. The Diary says that on Nov. 13th, the Congregation festival, "an exceedingly great blessing from the Lord spread itself over the whole congregation, the effects of which showed themselves still more powerfully afterwards."

We can not say of our Church during the past year that it has been signally revived; our prayer must still be for an abundant rain from on high. Still we can truly and thankfully say that this has been a good year.

Our work has been able to go on, in peace, without any interruption. Our services have been brightened and solemnized with many a festal occasion. The average attendance upon our Sunday services has been so encouraging as to call for special remark. The church is almost always full. On Wednesday evenings, while a goodly number are ordinarily present, there is no doubt that still more might easily attend and be spiritually benefited thereby. The Young People's Meetings have been maintained as usual, and the same Schools have been present.

Our Sunday School work presents a wide and beautiful field of Christian effort in which many laborers are successfully engaged. The Home School, the centre of this work, under the superintendence of Br. Frank Fries, is steadily gaining ground in all respects, and will soon find the Chapel walls, enlarged as they have been in recent years, too strait for its numbers. During the past year the Infant Class, which is largely attended, has had its room tastefully renovated. The Quarterly Reviews of the International Lessons have become a characteristic feature of the Home School.

The Elm Street Sunday School, under the superintendence of Br. Eugene Ebert, has continued to fill its most useful place. Here responsive exercises and Sunday School reviews have been specially cultivated. Useful adjuncts to this School have been maintained. Such has been the largely attended Elm Street Prayer-meeting; the night-school on Friday evenings, conducted by Miss Fogle in the Concert Hall; the poor children's Christmas tree, for which as an experiment very poor children were gathered from far and near.

The East Salem Sunday School under Br. Henry Fries' superintendence has been greatly blessed. It has grown to double its former number and now occupies the Chapel beautifully enlarged in the shape of a cross.

The Colored Sunday School has grown wonderfully, and has enjoyed the labors of a devoted band of punctual teachers, mostly from the Home Church.

A Teachers' Meeting for all these Schools is held in the Home Chapel on Wednesday evenings. This meeting has lately taken an upward start, and it is to be hoped that it will become yet stronger in the new year for mutual and prayerful edification in the Word of God which is on the next Sunday to be brought to nearly a thousand children and young people.

The various Missionary Societies have continued their labors this year with the exception of the Young Men's. This for want of a leader, more than anything else perhaps, has been practically suspended for a year.

The music of the Church has been ably conducted and admirably sustained by the volunteer choir. The young men have continued to serve most acceptably in the Church Band whose solemn music is so characteristic of our community. The Trustees, with that careful thought which they are exercising for all the departments of our Church activity, have supplied the Band with new silver instruments.

Skilful and faithful hands have given the beauty of leaf and flower to the pulpit during the greater number of the Sundays of the year. And when the Christmas season came the last year's prediction of the pastor was happily reversed. There was a beautiful decoration wherewith to greet the Christmas audience.

While the Elders survey the varied field of the Church's life and work, though they are aware of grave defects and although they must even say as Paul did with tears of his best congregation, "that some walk, as enemies of the cross of Christ, whose end is destruction, whose god is their belly, whose glory is their shame, who mind earthly things," nevertheless upon the whole they are disposed to thank God in your behalf and to take courage.

We shall after this general view of the Church's year, proceed to the brief narrative of various incidents which have marked the twelve months.

The New Year commenced with a drizzling rain, the thermometer standing at sixty-four degrees. The New Year's sermon was fairly attended. The question might, however, be asked whether a greater numbr of those who are willing to end the old year with the Lord, might not be found willing also to begin the new one with Him, in His house.

From Monday evening, Jan. 4th, the meetings of the Week of Prayer were held in the Chapel, which throughout the week was filled. The programme of the Evangelical Alliance was observed.

During the last half of the month the pastor was absent on a sorrowful errand. The Brn. Wurreschke, Clewell and McCuiston took his place during his absence.

During the Lenten Season Sunday evening discourses were preached appropriate to the season. The Wednesday evenings were devoted to the study of the story of the Crucifixion. Three confirmation classes were instructed during the week. They were well attended and marked with a pleasing degree of interest. The Easter season came very early this year, although the weather was upon the whole finer than is often the case when the festal time comes later. On Palm Sunday morning twelve adults were confirmed and five were baptized and on Maundy Thursday three were received from other Churches. The services of the Holy Week were conducted as usual. On Maundy Thursday evening three hundred and eighty communed, being a little larger number than at any other communion in the year. On Good Friday afternoon a thunderstorm arose and for a time the gloom in the church reminded us vividly of the darkness around the Cross of Him whose last suffering hours we were then solemnly reviewing. Easter Sunday morning was clear but cold and flowers were frozen fast to stones. The attendances upon the services on that day, as throughout the week, were large. The interest in them is evidently growing.

On April 26th the Widows' Covenant day was celebrated with much comfort and encouragement. We may also speak with much satisfaction of the Sisters' Festival celebration on the following Sunday. It was an edifying series of services.

The Salem Congregation was well represented at the District Conference of the Province, held at Macedonia on May 13th and 14th. The report from the Sunday School Committee of which Br. James Lineback is Chairman was particularly cheering.

On the evening of May 17th a very large and interesting meeting of the various Woman's Missionary Societies of the two towns was held in the Winston Music Hall.

On Sunday, June 7th, the Rev. Dr. Miller of Charlotte preached with great power and acceptance to the overflowing Commencement audience. This was the beginning of a very successful week, in the course of which the Governor of the State honored the communities with a visit and presented diplomas to the Graduating Class of the Academy, numbering twenty-four.

On July 2nd a delightful picnic of the Home School took place in Wachovia Park. The most striking feature of the day was the breaking of the jugs, which were found to contain something more profitable than many jugs do, namely the handsome collection of the Children and Young People, amounting to more than $200. The Elm St. Sunday School spent the next day pleasantly in the same place, while at a later time the East Salem Sunday School enjoyed their day at Mickey's Mill.

On July 4th, after an interesting parade and exercises in the Salem Square in the morning, a singularly beautiful illumination took place in the Square in the evening when hundreds of lanterns were so artistically combined with the foliage as to appear like glowing fruit upon the trees.

During the latter part of July and beginning of August, a period of intense heat, the pastor was absent on a journey through the southern Counties of this State, and several of the adjoining ones in South Carolina, in the interest of the Academy. The same Brethren who had so kindly served in the earlier part of the year did so again.

The Festival of August 13th was celebrated on the 16th, with much interest and a very large attendance at Communion.

The Children's Feast on the following Sunday was a delightful occasion. The closing Sunday evening service was held with Chinese lanterns in front of the church and was tender and impressive.

On the following Sunday the Covenant day of the Young Men and Older Boys was celebrated with an unusual degree of interest. The growth in this particular series of services is a cause for especial thankfulness.

The largest Covenant occasion of the year, the Festival of the Married People, took place on the following Sunday and closed the year's series, which had been throughout of such a character as to show the Church's growing appreciation of this means of grace.

On Sept. 27th, Br. F. F. Hagen, who served in the District a generation ago, preached very earnestly in the Home Church. In the afternoon a very solemn service took place, being the united funeral of our aged Sister Catherine Blum and our little boy, Eugene Ebert.

On Saturday, Oct. 10th, the Children's Day of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church was celebrated for the first time. Notwithstanding the threatening weather very many came from a distance and the day was one of great joy and encouragement.

In November we observed our Congregation Anniversary and Thanksgiving Day as special festive occasions. During the month a series of discourses was preached on Ruth.

The Advent Season; the Christmas joys and solemnities; the children's happy Sunday School programmes are so fresh in the minds of all that we do not here recount them. We mention, however, as a matter of special interest the reopening of the enlarged East Salem Chapel on the lovely afternoon of Dec. 28th.

Thus have we come to the close of another year's record. We can not conclude it more appropriately than by a reference to those amongst us who have closed their mortal pilgrimage. The number has been comparatively very small, but it has taken some very dear and useful souls from us. We have sorrowed to lose them, but we rejoice as we think over this roll of the departed and bear in mind that every one of them was ready to go. The Lord says to each of you on this New Year's Eve, "Be thou also ready."

Friends never seem so dear to us as when we are bidding them good-bye, especially if it be a good-bye for always. Then we take them tenderly by the hand, and give them a good long earnest look, with the hope of remembering them the better when they shall have been separated from us. So let us deal with this old year of 1886 which is bidding us good-bye in the midnight hour, and which when the morning comes shall have passed from our view forever. It has become a dear familiar year through long residence with us. We are sorry to see it go and to have a new strange year take its place. Let us once more greet it kindly—this good old year of 1886, and let us together look carefully into its face once more, so that we may the better know what to remember it by.

It has been, like its predecessor, a year of peace over the face of the most of the earth. And yet, as it draws toward a close, it has this peculiarity that men are widely apprehensive of the approach of a great war. Month by month the fear has been deepening that in bidding good-bye to 1886 the nations of Europe were bidding farewell to peace. It was this undefined but deep feeling which gave the recent Christmas sermons in the capital of Germany a somewhat sombre character. Men are listening for the tread of vast armies; governments are hastening their preparation of the most destructive weapons of war. God grant that the apprehensions may prove unfounded. Otherwise many a poor peasant in this European country or that has spent his last Christmas on earth.

Our own dear country, at the close of 1886, stands in striking contrast with the nations on the other side of the great waters. A hundred years ago, in the winter of 1786-87, we were the most unsettled of Christian nations. We had no stable government, no president, no constitution, no public credit. Shay's rebellion was raging desperately in western Massachusetts, and was spreading uncertainty and fear throughout all the colonies. Even General Washington was discouraged. He wrote on the day after Christmas, 1786, to an old comrade of the Revolution, "I feel infinitely more than I can express to you for the disorders which have arisen in these States. It is scarcely within the reach of human ken, at this moment, to say when, where or how it will terminate. There are combustibles in every State to which a spark might set fire."

Now just a century from this very darkest hour of our national existence, the United States seem to be the most settled nation on the earth.

We have during the past year had frictions with Canada, with regard to the fisheries, and with Mexico in regard to American citizens' rights. It is felt, however, both North and South of us that the Republic while it is strong enough to defend its just claims, loves to maintain them in peace rather than in war.

It is true that different sections of the country have had their serious labor troubles during the last twelve months, and yet troublesome as these conflicts are at the time, they are seeming to pave the way for better understanding and juster relations between labor and capital in the future.

It is true that anarchy has waved its red flag in our face, but only to find it dashed to the ground by the sober, practical sense of the American people.

It has been a year of fair if not of bountiful harvests, and has been marked by a moderate revival in business. Storms on land and lake have caused a good deal of injury and of loss and yet these have been the recurring features of almost every year. Doubtless, however, 1886 will long be remembered as the earthquake year. We shall not soon forget those long quiverings of the earth under our feet on the night of August 31st, —a first shock with its heavy grating roll, like a ponderous train, and then a second, and then a third, within the half hour commencing at ten minutes of ten, under the calm, dazzling star-light of that memorable Tuesday evening. We shall not forget the impression of unbelieving surprise when we first heard that Charleston was well-nigh ruined during that same eventful half hour. The news was too true,— although the generosity of the American people, coupled with the indomitable courage of the citizens of the earthquake visited city has, by this time, largely overcome a disaster hitherto without parallel in this country.

Turning from the general aspects of the closing year to what refers more particularly to the two towns of Winston and Salem we find the year's character faithfully reproduced here, as if in miniature. It has been a period of fair, though not of striking business success. No new features have arisen to characterize the year or turn a new page in the history of the joint communities. They have simply wrought on in a neighborhood with each other which, while it is distinct, is friendly. When a fire alarm is heard, the citizens of the one town respond to the call as do those of the other, —showing that they work together whenever it is necessary. At other times each is prosperous enough to be sufficiently engaged with its own affairs.

When we come to speak of our own immediate community of Salem we have reason to bless God for a quietly successful year. We have been mercifully spared from any disaster by storm or by fire or other form of general danger. We have likewise been kindly kept from what is often more grievous than the destructive forces of nature, —the spread of fatal illness among young or old. Although it might be said of us, as the prophet foretold it of Jerusalem: "The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof," yet among these numerous youth there has been an almost uniform health, with very rarely a shadow of bereavement to fall upon the sunshine.

Our town does not perhaps hasten forward, but it takes no steps backward. In its streets, culverts, water facilities and the like, it excells most places of its size. The improved Post-Office has been a comfortable feature of this year as it was of the last. A town-hall has been erected during the past twelve months. The upper story has been arranged as a hall for the town council. The lower story has been admirably fitted up for the $3,000 steam fire engine, by the purchase of which, under the effective fire discipline which is maintained, the safety of the town has been materially promoted.

The activities of Salem are mainly manufacturing ones. During the past year these have steadily held their own, and have perhaps done even more. The best index of the prosperity of a town is its building operations. During 1886 thirty-six houses have been erected, to say nothing of improvements upon buildings previously put up. This is we believe a larger number than has ever been erected in Salem during any one previous year of its existence. What is particularly gratifying in this connection is the fact that in many cases the houses have been built by those who expect to live in them, and by their continued residence promote the interests of the community.

The educational work which has given Salem so wide a repute through the South has gone on prosperously throughout the year. There is hardly a community anywhere, of equal size, which affords such varied facilities for an education. Among the other good schools of the place, the Female Academy naturally holds the position of the greatest prominence. During a series of years it has been so remodeled as to be practically a new school under the old roof. The valuable connection of day pupils with boarding pupils gives its classes and departments of study a consistency which could not be obtained if either kind of pupil were alone instructed within its walls. The day attendance has been as large and the boarding school attendance much larger than during

many previous years. The largest number of boarding pupils present at any time during the past year was one hundred and eight. At the June Commencement of 1886 twenty-six pupils were graduated. The audience had grown so great as to compel the use of the church for the first time since 1856. The occasion was rendered more noteworthy by the presence and by the sympathetic and appreciative address of United States Senator Vance.

The Moravian congregation of Salem has enjoyed a year of remarkable prosperity. Our daily text for Jan. 1st, 1886, said "All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth." The Saviour who spake this promise in behalf of His people has certainly manifested His gracious power in this Church during the past twelvemonth.

In outward things the arrangements of the Congregation have remained very much the same as in past years, the only matter of importance having been the thorough renovation of the organ.

The marked features of the year have been stamped upon the inward life of the congregation. The Young Men's Prayer-meetings have shown a growth of Christian earnestness and willingness to testify for the Saviour. With these cheering features has gone a glad readiness to labor for the cause of Christ at home and in the neighborhood. All the Sunday Schools have been blessed by this spirit, which has arisen especially among our young people. The new Sunday School in the young village of Centerville to the south of Salem has been a particular evidence of the working spirit of a good portion of our membership. Where at the beginning of the year there was nothing of a religious character and where at that time nothing was expected to be, a handsome chapel now stands, nearly paid for, and occupied under the happiest auspices, by a growing Sunday School.

Best of all, however, was the nine-weeks season of grace which it pleased the Head of the Church to vouchsafe to this congregation, during the autumn of this year. The membership was greatly refreshed and many souls added to its number. Thus it has come to pass that in a town of comparatively small size and largely contained within the Church already, an accession of communicants has taken place, far beyond anything ever before experienced. The gross increase was no less than one hundred and six communicants. We close the year with a larger work than ever before and with an assistant missionary pastor, Br. John McCuiston, who by his service since August 1st has greatly contributed to the usefulness of the congregation in its ministering to the spiritual wants of the neighborhood. For all of these mercies let the Lord have the thanks and the glory.

Having thus spoken of the various aspects of our past year in general, let us close our review of 1886 with a brief diary of its principal events.

New Year's Eve and New Year's day were favored with delightful weather. The services were largely attended and were very orderly. The first discourse of the New Year was preached on the words: "Looking unto Jesus, the Author and the Finisher of our faith." Hebr. 12, 2.

From the fourth to the ninth of January the services of the Week of Prayer were observed. As long as the weather remained good the attendance was unusually large. With the close of the week, however, severe weather set in. The beginning of the following week proved to be the earnestly desired season for the gathering of ice.

Already in the first weeks of the new year the departure of one valued member after the other reminded us of the brevity of our mortal life and the need to be ready, however quickly the Saviour may come for us.

During the latter part of January and the first half of February the pastor was absent, being mainly engaged in an inspection of leading schools for the benefit of the Female Academy. During his absence the Church service was faithfully performed by the Brn. Clewell, Wurreschke and McCuiston.

On April 4th, 5th and 6th, the centenary of the Sisters' House was appropriately and thankfully celebrated. On Sunday afternoon, the 4th, a Lovefeast in commemoration of the hundred years' existence of this valuable Church-home was held in the presence of a large congregation. On the 5th, which was the actual centennial day, the Church band announced the happy event by the rendering of chorales from the church-spire. In the afternoon a reception was given to invited guests, in the Sisters' House, when old souvenirs were examined and old memories explored. Everything was auspicious but the weather. Rain fell in torrents during both days. On the evening of the 6th, when the weather had cleared, the Sisters' House was illuminated and thus brightly entered upon the second century of its existence.

The Easter Season came later than will be the case again in more than a half-century, Easter Sunday falling on April 25th.

The previous week had been solemnized by the addition of the largest class of confirmands, up to that time, gathered in Salem. The early service on Easter Sunday was blest with delightful weather, though the sun-rise was somewhat hazy. The Easter sermon was preached in a church which was overflowingly full. Each successive year sees a larger

number of Christians of every name gathered to listen to the glorious Easter truths.

On Wednesday and Thursday, May 12th and 13th, the third District Conference met at Bethania. About fifty delegates were present. The marked feature of the Conference was the blending together of laymen and ministers in a united zeal for the welfare of the Province. This hearty coöperation has been growing for some years and is the most favorable token we have of a prosperous future for our circle of Southern Churches.

Aug. 22nd, the day of the Children's Festival, was a notable day in the history of the Congregation. On the afternoon of this day the cornerstone of the Centerville Chapel was laid, in the midst of a large congregation gathered under the forest trees. In the evening Br. John McCuiston was ordained a Deacon in the Moravian Church, and thus an earnestly desired step was taken toward the promotion of the missionary activities of the Congregation. The ordination was closed by a beautiful, lantern-lighted outdoor service of the children and young people. Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz was with us on this happy day. With fervent prayer and address he laid the cornerstone of the new chapel, and with earnest charge ordained our young candidate to the holy ministry, rejoicing as he did so in the signs of spiritual good abounding in the congregation. These indications were realized sooner than we thought. On Saturday evening, Sept. 11th, the Spirit of God descended with power on the Elm Street Chapel Prayer Meeting. Then followed seven weeks of quiet but intense interest in salvation. There was earnest seeking, there was joyous finding of the Saviour and there was deep experience of His peace. The seven weeks in Elm St. Chapel were followed by two weeks of prayer and instruction in the Home Chapel. Finally on the 14th of November, in connection with the congregation festival, the Holy Communion was celebrated with great solemnity and rich ingathering of fruits. Sixty-six communicants were added to the Church, and more than four hundred and fifty sat down to the table of the Lord. On the same day large accessions were made to the Churches of New Philadelphia and Macedonia, so that more than one hundred communicants were on this memorable day united with our District.

On the last Sunday of November the happy dedication of the beautiful Centerville Chapel took place.

Early in December the Lovefeast of the servants of the congregation was celebrated. This is an occasion which reminds us of the very

varied service which is rendered by about one hundred Brethren and Sisters in our congregation. It is not by the work of one or two that the beauty and the efficiency of our Church service stands, but by the hearty co-operation of many in its temporal and spiritual affairs, in its Sunday Schools, its music, the care of its ushers and others who delight to do faithfully what the Lord has given them to do. Every phase of our Church worship is beautified by the service of many, and thus stands in its brotherly kindness as a tribute to the praise and glory of God. May the time never come when any one among us shall think lightly of what the other is called to do in the blessed work of the sanctuary and may there always be those who are willing to serve because it is the Lord of the Church to whom they are ministering in the lowliest as in the highest offices.

During the Christmas season which has just passed by, the congregation rejoiced in its usual festal services. The sanctuary was beautifully decked by loving and skilful hands. The various Sunday Schools added to the Christmas interest by their concerts. Each of these occasions was a mirror of the zeal and love and labor which have gone into our widely extended Sunday School work during the year.

And thus 1886 has passed by. It has worn for us a friendly face. It has been lighted up with the light of the good pleasure of our God. We bid the year good-bye, thankful for all that God has made it to be for us, rejoicing in the peace and prosperity which He has given to this portion of His Israel.

1887

In a few more hours the old year will have vanished into the past eternity and a new period of our earthly time will have begun. We shall with another dawn of day drop the familiar "seven" and accustom ourselves to write 1888 at the top of our page.

It has been our custom from olden time to close the year with a brief history of events centered around the congregation life. It is a wise custom. We may say that it has been learned from God Himself. He has been pleased to instruct mankind by means of history. All His doctrines and commandments have been put into the historical form. We render our individual time more valuable by means of a diary. We make our life as a congregation and community of greater worth by recording it. We thus draw lessons from the past and gain inspiration for the future.

The year 1887 will be remembered in universal history as one of the years of peace. A few little wars have occurred in far-off corners of earth, but human society as a whole has been spared from that organized bloodshed which we call "war." This has been all the sweeter a boon because with the great and growing armaments of Europe, and the deepening jealousies between its political powers, the prospect of bloody war seems ever close at hand, and we can not help fearing that this century will end as did the previous one amid the roar of the cannon and the gathering of great armies in desperate conflict.

Our own country is more favorably situated for the maintenance of peace than are any of the other great nations of the earth. Both the national location of the land and the ordinary policy of our government favor a state of peace. This fact was signally recognized during the present year by an influential British embassy, which sought to enlist our Government in an effort to settle international quarrels by arbitration instead of war.

Every year brings with it a series of events which can be calculated upon and even a series of accidents which may be expected. Out of this sameness several facts of distinct importance emerge to our view.

One of these was the celebration of the centennial of the framing of the Constitution of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the month of September. When the Constitution was formed it was the result of compromises after violent debates, and the most far-sighted anticipated but a short life for it. This Constitution, after severest strain, under the providence of God is entering upon its second century,

stronger than it was at the beginning of the first. The Constitution of our country means freedom but not anarchy. Our liberty, to employ the illustration of St. Peter, is not to be used as a cloak for maliciousness. Least of all in a country where the people, through their representatives, make the laws, is there any excuse or any ground of toleration for the breaking of them. The execution of the five Chicago anarchists was an awful but salutary lesson in this direction. The influence of this just act will doubtless be deep and far reaching.

When our Constitution discountenanced a titled aristocracy, it did not mean that corporations should take the place of the greedy robber-barons of the olden time. This fact has been emphasized by the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act. The Commissioners have issued their first report, in which they make a temperate statement of advantages gained. Whatever the immediate results may be, the entering wedge has been driven for the maintenance of the rights of the people over against powerful corporations.

No matter how good the Constitution of a land or how favorable its situation, it could not remain really free if given over to the lust of strong drink. The "liquor saloon," as the experience of our larger cities has already shown, is an enemy to national liberty. It tends to bring communities under the tyranny of the worst passions of human nature. Wherever the "saloon" is strong, government becomes wasteful and injurious.

The native American people are recognizing this fact and, with somewhat differing theories but with a growing unanimity upon the main issue, are moving steadily on against the intemperance which centres itself around the saloon. The customs of moral and religious people, the tendency of the best public sentiment as evidenced in elections, are all in favor of temperance.

The most earnest and largely attended public meeting ever held in our community on any moral question was that of the Temperance Reform Club in the Opera House of Winston, during the present autumn. This Club with its affiliated society now numbers about four hundred men, who are in a reasonable way banded together to help one another and also the outcasts around them to a sober life. It is but a fair sample of the thought and feeling of the native-born white population of the United States on this great question.

Having thus in our survey of leading issues in the country reached the affairs of our own community, we pass on to consider the things in and around our own home.

Our communities have enjoyed not indeed an extraordinary but a very fair degree of business prosperity. The heaviest building operations were naturally in the adjoining County-seat, which now enjoys the advantage of being lighted with electricity.

In our own town twenty-five new buildings have been erected. This would in former years have been considered an exceptional case of prosperity, but has now become about the steady average of our annual growth. These twenty-five new buildings are mostly smaller homes and show the nature of our increase. Young families are working up from small means toward the greater affluence which will come in later years.

Our municipal arrangements have been well and carefully maintained during the past twelve-month. The only improvement of importance made during the year is the new iron reservoir, with a capacity of about four hundred thousand gallons, and a diameter of fifty-five feet, just that of the biggest California trees.

The industries of our town are largely manufacturing. Those previously established have been fairly maintained. Several onward movements have been made. The Paper-Mill has been resumed under the enterprising management of experienced parties from elsewhere, and is now working up to its fullest capacity. An order of three hundred tons of manila paper is being carried out for the northern markets.

The Salem Hosiery Manufactory operated by Messrs. Huff & Co., is producing thirty to forty dozen pair daily, and being unable to supply the demand is looking forward to a large extension during the next year.

The Fries Mills have added the manufacture of plaids to their various other staples, and upwards of twenty new looms have been bought for this purpose. Large orders from these mills have recently been sent out to the China market. The North Carolina Furniture Co. represents a new industry, under the management of Messrs. Constantine Hege & Stevens, and is meeting with a gratifying degree of success.

The educational facilities of the community have been maintained. The Salem Female Academy has been greatly blessed. The last commencement in June of this year, when Attorney-General Ayers of Virginia made the address and twenty-seven pupils were graduated at an advanced standard, was a most encouraging occasion. The new scholastic year has thus far been very successful. With one hundred and twenty-six boarding pupils the Academy is now larger than it has been for many years and is, indeed, filled to its utmost present capacity. It has been in connection with this institution and through its teaching force, largely if not exclusively recruited here, that Salem has exercised

an influence which for width and depth has been vastly out of proportion with the size of the community. In other respects our town is but one out of a multitude of similarly prospered communities in the South, but through its Female Academy it has come to have a beloved and influential name from Virginia to Texas. The present prosperity of this institution is therefore something to be devoutly thankful for.

We have many other reasons to be thankful. The general health has been preserved. The community has been spared from destructive accident, from sudden alarm and trouble of every kind. It is right that for these mercies we should thank God with our lips. But we should do more. Every one of us should, in view of God's blessing, labor the more earnestly for the peace, the good order, the material, moral and religious welfare of the community in which our lot has been cast.

From the affairs of the community we come to those of the congregation which meets in this house of God.

The same pastor has continued during this year as during the previous nine to minister to this people. An important addition has, however, during the past seventeen months been made to his own labors. His theological student, Br. John McCuiston, who was ordained in August, 1886, has been throughout the year the efficient assistant missionary pastor. He has been supported thus far entirely by voluntary contributions. His strength is largely put forth in the missionary enterprises of the congregation, but he has also been able to do valuable work in the Home Church. His visits have amounted during the present year to nine hundred and fifty. The pastor has paid six hundred and twenty-four, so that the Church has been served with fifteen hundred and seventy-four pastoral visits, probably a larger number than ever before in connection with the work of this Church.

The ordained Brethren residing here and engaged in educational work, the Brn. Wurreschke and Clewell, have always been willing to assist in the supply of the pulpit.

The ordinary services of the Church have been regularly maintained throughout the year. The Sunday congregations and the Communions have steadily grown in their attendance and the church is more uniformly full on all these occasions than was formerly the case. Should this increase continue, under the blessing of God, the wise policy for us would be, not a larger church, to wear out a minister by its partially empty spaces, but a new preaching place planted in the very centre of the communities.

Our week-day services are not without their encouragements in the matter of attendance and often enjoy the felt presence of our Saviour;

it would be well, however, if many would ask themselves the question, on this closing evening of the year, whether they would not become happier and surer Christians if they were to make place for a week-night attendance on some Church meeting among their stated and regular engagements. Much loss comes to individuals, and a still greater aggregate of loss to the whole congregation, not through ill-will with regard to the means of grace but for lack of a thoughtful plan in the use of them.

No one can be present on the festal occasions of the Christian year, especially those which centre about Easter, without noticing the increase of interest which is manifested in them. We may likewise say of the Class festivals or covenant days of the various portions of the congregation, that they are not losing but are rather gaining ground. This has been particularly the case with the covenant day of the Young Men and Older Boys. What was once a neglected day has become a season of excellent attendance and of marked earnestness.

The services of organist and choir have added much to the beauty and influence of our many festal occasions. The wants of the congregation have been in this respect faithfully and acceptably ministered to. Our veteran musical leader, Br. Edward Lineback, was instrumental several years ago in awakening the zeal of a number of our young people in orchestral music. The movement has been skilfully furthered by Professor Markgraff, of the Academy, so that to the two other branches of Church music has come this third one, and through the ministry of them all our worship has been greatly enriched. Likewise willing hands have been found to make the house of God beautiful at times with flowers and other appropriate decorations, of which we have a tasteful and happy illustration before our eyes to-night.

During the past few years our work has greatly widened out. We have learned to speak more and more of "the Home Church" in distinction from the Church working in its several other fields. The Sunday School has been the lever by means of which our work has mainly been moved forward. There are five of these Schools which our membership conducts, the Home, the Elm St. Chapel, the East Salem, the Centerville and the Moravian Colored. Together they number nine hundred and ninety-six officers, scholars and teachers. Besides these five schools, there are two others which owe their continuance and success to laborers from this congregation. Hope, at nine miles' distance, with sixty scholars, is visited every Sunday by a faithful company from Salem, and Oak Grove, with one hundred and ten scholars, about seven miles away, which is among the Schools founded by Br. James T. Lineback, is still

visited by him on almost every Sunday. Our Sunday School work has not only widened but has deepened in its earnestness. An evidence of this was the formation of a new congregation in connection with the Centerville Sunday School. The organization was effected during the late autumn. Another of our fields seems to be ripening for the same results; and our leading laborers, gathering energy and farsightedness from their present work, are beginning to move in still another and more important direction.

Not only in Sunday School labor but in other lines of Christian efforts our Congregation is awakening into new life. Of this the Home for the Aged, Invalid and Fatherless, founded by Miss Mary Ann Fogle in the southern part of Salem, is a pleasing evidence. The "Home" has the warm sympathy of the Congregation, many of whose members take an equally sympathetic share in the "Hospital" movement which binds the two towns together in a noble charity.

Our youth are the eager and active helpers of the older laborers in these various fields of Christian effort. While this remains the case we are full of confidence in their behalf, because Satan gets but few recruits among those who not merely believe in Christ but are also active for Him. In view of all these activities our Congregation resembles an army which is breaking up camp and moving in the lines of an aggressive campaign. Never could we sing with more truth than now,—

> Gracious Lord, may we believe;
> Venture all on thy free grace;
> Boldly things not seen achieve,
> Trusting in thy promises;
> Faith thy people's stronghold is;
> Their employment daily this,
> To proceed on paths unknown,
> Leaning on thy arm alone.

Other events for which no place could be found in the above enumeration are the following.

On Jan. 19th the Female Missionary Society held its annual Love-feast, when an appreciative address upon Matthew Stach was delivered by the Rev. R. P. Leinbach of Bethania.

The Commencement sermon preached on Monday, June 13th, was a notable one, the speaker being the venerable Dr. Edwards, of Danville, Virginia.

The picnics of the Sunday Schools were unusually bright and enjoyable. During the latter portion of July a more continued intense heat

prevailed than had been the case for many years. A series of meetings was held in the Centerville Chapel in September which was blessed to the conversion of a number of souls and which became the means of founding the congregation there. On Sunday, Oct. 23rd, the pastor preached his tenth anniversary sermon, humbly rejoicing in the Lord's goodness manifested during this rounded period of time. On Nov. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, the Provincial Synod was held in the Salem Home Chapel. It was fully attended and was animated by a hopeful spirit. The Christmas occasions in the Church and in the various Schools were marked by great care and effort on the part of those in charge. In the Home School Concert, the pastor was surprised and overwhelmed by a marked token of confidence and esteem on the part of his people.

On Tuesday, Dec. 13th, the Lovefeast of the Servants of the Congregation was held. About ninety participated. The similar occasion in Bethlehem, Penna., took place a few days later and has been made sadly memorable by the last address of the eminent servant of the Church, Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz. He spoke upon the words: "Be thou faithful unto death," and on the evening of the same day entered quickly and calmly into his rest. We hope at a somewhat later date to testify more fully our appreciation of a bishop who in the largest sense was a servant of the whole Brethren's Unity.

Speaking of this great loss we are led to refer to the bereavements which we have sustained during the past year, still nearer home. In the neighbor town, that useful and influential divine, Dr. Calvin Wiley, was called away in the earlier part of the year. In the later portion, Dr. Burkhead, the eminent pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was suddenly summoned to his reward.

When the list of departures in our own congregation was read, you will have noticed the names of those not only dear in their own homes, but respected in the Church and precious to her. Some deep and sweet experiences of grace have this year been closed amongst us to unfold in glory. In the unusually long list of departures every age in life is represented. Thinking of those who have gone away, we say with the poet:

> Thus star by star declines
> Till all are passed away,
> As morning high and higher shines
> To pure and perfect day.

1888

When I began to write this Memorabilia I had lying before me on time-stained pages, in German language, the Memorabilia of 1753. It was the year of the first Moravian settlement in this country, at Bethabara. As you know, our own town was not begun until thirteen years later. On the night of the arrival of the first Brethren, Nov. 17, 1753, in a deserted hut which they had found in the wilderness they held a thankful and prayerful Lovefeast. Their account says that the wolves howled very loudly during this meeting. Their songs of God's praise had never before been heard in these solitudes; no wonder that the wild beasts roared at the unusual sound. Two days later the first land was marked out, and on Dec. 4th the first wheat was planted, which gave a good yield in the next year. From 1753 the yearly account continues. After the lapse of 135 years, when the wolf has ceased to howl in this growingly populous neighborhood, we still continue the custom of the fathers. We still gather together our Memorabilia of the year. Ere we pass out of the old period of time we together cast a glance over the bygone year, and then leave our account on record in case our children and children's children desire to see how we felt and what we did, in a time which to them will lie far back in the distant past.

The year 1888 has, upon the whole, been an uneventful year. There have been no very great occurrences either of peace or war whereby it will hereafter be remembered. Quite at the close of the year the British cannon roared at Suakim on the Red Sea Coast, and a brilliant battle was fought with Mohammedan fanatics, but the news comes to us from a land so far away that it scarcely starts even a ripple of interest in our Western World. The European nations have been able to rejoice in a peaceful Christmas, and to look forward, notwithstanding their vast armaments, or perhaps for this very reason, toward a new year as yet unclouded with the prospects of a great war. The most noteworthy event on the other side of the ocean was the death, in quick succession, of the two German emperors. The departure of the venerable William was, on account of his very advanced age, an expected event. The death of his gallant, amiable and gifted son, Frederick, awakened a sympathetic response of sorrow throughout the civilized world. It was one of those great lessons of the brittleness of human fortunes in the face of pain and death which God gives for the instruction of us all.

Our own country has likewise enjoyed a peaceful year. Our harvests were of a medium character, being fairly though not extraordinarily

good. The general health of the nation was only threatened in Florida and along the Gulf of Mexico. For weeks the daily bulletins from fever-stricken Jacksonville awakened wide-spread sympathy and stimulated the liberality of the nation.

The year will have some degree of note as the time of one of our presidential elections. What is of chief interest to all lovers of republican institutions is the cheerful acquiescence of the people in the result as soon as declared. No better proof of the stability of our nation could be given.

We pass from this more general view to a somewhat more detailed account of our own community. What has been of the greatest importance to Winston and Salem from a material point of view has been the progress made toward completer railroad communication with the rest of the world. In our day towns cannot grow to any extent, or even maintain their previous growth, unless sufficiently supplied with railroad facilities. Many localities have been specially favored in this respect. Railroads have come to them without their asking. With us, however, exactly the contrary has been the case. Our citizens have been obliged to work and contribute energetically for every inch of advantage to be secured. Last year we were still confronted with the prospect of being a little town at the end of a little branch road, and the whole business outlook was clouded and discouraged by this fact. The enterprise and public spirit of some of our citizens, supported by the subscription of the township, have materially changed this outlook. The Roanoke and Southern Railroad is, to all intents and purposes, a home enterprise. It is laid out from Roanoke, Va., toward Atlanta. Of the 110 miles to Roanoke the 60 miles between this point and Martinsville, Va., are now under contracts. The 18 miles to Walnut Cove have been graded during the autumn, under the direction of a Construction Company of which Mr. Frank Fries is President, and Capt. C. W. Pearson the engineer. The rails are now being delivered, depots prepared, and in a few months this first section of the road, for which our own people have been directly responsible, will be open to traffic. Those who are willing to help themselves are apt to be favorably considered by others. This has already been the case here. The railroad from Salem to Rural Hall on the way to Wilkesboro has nearly been completed, the railroad from this point to Mocksville is also being rapidly pushed, both of them by the Richmond and Danville R. R. Company, to whose interest and enterprise our communities owe a hearty recognition.

These railroad movements have been particularly referred to because they bid fair to change the condition of things with us in many respects. It is likely that in every line of effort, whether industrial, educational or spiritual, we shall be called to labor with the prospect of a considerable city before our eyes.

Our neighbor town of Winston, as being the larger, has especially felt the changed outlook, and a good deal of extensive building has taken place there during the year. Our own handsome Moravian Chapel in Winston will soon be under roof and will, we trust, with another year begin, under the blessing of God, to exercise an influence for the still closer welding of these towns together.

Coming still closer home let us take a look at the affairs of the town of Salem.

The town has been governed with the same close regard for the interests of those who dwell here as in former years. Under the revised town rules public order is very carefully watched, yet such is the influence of Church and Sunday Schools that the name of no member of any of them appears on the Mayor's book of Penalties. Much attention has again been paid to the streets. At the southern end of Main Street an iron bridge has been erected at the expense ($2,350) of the County. East Salem has been connected by bridge with Salem, at an expense to the town of $750. A more convenient connection of the eastern with the central part of the town is, at present, perhaps the greatest want. New Shallowford Street is being very substantially macadamized. About $2,500 have been expended during the year upon the streets. Mr. L. N. Clinard, who for 20 years has been the careful clerk of the Council, estimates that during this time no less than $30,000 have been expended upon the improvement of the streets of Salem. The laying of water mains has been continued, and as a quite recent improvement a fire alarm bell weighing 1,000 pounds has been purchased. How admirably our steam fire company employs its improved facilities can be seen from the present appearance of the frame house of Mr. Junius Starbuck, which caught fire on the morning of Dec. 26th. We deeply regret the misfortune of our fellow townsman, and at the same time congratulate our fire department on its efficiency.

During the past year about twenty-four dwellings have been erected in Salem. Dr. Shaffner's cotton-gin house, which had been burned down has been rebuilt in brick; Vance's machine-shop has been erected; the electric light has been introduced into the Hege Agricultural Works; the Tobacco Factory, operated by Mr. Ellis, has been built; and the

Stocking Factory of Messrs. Hough & Spach has been moved into its new and commodious brick building. During the late summer and early autumn the Academy Annex was erected. It is a beautiful cottage, able to accommodate two room companies, and is a happy evidence of the prosperity of the Salem Female Academy at the present time.

Thus we see that the favor of the Lord has rested upon our beloved place of abode, and that there has been a quiet but steady movement onward in its affairs. We are thankful that we live in a place where old and young are kept busily employed, and we look with gratitude to Him who has given health and prosperity to our town, ever mindful of what the Psalmist says: "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain."

Having thus recounted the affairs of the town we come to those of the congregation.

During the year now closing the same pastorate has continued. Br. McCuiston has also gone on ministering at the Chapels and in the Colored Church, and is rendering efficient help in other respects to the pastor. On May 1st the pastor transferred the management of the Salem Female Academy to Br. John H. Clewell, under whose care the institution has continued to prosper, and now has more boarding pupils than in many previous years.

On Sunday, Dec. 2nd, the East Salem Branch of the Salem Congregation was organized by the admission of eight persons into communicant membership. This happy service was in part the result of recent revival meetings, but in still larger measure grew out of the faithful Sunday School work carried on there for the past twelve years and often under great discouragement. Now the Lord has blessed the planted seed, and in an increased and well ordered Sunday School, as well as in a promising little congregation growing out of it, we see the value of what has been done in the East Salem Chapel.

The organization of this branch congregation, as well as the one at Centerville in the previous year, has placed our home congregation in a new position. She has now become the mother Church, looking out for the interests of the children who are settling around her. If the present outlook shall be sustained by the Divine blessing in coming years, we shall have a Home Church to which all will look with interest and affection as the centre of the work and the seat of venerable and memorial services, while we shall have young congregations springing

up around the common home, each acting for itself to the best of its ability.

Our congregational year may ordinarily be divided into three seasons, each with its special features of interest. They are the opening months of the year, culminating in the Easter Services; the central portion of the year with its Class Festivals; the closing portion of the year with its Advent, Christmas and New Year's services. To these three seasons there was this year added a fourth, the evangelistic season under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Pearson, in the early autumn.

1. *The early portion of the year.* The year 1888 opened with an unusually inclement day. The New Year's attendance was small. The words preached upon were from John 20, 19, "Peace be unto you." The Week of Prayer was not encouraging. The four o'clock afternoon services did not seem to meet the needs of the case.

Notwithstanding this unpromising beginning the interest deepened as the weeks passed by. On Palm Sunday, March 25th, we were able to confirm and baptise a class of six, and as a further result of this season of labor and instruction six more were baptised and confirmed at Whitsuntide. The attendances during the Passion Week were very large, notwithstanding the unusual amount of rain. Easter Sunday, April 1st, was a very beautiful day. The sun rose during the Early Service with a cloudless splendor, and very large congregations gathered throughout the day to celebrate the blessed Resurrection.

2. The *second* season of our year may be called the *time of the Class Festivals.*

It commenced with the Widows' Covenant Day, observed on April 29th, and followed on the next Sunday by the Festival of the Single Sisters and Older Girls. They were both, as in former years, occasions of much interest, and afforded much encouragement both to the Classes and to their pastor.

On May 12th Oak Grove Chapel, whose erection had been largely aided from Salem, was dedicated. On May 16th and 17th a good number of our Brethren attended the District Conference at Kernersville.

Commencement Sunday has come to be an important day in our Church calendar. It fell this year on June 3rd, when a delightful sermon was preached to a very large congregation by Dr. Thomas Hume of Chapel Hill University. On June 30th many of our people took part in a unique celebration at Bethabara, when the monument in memory of Matthew Stach was dedicated in the venerable graveyard in which this apostle to the Greenlanders lies buried.

August is the proper Festival month of our Moravian year. The Daily Word of our Church, selected by lot for Aug. 1st, was: "Not by might, or by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." This text was very happily fulfilled for us during the month. There was more than the usual interest in the festive days, commencing with the Memorial day of Aug. 13th. On the Children's day, on the Young Men's day, and on the Married People's Covenant day, we were refreshed with the special presence of the Lord.

3. The impression of the Class Festival season was very much deepened by the *evangelistic services* which followed immediately afterwards, and in which we very heartily coöperated with our sister Churches in Winston. They were conducted in the Centenary M. E. Church by Rev. R. G. Pearson, a preacher of great Biblical force and filled with the Holy Ghost. The union services commenced on Sunday evening, Sept. 16th, and were conducted morning and evening during the two and a half following weeks. Great crowds listened eagerly to the preaching and exposition of the Word, many were converted, many more were blessed with a deep spiritual experience, and the meetings were closed on Thursday morning, Oct. 4th, in an indescribable service, filled with "the powers of the world to come." As a result of the blessing which we had begun previously to enjoy, and which was greatly deepened during the Pearson meetings, we had an unusually interesting Congregation Anniversary on Nov. 11th, when thirteen united with the Church, and one of the largest Communions was celebrated which the church has ever seen.

4. Thus we come to the *closing period of the year.* It may be said to have commenced on our bright Thanksgiving festival, when the church was beautifully decorated by a company of young people under the guidance of Miss Lizzie Chitty. Then came the Advent Sundays, with their very large congregations; and finally, in a beautifully decorated church, the happy Christmas season through which we have just passed. The Christmas weather shone around us like a benediction from on high. The customary services on Christmas Eve and Christmas were even more largely participated in than usual, and seemed more beautiful than ever.

We felt this year more than at any previous time how intimately our congregational prosperity is bound up in our Sunday Schools. East Salem, under the superintendence of Br. Henry E. Fries, opened the series of Sunday School Christmas festivities on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 22nd, with a very graceful entertainment. At almost the same

hour Centerville, under the superintendence of Br. Thomas Siddall, showed to the friends who filled the house to overflowing the marked progress of the past year. Then came two delightful evenings, when the Home School under the superintendence of Br. Francis H. Fries, and the Elm Street Sunday School under the superintendence of Br. Eugene A. Ebert, deeply touched and interested by their exercises the great audiences gathered in the Home Church. On Thursday evening the large Colored Sunday School, under the superintendence of Br. John McCuiston, successfully closed this series of Christmas entertainments. In this connection the happy celebrations at Oak Grove, where Br. James T. Lineback most efficiently assists, and Hope Sunday School, where Br. George Brietz, with several Salem ladies, labors most faithfully, should also be mentioned.

Thus we come to the close of the record of a year during which every department of the Church's activity has been under the evident blessing of the Lord. If there is one feature of the Divine favor which we may appropriately single out and gladly recognize in conclusion it is the zeal and faithfulness of our young people in the work of the Lord. As we have again during the year lost some very excellent and faithful members through departure from this life we rejoice the more in the growth of the interest of our young people, and regard it as being, under God, the brightest augury for the prosperous future of our beloved Zion.

1889

The last few hours of another year are swiftly passing, and we are gathered in order, according to our venerable custom, to recall the events of 1889, more particularly in as far as they have related to ourselves.

The year 1889, like its predecessor, has resembled the time in which our Saviour came upon the earth. The gates of war have been shut throughout the civilized world. There have, indeed, been abundant rumors of hostilities about to break out, but nevertheless, by the blessing of God, peace has prevailed to the year's close. We perhaps are not as profoundly grateful for this mercy as we should be. But to many a mother whose son is serving his time in one of the great European armies it is, no doubt, a matter of deep thankfulness on this New Year's Eve that her boy has not been obliged during 1889 to face the deadly risks of a great battle-field.

Again the sympathies of the whole civilized world have gathered around a heroic traveler, lost in the mysterious heart of Africa. "Will Henry Stanley ever get back again?" has been the question echoed from the far east to the distant west. He had gone to rescue Emin Pasha and his men in the equitorial Soudan, and after several years marked with terrible sufferings he has safely emerged on the eastern coast of Africa with the party whom his skill and courage had rescued.

But the Western World has, upon the whole, been the scene of more important events than the Eastern during 1889. The great Empire of Brazil has by a suddenly ripened movement become a Republic, so that there is now no monarchy left among the independent states of either North or South America. Four new States of great size have been admitted into our Union. The State of Washington has an area of 69,180 square miles; the State of Montana has an area of 146,080 square miles; the two states of North and South Dakota have together an area of 149,100 square miles. These four States are nearly as large as France and Germany combined. When we consider the rapidity with which homes are being erected, farms laid out, railroads constructed and cities built in this vast territory, and when we combine with their progress that of the whole country, we have a record which stands unequalled in the history of the world, and we behold a conquest of peace exceeding all those which, within similar time, war has ever made on the face of the earth.

But as if to remind us of our dependence on God's providence, and to show us that we need His constant help as much as if we were one of the smallest countries in the world, there was permitted during the past twelvemonth a disaster so gigantic that all the world was impressed. In a brief hour the waters swept down the Pennsylvania valley in which Johnstown is situated, carrying with it hundreds of homes and thousands of people into the jaws of a sudden death.

Passing from our brief reference to the year in general we come to the affairs of our own community. Here we have reason for great thankfulness to God. During the past twelve months a state of excellent health has prevailed. There has been no severe sickness of any kind prevalent among us. While we have been obliged, as in other years, to give up cherished ones, they have generally been those whose weight of years indicated that the time had come when as ripe shocks of wheat they must needs be garnered in.

We have made no experience of distressing storms or of terrible accidents. When we consider how large a proportion of our people are engaged in manufacturing we have especial reason to be thankful for our immunity from disasters occasioning loss of life or limb. We have also been spared from the ravages of fire. While we well know that we owe this preservation to Him who, in a single stormy night, might permit our town to be laid in ashes, we also recognize the human means which have been provided against such disaster. We rejoice in an excellent water supply and in a well-equipped and well-drilled fire department.

During the past year a fair degree of prosperity has attended the business of our citizens. Our manufacturing interests have been well maintained and in some instances considerably enlarged. Our town has continued to grow, maintaining its proportion along-side of its larger neighbor, Winston, which is as we all know one of the most thriving towns in the State, if not the most energetic of them all. It is a pleasant sight to watch the growth of the eastern and western districts of the incorporation. Here the better building localities have been reached, and we see the favorable beginnings of what are by and by to be the largest portions of Salem. In the centre of the town a good deal of improvement has been effected in the grading of streets. This smoothing of our central thoroughfare will doubtless have a very good effect throughout the whole town. The difficulties of our natural situation have always been against the rapid growth of Salem, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that through energetic action they have been during late years largely overcome. In the course of the year thirty

houses have been erected in Salem, and about 100 in the two communities together. While in Salem the building has been partly for manufacturing purposes it has mainly consisted of homes in which a good and thrifty additional population is being gathered. It is worthy of remark that in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of our people there is now no permitted sale of intoxicating liquors within our town limits, as there has not been for many years past. Doubtless those who wish to obtain them can do so near by, and yet it is a great social and moral advantage that the young men will not slip into the drinking evil along any of our streets.

The opening of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad between this point and Walnut Cove and its rapid extension further north has served as a great encouragement to the community, which now sees its connections with the rest of the country doubly secured. The Wilkesboro Extension has likewise been completed as far as the Yadkin River, and with the Mocksville line, which is now being constructed, promises excellent facilities for our community. Upon the whole we may say that the prospect for Salem has never been brighter than at the close of 1889. May the Lord, upon whose guardianship and favor our safety and well-being depend, fulfill our hopes for the community in the years to come.

From the affairs of the town we pass to those of the Moravian congregation. Our Church has shared in the mercies vouchsafed to the community. It has been a good year. It has not been a time of increase in membership such as the Lord granted us a few year ago. Our activities, however, have been so well maintained that we may with God's blessing look forward to gracious harvests in the future.

The chief event of the year was the opening of Calvary Chapel. This beautiful building has been planned with all the latest improvements, especially for Sunday School work, and has been erected by the Board of Trustees on a beautiful site in the Reservation. It was consecrated on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10th, in a service which elicited the cordial good wishes of the other denominations of Christians situated in the neighborhood. The work has begun under more favorable circumstances than we had dared to anticipate. It has already secured the active service of members living too far away from the Home Church to be, as a rule, very active here. If for some time to come the new Chapel continues to enjoy the support and active sympathy of our members it will do for us up-town what the Home Church has done for us down-town. We shall keep our more distant members and their children, shall

add others to their number, and do a good work for the Lord there as here.

It will be interesting, just at this place, to consider the work of our congregation as compared with what was being done say fifteen years ago. Then we had the Salem Church and Sunday School, and with it a union school carried on mostly by our Brethren and Sisters in the public school building on Elm Street. Now we have the Home Church largely increased in its membership, and the Home Sunday School likewise grown much more numerous. We have the Moravian Elm Street Chapel with its strong School and its vigorous prayer meeting, from which labors combined there grew forth several years ago a precious work of grace. We have the East Salem Chapel, which has already been enlarged, possesses a growing Sunday School and a small branch congregation with regular Sunday services. We have the Centerville Chapel with a good Sunday School, and a small branch congregation attached, in which preaching is held every Sunday. We have the Colored Church, reorganized in connection with the Salem congregation, with an increasing communicant membership and a very large Sunday School. We have the Calvary Chapel, with a seating capacity for 350 people, and a Sunday School which has commenced with more than a hundred scholars. With each of these extensions the Church has grown stronger. Once it stood practically alone; now it is the *Home* Church, surrounded with branches, north, south, east and west. We have dwelt upon this contrast between our former and our present work, not in the spirit of vain-glory but of thankfulness to God for his marked and abundant blessing. And we have done it also to show what the responsibility of each member is at the present time. If we were going backward, or even standing still, there might be an excuse for the individual member not to do more than he formerly did. But having been blessed with such growth and progress it would be a grievous sin in the case of each one of us if there were not a corresponding growth in our willingness to work and to give. Let all consider what they can individually do to help on the advancing cause. Let every one be resolved to stand inside not outside of the growing blessing. It is by a multitude of little efforts, each in its own sphere, that even more is accomplished to the glory of God than by the conspicious efforts of a few.

One feature of the year has been the absence of the Pastor for more than half the twelve months. Through the liberal wish of his congregation and by the sanction of the Boards he was encouraged to undertake a visit to the East and Palestine, in connection with his official duty

at the General Synod convened at Herrnhut, May 27th, 1889. He took leave of his congregation in a large and affectionate meeting on Feb. 13th. After having made the necessary preparations for the long way he embarked with his son at New York on Feb. 23rd. The voyage was unusually long and stormy, and the vessel was obliged to push through the ice into a Newfoundland port in order to recoal. After a rapid journey through England, France, Italy, Greece and Egypt, they had the satisfaction of arriving in excellent health at Joppa on Good Friday, April 19th. Easter Sunday was spent at Jersualem. Through the aid of friends in the Holy City the journey into various parts of Palestine was made more expeditiously and profitably than had been expected, and on May 13th they were able to embark again, with a thankful heart, the purposes of the difficult and distant journey having been fulfilled, at the foot of Mt. Carmel, whence by way of Beyrout and Smyrna they sailed to Constantinople. Thence, by a rapid overland journey, they reached Herrnhut on May 26th, twenty hours before the beginning of the General Synod. This important gathering of the whole Church was marked by a wonderful cordiality of the German Brethren toward the American. It was due to this fact that your Pastor was frequently called upon to preach and make addresses in congregations in Germany, Holland and England. He would take this occasion of delivering the special greetings of the congregations of Zeist and of London to Salem, and of testifying to the uniform interest awakened by the simple recital, which was often asked for, of God's good work among us. After a prosperous return voyage we reached our home Thursday, Sept. 5th, thankful to God for the abundant mercies vouchsafed in answer to many prayers.

Meanwhile the congregation had been presided over by the Principal of the Salem Female Academy, Br. Clewell. The pastorate had been conducted by Br. John McCuiston, and assistance had also been rendered by Br. L. B. Wurreschke. Very hearty thanks are due to these Brethren for their abundant labors. With spiritual profit and without loss to its interests, the congregation was carried for half the year, through the important Easter and Festal seasons, by Brethren largely engaged in other labors beside those which they willingly for the time took upon themselves.

On Sunday, Sept. 8th, at the Lovefeast of the Married People of the congregation, a notable welcome home was given to the Pastor. The work since that time has proceeded with much encouragement, but without special incident except the consecration of the Calvary Chapel, and

the very blessed Anniversary Festival when four hundred communicants sat down at the table of the Lord.

At the Lovefeast of the Servants of the Congregation, Dec. 5th, nearly one hundred were present. It is cause of great thankfulness to notice how earnestly and faithfully the different departments of Church work are being attended to, and what general harmony prevails among the many workers. The manner in which the young people are entering into the musical and other service of the sanctuary is highly gratifying.

The Day School interests of the congregation are of such importance that they require a special mention. The girls of the congregation are well provided for in the Salem Female Academy. The steady growth of this institution is a source of very great satisfaction. The number of boarding pupils during the present year has reached nearly one hundred and seventy, with the day pupils nearly 300 are now being instructed in the Academy. Its latest scholastic development has been a post-graduate course in successful operation. The most important material addition made during the present year has been an ample gymnasium hall. The Boys' School is making good progress under the instruction of Prof. J. T. Brower and Miss Lewis, and is warmly commended to the attention of the congregation.

The Christmas season through which we have just passed has been a very happy one. The weather was remarkably favorable, bright, dry and spring-like. The church was beautifully decorated. The music was rendered with warmth and faithfulness. The old and well-known services seemed to have fresh life imparted to them.

There was, however, an additional feature which gave a special importance to the season. We realized more fully than ever before what a great feature of our work the Sunday School labor has become. The Centerville Sunday School Concert was given on the Sunday before Christmas; the Home School Concert on Christmas evening; the East Salem Sunday School Concert on Second Christmas afternoon; the Elm Street Sunday School Cantata on Second Christmas evening; the Colored Sunday School Concert on Friday evening, Dec. 27th. The attendance on these occasions was very large, and the evidence of careful work throughout the year was very manifest. Besides the five schools which are properly our own there is the Hope Sunday School, nine miles distant, which is carried on with great encouragement by Salem teachers. There is also a new School which has looked to Salem for fostering help, *Wachovia Arbor,* concerning which the following note has been handed in. "On Jan. 6, 1889, this School was organized, under the auspices

of the Provincial Sunday School Committee, in the house of Br. W. N. Butner. It is situated about two miles from here, almost half way, in direct line, between here and Maple Spring. The title to the one acre for the site of the new building will be transferred to our authorities. During the spring and summer means were obtained for the erection of a small house in which the School could meet, and by Christmas Eve the building was at least so far finished that the School could assemble within and engage in their Christmas Exercises, and enjoy their first Lovefeast. The School numbers about forty; of this number five are teachers. This School is commended to the sympathy and interest of our community." We have more than 1,200 persons gathered as scholars and teachers in our congregational Sunday School work. Oh, what a wide field for the Lord's harvests. God give to each teacher a new and prayerful consecration to His service, and grant that the breath of the Holy Spirit may pass through these Sunday Schools during the new year, as the spring winds blow over the blossoming earth!

Whatever our place is in the Lord's work let us resolve to maintain it more faithfully than ever. And while much of it necessarily centers in the Church and Chapels let us not forget the outside Charities, among which the Hospital and the Home occupy a most important place.

Our time of opportunity in the Lord's earthly service is swiftly passing by. Of this we have been again reminded by the departures of the year. Again some very little ones have been gathered in as flowers plucked for the hand of heaven's King. In the midst of our joy over many a happy Christmas household we cannot forget the sorrows which have come upon some homes in the loss of children during the year, and especially upon one home out of which two darlings were taken in the course of a few days. Some of our older and especially very aged members have likewise entered into their rest. We have been thankful to the Lord for the ripened evidences of piety which we have seen among them, for holy living followed by holy dying in the case of such as were ever ready to confess that they were in themselves poor sinners but firmly trustful in the Saviour.

And as we tenderly think of those who have gone home during the year we include in their number a very bright example of Christian faith and charity, not resident amongst us but well-remembered because of his brief pastorate here in 1848 and 1849. It was the Senior Bishop of our American Church, the Rt. Rev. Amadeus A. Reinke. He was

descended from a Swedish ancestor who had given up a rich estate for the Gospel's sake, and he showed in his whole life that the same ancestral piety was glowing in his heart. He was a man of very excellent gifts and attainments, fitted to shine in the pulpit and in society, but especially in his addresses and writings to the children. Then his zeal and love and gracious gift reminded one of John, the beloved both of his Master and of the Saviour's children. He was a sweet-tempered, genial man, modest almost to a fault, and abounding in those charities wherein the one hand knew not what the other did. Though in feeble health he attended the General Synod of 1889 in Germany, and while there was, with sweet assurance of faith, called to his reward. His body rests in the memorable graveyard of Herrnhut. Thus the laborers of Christ, ministers and members, one by one pass to their rest. Be *thou* faithful unto death, and thou too shalt receive the crown of life.

1890

Another year is swiftly passing to its close. On the first day of January the new year stretched before us like a broad bay, a wide expanse of coming time. On the evening of Dec. 31st the same year, now grown very old, lies before us like a tiny rivulet over which we pass at a single bound. Its wealth of days is gone. It has come down to a few rapidly moving hours. Thus mortal life itself is passing out for each of us and eternity is coming swiftly in. It is well that our earthly year is not longer. It is not too short for much labor and duty and experience, but it is not long enough to allow of much waste of time without a quick reminder as the year draws to its speedy close.

All Nature renews itself year by year. The leaves come back, the blossoms and the fruit. We may well heed this lesson which the very plant teaches us. Each new year should with us bear the leaf and bloom and afterwards the fruit of new resolutions. Only the very careless can allow the old year to close and another to begin without the resolve to do life's duty better than it has hitherto been done. And thus with every one whose life is worth living at all the quick succession of the years makes living more intense, more earnest, more what it should be in the sight of God.

"How old art thou?" was the question which Pharaoh asked of Jacob. It is a question which a solemn voice this night whispers to the soul of each one of us. How much of your life with its opportunities is over? How much of it is likely yet to remain? Let not the younger among us feel that they have time to spare, to waste. The value of time depends on its opportunities. Some one has wisely said: "Opportunity is the flower of time, and as the stock may remain when the flower is cut off, so time may remain with us when the opportunity is gone." A misused earlier life may lead to later years of empty and dreary experience, in which case it would be a vain and worthless thing to live on as long as Methusaleh did.

But when to the older amongst us the same question comes tonight: "How old art thou?" let there be no discouragement in the path of duty faithfully pursued. It was said of a great and useful merchant, not long since departed, that "as life shortened he packed its hours more closely." It may please God so to bless your effort, your prayer, as to make one year now in your advanced life worth ten of your earlier career.

Indeed it is well for all of us, young or old, on this New Year's Eve to lay to heart the golden advice of Emerson: "Write it on your heart

that every day is the best day in the year; no man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is Doomsday." Indeed this is only another way of putting the Apostle's counsel: "Redeeming the time, for the days are evil."

Our present is very brief, our future is quite uncertain, but our past is full of events and of experiences. It enriches our lives, it strengthens our endeavors, it improves our efforts, rightly to remember the past. Each life has its own Memorabilia, and perhaps the most useful effect of the paper which is thus entitled and is read here at the close of every year lies in the fact that it makes many a one more careful in the remembrance of his own past life. Thus we proceed to consider the closing year of 1890, particularly from a community and congregational point of view.

Our well-being is intimately connected with that of the whole world, and especially of the entire nation to which we belong. We were, during the earlier part of the year, reminded of the close bond that ties all the world together by the prevalence of a curious, most uncomfortable and sometimes serious illness called La Grippe. It was understood to have come from distant Russia; then it was quickly heard of in the capital cities in Europe. At a bound it crossed the Atlantic and was rapidly diffused over our land, so that in an inconceivably short time the whole world became akin in suffering.

Looking the state of the world over we find that 1890 has not been a year of special joyous or tragical interest. There has been no striking industrial achievement like the first laying of an ocean cable or the first running of a railroad train. There has been no great war between civilized nations, with tremendous battles. There has been no visitation of Providence in earthquake or storm, such as to awe the world. It has been a quiet year, as quiet as earth's manifold unrest permits it to be. Every nation has had its special cause of disturbance. With Russia it has been the Nihilists; with Germany the Socialists; with England the Irish question; and so on. Irritations have risen between nations and in the heart of each people, in sufficient degree to remind us that there can be no perfect rest and harmony until Jesus shall reign over all the earth as the Prince of Peace.

In our own country a census has this year been taken, which shows that our population has reached the great figure of sixty-two and one half millions.

Great interest has been awakened in political questions, especially of such a kind as affect the material welfare of the people, as the tariff dis-

cussion, the relation of the farmers to the rest of the community, and the circulation of money in sufficient amounts to represent the increasing values of the national domains and industries.

In all civilized countries there is a growing attention to social questions. Sometimes it is from a throne like that of the Emperor William that the effort comes to improve the conditions of working men. Sometimes it is from the heart of a philanthropist like General Booth of the Salvation Army that the cry arises to bring light into darkest England by means of better homes and better industrial arrangements. Sometimes it is in the laboratory that a devoted scientist like Dr. Koch labors to penetrate into the secret of wide-spread disease and its remedy. The whole tendency of the age is toward better conditions of living among civilized men. The less cultured races of the earth are likewise being brought into new contact with the rest of the world. Even the Pygmies hidden away in the vast forest of darkest Africa have been brought to light by the leading pioneer of our day, the traveler Stanley. To this most secluded and very degraded race he has been able to bear the testimony: "I have not the least doubt they will prove themselves to be very much like the rest of humanity, and quite as susceptible to the sentiments of love, affection and gratitude as any of us." Thus from the most diverse parts of the earth, and along the most different lines of endeavor, a witness is arising to the oneness of our humanity and to its final perfect union under conditions free from want and sorrow.

Our own communities have during the past year markedly shared in the prosperity of the nation. The fact that they are two distinct corporations has not seemed in the least to interfere with a success which has drawn to it the attention of the whole State. In various combinations of business enterprise and in the matter of residence it has been found very easy to cross the narrow street whose south side forms the dividing line between Salem and Winston. At the same time the separateness of the corporations has seemed best to correspond to the genius of each town and to secure the highest degree of coöperation of citizens within the borders of each.

The railroad extensions by which the new prosperity of the towns was first started have been steadily pushed. The Roanoke and Southern has in its completed stage reached the Virginia State line; the Wilkesboro extension has been completed; and the Mocksville extension bids fair to be opened in the new year. While the increase of railroad facilities has produced modifications of trade the avalanches of wagons that have poured into our streets have testified to the existance of a very

extensive back country whose traffic has rather been drawn toward this centre than diverted from it. That towns as unfavorably situated as ours, without water-power, without the proximity of mines, and naturally distant from the main lines of traffic, should be regarded as exceptionally progressive is a matter of curious interest. It seems, under God, to be due to the steady industry of the people, a thing brought down from the olden time. Should the increase of population bring a change in this respect, and should the number of those living without visible means of support be largely increased, there can be no doubt that a season of disastrous reaction will follow. Only an increase of industries corresponding with the increased area of the towns can secure a permanent progress for either of them.

In the mercy of God there has been a great immunity from dangerous sickness, and in the enjoyment of general health the employments of a busy year could be successfully carried on. The communities were likewise spared from great disasters. There have, however, been several cases of misfortune by fire which have called forth the sympathy of many with the sufferers.

In Salem we have probably had the most eventful municipal year since the town was founded. The census revealed the fact, to our surprise, that the population has quietly but rapidly grown to about 4000. That of our neighbor town has reached about 7,000 making 11,000 in all. From Messrs. Fogle Bros. it has been learned that about fifty buildings have been erected in Salem or have been practically rebuilt during the last year, a larger number, probably, than in any year since the town has stood. In Winston also a large number of buildings have gone up, including some very extensive tobacco factories. In passing through the town, and especially through its outlying quarters, every one must be gratified to perceive the increase in homes. The policy of the Moravian Church by preventing speculation, as far as possible, with its remaining lands, and requiring a suitable home to be erected on every lot that is sold, has been a wise help in this salutary direction.

On July 14th the electric railway line was formally opened. In this way the different parts of the town have been brought into such connection with the business centre around the Court-House as to add greatly to the comfort of the citizens and more fully equalize the value of their properties. At the same time the system of lamp-lighting was exchanged for that of street illumination by electricity. The paving of Main Street with Belgian blocks was conjointly undertaken by Winston and Salem. It has advanced sufficiently to show that we are to have the

finest street-way probably to be found all over the State. The construction of other street-ways has added greatly to the facility of passage from one part of our hilly town to another.

A very important additional means of rapid communication is about to be furnished in a telephone exchange. A contract has been entered into which will bring places of business, offices of physicians, and schools into immediate connection with every part of the towns.

Another very important measure has been provided for. The new Winston sewerage system is to be so constructed as to go around our town by way of Bath Branch and into the Middle Fork about half a mile below Main Street. A contract has been made with the Winston Commissioners by which Salem may, at moderate cost, connect its own system of sewerage with the larger system, thus carefully guarding against contaminating contact with our own town.

It will also be of interest to know that the Water Company has purchased the Cool Spring, near Sunnyside, with which to increase its supply of pure water for a larger area of Salem than can now be included by the pipes of the Company.

In reviewing the improvements of the town which have been made, are making, or are sufficiently advanced to have their early completion assured, it is simple justice to refer to the unwearied efforts of our Mayor, Mr. Henry E. Fries, aided by an efficient town-council.

The various manufacturing establishments of Salem have steadily enlarged their facilities, nowhere has there been any sign of backward movement. The old industries were already of a varied character, and to these an extensive broom manufactory has been added. With the material improvement of the town its educational facilities have kept pace. In addition to the good private schools, mainly for the teaching of little children, the Academy, the Boys' School and the Graded School have grown with the increased demands of the times. The Boys' School has been refurnished, and in every way seems to meet the wishes of the constantly increasing number of its patrons. The Academy will have for the new year 195 boarding pupils and a total attendance of more than 300. Owing not merely to the increase of its scholars but likewise to the constant expansion of its work more room was required. The former parsonage was therefore removed to its present position, remodeled and greatly enlarged. It now bears the name of Park Hall.

For the Public School a beautiful and spacious edifice has been erected, in a commanding position in the western part of the town,

and thus this very important element in the public well-being has entered upon a new stage of its usefulness.

The course of improvement has had one result which has especially grieved our older citizens. It has led to the cutting down of many a beautiful tree, and has destroyed much of our lovely summer shade. It becomes the more necessary as our town enlarges and as an east-side and a west-side are added, and in the new year an extensive south-side, that every feature of natural beauty should be preserved that can be, and that every addition be made to flower, tree, hill-side thicket and meadow-green that is practicable. If we are to have a large town it is not necessary that it should be an ugly one. From this point of view the improvements made in the town Square and the erection of the fountain in the centre of it have been especially commendable.

The congregational life and work from a somewhat unpromising beginning has made steady upward progress through the year. The Church festival and covenant seasons were observed with great interest. Instead of tiring of the Easter, or the Christmas, or the Thanksgiving seasons, or of the special covenant days of the several classes of the congregation, our people and many friends have seemed this year to enjoy them more than ever. With music, with flowers and with evergreens there has been a joyous and hearty readiness to serve God in a beautified sanctuary.

The accessions to the Church membership have been very encouraging in their number and in the spirit in which they were made. In this connection we have so deeply experienced the blessedness of our time-honored method of Confirmation Instruction that we are prepared more boldly than ever to recommend it as a means of grace for the aid of faith and love and solid habits of piety. Our wide and happy observation enables us to ask our whole membership, and especially our parents and Sunday School teachers, to aid us with all their hearts in bringing our youth one by one into this school of the knowledge of Him whom to know is life eternal.

It has been the express effort of this pastorate to encourage to the utmost every form of lay activity, and to bring as many members of Christ as may be to see that they were worth something for the Kingdom of God, and practically to show that the labors of ministers and people did not interfere but aided one another and produced the larger sum-total of blessing. There is reason to thank God for the eminent favor which He has laid upon this view of the congregational life. The number of professed workers in one or another field of Christian activity

has grown beautifully. Their Christian endeavor has been a steady wall against worldly amusements among us. Those who were busy for the Saviour in serving the souls and bodies of His poor and His children could not lower themselves to the questionable standards of this world in matters of social diversion and dissipation.

The pastoral policy and that of the Elders during this year has been to encourage the growth of special interest about the several Chapels, and at the same time we keep up the strict unity of the congregation throughout the limits of Salem and Winston. Doubtless much care and wisdom will be needed to perfect the practical working of this principle *that we have one congregation in several distinct fields of activity.* Very possibly the future may show new ways adapted to new wants, but we trust that in endeavoring to keep up one Home with many Chapels as daughters around it and loyal to it results will show that for these particular years we have not run and have not labored in vain.

Where so much work has been done and well done in Church and Sunday School much of it has come to the public view in the successful entertainments given during the Christmas season, and it would be impossible any longer to specify particular lines of endeavor. We must in future only mention that which has had some peculiar feature, or which has newly come up. In our wide work this year, therefore, we only mention the following features. The Colored Church has been greatly enlarged; its School is flourishing, and its membership is markedly growing under the immediate superintendence of Br. John McCuiston. A gracious revival during the present autumn crowned years of patient teaching in East Salem Sunday School. An unexpectedly great success has been attained in the first year's work in Calvary Chapel under the superintendence of Br. James T. Lineback.

The Provincial Synod of the Southern Moravian Church met in Salem in November. The congregation, through its delegates, very heartily participated in its deliberations, which it is hoped will have an important influence not merely on the growth of this centre congregation but on that of the whole Southern District. Particularly does the hopeful and onward-moving spirit of this Synod lay upon members of our Church residing in places where there is no Moravian congregation the pleasing duty of seeing whether they cannot encourage the holding of Moravian meetings in their midst more or less frequently. Thus our non-resident members and many friends can in coming years, to their own very great spiritual advantage, become chief helpers in the widening out of our Moravian Zion.

We would not have you, Brethren and Sisters, feel that there are no shadows amid the pervasive sunshine with which God has blessed us. We have members of whom the same thing is true which Paul declared to the Philippians, Ch. 3, 19; "For many walk of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are enemies of the cross of Christ, whose god is their belly, whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things." Some of these are so absorbed in earthly things as to have lost all sign of interest in the congregation of Jesus to which they belong. It may be that in coming time these dear branches must be cut off. But before this is done we ask as many of you as possibly will agree in your hearts to do so to pray often for each neglectful member whom you may happen to know. Thus several may yet be saved for the Church and for the Lord and for themselves, whose prospect on this New Year's Eve seems dark and uncertain.

During 1890, with the exception of the great inconvenience caused by the Grippe, we have enjoyed a time of remarkable health, and yet we have had our losses out of the number of communicants and children, most painfully felt. On a certain occasion, when the first generation of Methodists was beginning to die out, John Wesley wrote: "Thank God, our people are dying well." This has been the blessing which has softened the bitterness of bereavements amongst us during the past year. The simple-hearted utterance of one of our Brethren in his dying moments: "Jesus is on my side," fully expressed the frame of mind in which our communicant Brethren and Sisters met their end during the past year. God grant that concerning those of you who shall pass away in the next year it may be said with equal truth: "they died well."

1891

The midnight bell which closes an old year and ushers in a new one solemnly speaks to us of the rapid passage of our earthly life. It is the same bell which sounds at other midnight hours, but its warning note is deepened upon our ear on this particular night, which reminds us how soon all our mortal time will be over.

> As a shadow life is fleeting,
> As a vapor so it flies,
> For the old year now retreating
> Pardon grant and make us wise.

All that we possess of time is the present moment. The past is gone, the future has not yet come, we only have the time which now is. But brief as is the present we can make it longer and more valuable, partly by a wise forethought with regard to the future, and especially by a profitable remembrance of the past. God's word often admonishes to the latter proceeding: "Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generations." Let us this evening enhance the value of the brief remnant of 1891 by retracing some of its experiences, thankful to God for the mercies which have accompanied us from the beginning of the year to its close.

The year 1891 has not been an exciting year in the world's history. We have reason to be very greatful for this fact, since it is chiefly war and trouble which make some years more thrilling in their interest than others. The earth has enjoyed a comparative quiet over those wide areas which steamship and locomotive and telegraph are now bringing so closely together. In Bulgaria, that tinder-box of European politics, there has been some rustling of trouble; from the vast Empire of China have come rumors of revolt and massacre. Our southern neighbor, the vast republic of Brazil, is passing through an era of confusion and trouble. There is a cloud on our own horizon in view of the complications with Chili. May God mercifully dissipate it in the new year.

But if there has been little clash of arms there is deep unrest in men's thoughts. The questions at issue between the rich and the poor, between labor and capital, go to the very heart of civilized society, and show us that there can be no perfect peace until the Prince of Peace shall bring it with Him in His blessed coming.

Our own great country has been favored of God during the past twelve months. We have lived at peace among ourselves and with our

neighbors. Our sixty-four millions of people have had enough to eat and to spare. The Old World has been obliged to make a great draft upon the New for its needed supply of food. We have been spared from pestilence and overwhelming accidents, such as the fearful and almost unparalleled earthquake catastrophe in Japan and the terrible famine over a large portion of Russia. The work of education and of religion has been greatly promoted throughout our borders. As we enter the four hundredth year since the discovery of our continent we stand amazed at the wonders which God has wrought in this New World, which His Providence had up to that time shrouded away from the knowledge of men. Every year we see more of the fulfillment of Bishop Berkeley's noble prediction:

> Westward the course of empire takes its way,
> The four first acts already past,
> The fifth shall close the drama with the day.
> Time's noblest offspring is the last.

A hundred years have just passed since the Father of his Country, George Washington, came to the small and remote town of Salem, in the course of his southern tour during the first term of his presidency. He spent a day in visiting the Houses of the Single Brethren and the Single Sisters, and in inspecting the waterworks which were then a novelty in the land. On the evening of his stay he attended the Church service. The reply which he made to the address presented to him on the occasion of his visit is worthy of insertion in the Memorabilia of this year:

> To the United Brethren of Wachovia: Gentlemen: I am greatly indebted to your respectful and affectionate expression of personal regard and am not less obliged by the patriotic sentiment contained in your address.
>
> From a Society whose governing principles are industry and the love of order much may be expected toward the improvement and prosperity of the country in which their settlements are formed, and experience authorizes the belief that much will be obtained.
>
> Thanking you with grateful sincerity for your prayers in my behalf, I desire to assure you of my best wishes for your social and individual happiness.
>
> G. WASHINGTON.

The industry and the love of order to which the President referred a century ago have in the course of time led to a larger settlement in this remote part of Carolina than could ever have been anticipated. No splendid water-way, no railroad facilities accidentally granted from elsewhere, no proximity of mines, no great stretches of fertile land lying in the immediate neighborhood; only the industry of the people labor-

ing among these red hills with the blessing of God upon them has brought about the recent degree of prosperity in which we all rejoice.

The separate municipal governments of Winston and Salem are a source of perplexity to strangers, who find it difficult to discover the dividing line between the towns. It is very likely, however, that this double arrangement, suited as it is to the separate character of the two places, has contributed greatly to the progress of what is practically one business community. The one town vies with the other in successive improvements, and the two unite together in arrangements conducive to the well-being of both. It is in the friendly sentiment which the business men are cultivating on both sides of the municipal line that the key of our future joint success is to be found. Everybody should help to foster it. Each factory or business block or handsome increase of streets in our neighbor is a source of ultimate advantage to us, as our improvement is to them, in what must be to all intents and purposes one city.

The enterprise which more than any other gave new courage to the people of the two towns, at a time when it was feared that a stand-still had been reached in their prosperity, has been the building of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad, under the presidency of Col. F. H. Fries and the superintendence of G. W. Maslin. It has not only in itself provided an important connection with the rest of the world but has attracted other railroad enterprise, thus maintaining this place and advancing it as a business centre. It was begun in the spring of 1887, and has been built in a time of great financial pressure at the cost of two millions of dollars. It extends over a distance of 122 miles from Winston-Salem in North Carolina to Roanoke, Virginia. It passes through a beautiful country, crossing the Dan, the Mayo, the Smith, the Blackwater and the Roanoke. It traverses the Blue Ridge by the Maggodie Gap, the most practicable passage of this noble mountain chain between Lynchburg, Va., and Morristown, Tenn., a distance of 350 miles. The first section was opened to Walnut Cove in the spring of 1889; the road was finished half the entire length to Martinsville, Va., in April, 1890, and the last rail between Winston-Salem and Roanoke was laid at Rocky Mount, Va., on Dec. 19th, 1891. A direct connection between Charlestown, South Carolina, and the West and North is thus secured for us; while the extensive branches of the Richmond and Danville and Yadkin Valley Railroad systems give great additional facilities to our no longer isolated towns.

During the year the police jurisdiction of Salem has been greatly extended, a measure which has added much to the well-being of the East

Salem and Centerville suburbs. Within this jurisdiction some seventy to eighty new houses have been built during the year. A permit is now required, in order to bring each new building within conditions of safety, and thus the proper construction of the future town is secured. The municipality has voted a loan of $50,000 for proper improvements. Marshall Street has recently been opened, under that name, to the Winston line, thus making a very valuable connection between the centre and the rapidly growing west-side of Salem. The beautiful South-side has been opened during the year, with its finely arranged streets and lovely views. A solid stone and iron bridge spans the Wachovia Brook, and the electric railway and light cover the extensive area of the new suburb. The water-mains now connect with the ample and excellent Reynolds spring, whose additional supply of pure water will be of ultimate inestimable value to Salem. It will be a matter of interest, as showing the character of the population which is gathering within these ample boundaries, that not a single arrest needed to be made during the Christmas holidays within the whole police jurisdiction of Salem.

As we think of these many improvements and these large plans for the future the words of the Psalmist suggest themselves to our mind: "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain." Those who are toiling now in Salem are doing it not only for themselves but for all the coming generations as long as the town shall stand. May the Lord prosper their labors, and give them the spirit of humble reliance upon Himself and of hearty coöperation with each other. It is a critical time in the history of the community, the most so since the days when good Bishop Marshall started the new place on its early way. May no short-sighted and selfish policies interfere with its future, but may the hand of God be specially seen at this solemn turning point in the years.

The first of January, 1891, was a dark day as far as the weather went, but one of happy new beginnings in the sanctuary. During the Week of Prayer, which exercises such an important influence on the spiritual life of the congregation throughout the year, we were blessed with remarkably dry, fine weather. The winter was open and mild and no ice could be gathered, which had likewise been the case for several previous years. The spring, however, was cold and late; there was a very perceptible frost as late as May the 7th, which was Ascension Day. The tardy spring was succeeded by a very hot summer, Aug. 10th being counted the hottest day along the Atlantic coast in many years. A good

deal of sickness prevailed during August and September, and the Grippe was epidemic with us in the latter half of November and the first half of December. The general health of the community throughout the year has, however, in many ways been shown to have been remarkably good.

The pastorate has continued in the same hands as in previous years. On the 12th of April, in the presence of a very large and sympathetic audience, the pastor was consecrated to the episcopacy by the bishops Henry J. Van Vleck, Henry A. Bachmann and J. Mortimer Levering, and with the cordial salutations of the absent bishop Clement A. Reinke. The pastor, who likewise has the duties of the Presidency of the Provincial Board incumbent upon him, is assisted by Br. John McCuiston, who has also the immediate charge of the East Salem and Centerville branches, and of the Colored Church. The pastor has also received much timely assistance from the Brethren Clewell and Wurreschke.

The festal occasions of the Christian year were duly observed. The Holy Week and Easter were occasions of much interest, as we can likewise say of the other special days linking us with the life and work of our blessed Saviour. The help given by our Church musicians on these and other occasions has been specially valuable, and has added beauty and solemnity to our varied worship.

The Covenant Days of the several classes of the congregation were likewise days of evident refreshing from the Lord. The Widows' Covenant Day was observed on April 26th, that of the Single Sisters and Older Girls on May 3rd, that of the Children, with beautiful out-door closing service, on August 16th, that of the Single Brethren and Older Boys on August 30th, and that of the Married People on Sept. 6th. The whole series of Covenant services, Lovefeasts and Communions was closed with a very happy Congregation Festival and a very large Communion on Nov. 15th. On these occasions we are particularly reminded how much we owe for the good order and effectiveness of our services to the large number of Brethren and Sisters who zealously serve in the varied arrangements of the house of God. Nor are the ushers and Church servants alone active; other hands are likewise found willing to beautify the sanctuary on special occasions, as in this Christmas time.

Our prayer meetings are the very nerve that lays hold of the hand of God outstretched in our behalf. There never has been, nor can be, a warm and spiritually successful work unless there is much united prayer. The tokens of increase of the prayerful spirit among us deserve therefore to be thankfully noted. In connection with Calvary Sunday

School there was a week of prayer in October, out of which two Confirmation classes have grown which are under instruction at present. May God greatly fan the flame of united prayer among us from the very beginning of the new year. This ought to be our chief zeal and highest endeavor, for then we shall be surely blessed and many others with us.

On Jan. 23rd a largely attended Anniversary of the Young Men's Missionary Society was held, and on Oct. 18th the very encouraging Lovefeast of the Female Missionary Society took place. Such meetings remind us of the considerable amount of associated endeavor for the Kingdom of God which is taking place in our congregation. The Missionary Societies among young and old, the King's Daughters, the Helping Hand, the various Circles that support the Home, are all glorifying God by the exercise of liberality and of loving and often difficult service in His name. In the "Home" on Palm Sunday four children were baptised. This sacramental service became very precious to us when later in the season the youngest lamb of the flock was called home to the Good Shepherd.

At the beginning of June the exercises took place which marked the close of the Academy year. It had been a most successful year, with the largest number of scholars in attendance for a long time. The Commencement sermon was preached by Dr. Morrison, of Atlanta; the address was given by Rev. W. H. Rice of New York; the vocal exercises were under the charge of Miss Evans, and the instrumental and choral music under the charge of that excellent musician, Prof. Markgraff, over whose great affliction we were all deeply grieved. The Boys' School has done its quiet and effective and growing work alongside of the larger institution. A hundred years have just passed since Br. Thomas Pfohl came from Europe to take charge of it, and we are very happy in its prosperous condition at this time. The other schools of Salem have aided in keeping up its excellent educational repute.

Our Sunday Schools have occupied a large place in the Church's activity. They are six in number, the Home Sunday School in the charge of Br. Francis Fries, the Elm Street Sunday School in the charge of Br. Eugene Ebert, the East Salem Sunday School with Br. Henry E. Fries as superintendent, the Centerville Sunday School under Br. Rufus Spach's direction, the Calvary Sunday School under the management of our veteran Sunday School worker Br. James T. Lineback, and the Colored Sunday School with Br. John McCuiston as superintendent. The summer picnics of these Schools, and their Christ-

mas concerts so recently given, are merely illustrations of the labor, care and prayer put into these precious enterprises all the year round.

Elm Street Chapel has just been greatly enlarged in order to meet the requirements of its successful work. It will interest all friends of the work among the colored people to learn that out of a cost of $1,300 for the valuable enlargement of the church the $650.00 contributed by the School itself have this year been entirely raised and the debt quite paid off.

When we consider that nearly 1,500 persons are connected with these six Sunday Schools we see at once what a vital element they are in the Church's life and progress. When we further remember that 108 officers and teachers are connected with this work, what better testimony could we have that in stirring up so large a proportion of our membership to this particular work the Lord has plainly shown that He is with us. The pastor feels that he cannot employ too warm and generous words with regard to their labors of love. May God cause it to redound more and more to the glory of His Zion, and may there arise out of these Schools many laborers who shall win bright crowns for their reward.

On Dec. 11th a Lovefeast of all the workers of the congregation was held. It was perhaps the warmest and gladdest occasion of the whole year, as it deserves to be. May the new year see still more enlisted in all manner of good work. If you are not in some form of it hear the Master calling at the close of the year: "Hath no man hired thee? Why stand ye all the day idle?" It will be with our Church as with our town. The present time is the critical time. With abundance of labor and fervency of united prayer we are laying the new foundations of the spiritual life and work of Church and Chapels for years and years to come. Who can hope for specially bright rewards of grace in the next world whose heart and hand and voice fail in the good cause now when all are so urgently called for.

Much warning we have had during the past year that our time is short. Dear and cherished laborers have been taken from us in the course of the year. The former president of our Province, Rev. C. Lewis Rights, after more than forty years of blessed ministry, was called away suddenly in the beginning of the year. Our Sr. Ellen Siddall, faithful to our Class even longer that her strength permitted, entered into her rest suddenly on the morning of the episcopal consecration. Br. Thomas Spaugh, for fifty years a superintendent and teacher in Sunday Schools, ceased from earth's toils in the last month of the year. Other cherished ones have been likewise called away. The oldest member of our congre-

gation, Br. George Hege, ended his long pilgrimage this year; at the other extreme of life infants of a few weeks or even days have winged their angel flight from earth; and in between infancy and old age every period of life has been invaded by the hand of death. Not only the old and feeble have left us, but the young and the strong were unexpectedly cut down. Truly may we say of this year:

Many souls their race have run
Never more to meet us here.

Let us then be up and doing, with repentence, with faith, with Christian endeavor. May we live the rest of our time with eternity in view, and with Thee, our Saviour, in full sight;

Then when life's short tale is told
We shall dwell with Thee above.

1892

After the manner of the fathers we are gathered together in the house of God in order to review the events of another now closing year. As the writer of these Memorabilia was preparing them there lay before him the time-stained record of the year 1792. A hundred years ago the long since departed Brother wrote thus: "We have again had humbling proofs of the fact that we have been dear to Jesus, and have been honored with His special guidance, and have, under all circumstances, enjoyed His most gracious care and counsel, so that we can gladly say, He is our God, our Lord and our Saviour, and we are His people and the sheep of His pasture, a little part of His beloved flock, which, in the place where He has placed it, has not been forsaken nor neglected by Him." Thank God, that after one hundred years we can still say the same. If, after another century, our time-worn records shall possibly be unearthed, and the long-forgotten names and events of 1892 shall be read by those of far later date, let *our* acknowledgment of the Saviour's care and love stand before their eyes as that of our fathers has stood before ours.

Thinking forward upon such a distant date, when we, one and all, shall have disappeared from the busy earthly scene, we are on the one hand humbled by the thought of the brevity of our mortal life, but on the other hand encouraged to do our very best during the short period allotted to us here below. It cannot be in vain that we toil and pray and hope, for we are the children of an everlasting Father, on our way to His eternal and happy habitation.

Our God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast
And our eternal home.

In the spirit of an humble, earnest and thankful dependence upon Him, let us now review the events of the past year, commencing with the wide world to which we belong and closing with an account of those circumstances which form our own immediate lot under the guidance of our good God and ever gracious Saviour.

In the world at large the last year has been one of predominating peace. A revolution like that in Venezuela, a distant campaign like that against the barbarous African state of Dahomey, has only awakened faint echoes in the centers of civilization. If not with inward amity

yet without bloodshed the nations have dwelt together in their vast and God-appointed home.

Whether the past year has been a prospered one in business is a question to which it would be difficult to give a general answer. We could probably say, with certainty, that in no part of the wide earth has mankind been so favored with the crops of the soil and the treasures of mine and loom and forge, and with the rewards of professional labor, as in these God-blessed United States. In our country great multitudes waste more than in other less favored lands is needed for the support of an ordinary family. If in many a land God's wisdom is required to show men how "to suffer need," surely in our land it is yet more urgently required to show us how thankfully and liberally "to abound" amid the good things bestowed upon us by our God. The completion of four hundred years since the discovery of our continent by Columbus has very vividly reminded the growing population of America how much God has laid up for mankind in this New World, to be wrought out, used and enjoyed during the last stage of the world's time.

The experience which has perhaps most deeply united the distant parts of the world has been the alarm awakened by the westward march of the Asiatic cholera. In Russia the official records announced that more than 250,000 deaths have been occasioned by this plague. From Hamburg, in Germany, the pestilence was still more widely spread, and reached the very borders of our own land, where happily it was stayed. When we remember that cholera would never be epidemic were it not for the conditions that prevail in heathen lands, and especially the Mohammedan religious pilgrimages which, with their filth and disorder, spread it through the world, we see how intimately the well-being of Christian lands is bound up with the spread of the true Gospel, and how needful is the prayer which we offer every Sunday, "Oh, that Ishmael (that is the Mohammedan world) might live before Thee!" More than ever before the whole earth is becoming kin, and the more we will help each other the less reason shall we have to suffer with each other.

Our own dear American father-land has been blessed with peace and plenty during the past twelvemonth. International disputes,—with Chili, with England about the Behring Straits Fisheries, with Italy on account of the massacre of Italian citizens in New Orleans,—have all been settled honorably without recourse to arms. From this point of view we particularly rejoice in the growth of our new navy, in its vast tonnage, in its great speed, in its Harveyized armorplate

and in its wonderful high-power guns. We trust that a formidable force, combined with a desire to submit all serious disputes with other nations to arbitration, will preserve the peace of our dear land for many years to come.

A great Presidential election, in which both leading parties presented candidates of unblemished character, has been tranquilly accomplished.

Our harvests have been fair, if not overflowing; the business of our land has been good, even if not equal to over-sanguine expectations. Great labor strikes, like the one at Homestead, Pa., have shown how needful it has become to seek kind and fair adjustments between the different classes of society, and to let the Gospel light of love shine in more clearly upon them, and without partiality. The arrival of utterly destitute immigrants, apparently unfitted for our free institutions, has opened new questions, not merely of law but of Christian charity. But while in many evil ways "the enemy is coming in" upon our land "like a flood," the Spirit of the Lord is showing, by His blessing upon the Churches and the educational institutions, and by the morally improved tone of thought among public men, that He is lifting His standard against him.

The manner in which the Indians are now being treated is a fair sample of the wholesome change which is coming over public opinion. Once the only treatment which general sentiment thought fitted for the red man was to rob and kill him. During the past year 19,793 Indian children were gathered into schools; 5,900 Indians became American citizens, with fair and peaceful allotment of lands, and 7,600 more are about to be received in the same way. May every difficult national question, in due time, come to as true a settlement as has been the case with this burning issue of the past three centuries.

Coming from the affairs of our country at large to those of our own community, Winston-Salem, we note with pleasure the steady increase of this representative western Carolina city. The population has continued to grow; the railroad yards show to the most casual observer how greatly traffic has been enlarged. New homes are rising in every direction, east, west, north and south. Immense factories are taking the place of smaller buildings of earlier years, or are looming up conspicuously among them. The stately Lemly-Jacobs block of stores is approaching completion; and with the beginning of the new year the Municipal Building, in its ample and well-planned proportions, will take its place, at a cost of nearly $65,000, among the finest edifices in the State. With but little help from elsewhere the citizens of Winston-

Salem, with an industry and energy everywhere recognized, have in a few years changed a quiet and forest-overgrown neighborhood into a great business center.

The recent numerous fires have cast a painful, though temporary, shadow upon this period of municipal prosperity. On November 15th the Court-House Square fire destroyed six stores, besides seriously damaging the beautiful First National Bank building. At the same time the block of inferior buildings near the depot was burned over; and on the same day the interior of the old Nicholson mill was consumed. On Thanksgiving Day, November 24th, the spacious Zinzendorf Hotel was reduced to ashes within a few hours. On Second Christmas Day three new dwellings at the West End were consumed. A number of other fires and fire alarms have increased the loss and the general anxiety. Our heartfelt sympathies have gone forth to our afflicted neighbors. Indeed, the manner in which the hard-worked and faithful firemen have toiled together on so many occasions has been a sign that the two towns are really one.

It is interesting to compare the account of the Salem of a hundred years ago with the Salem of 1892. Then an epidemic of a mysterious throat fever prevailed, which hastily carried away one after another, and seriously hampered the business of the little community. This year health has been, as usual, excellent, and fewer persons have died out of a congregation of 1,200 than in 1792 out of a population of 250. A hundred years ago one residence was erected during the year; in 1892 about sixty homes have been built, among them two blocks of apartment houses, after the most approved modern plans.

The South Side, which bids fair to become a very important part of Salem, has gone on in the course of its improvement. The new canning and broom factory there erected, and the extensive wagon works, point to the varied development of this beautiful southern suburb.

The different industries of Salem have been actively pursued. The Fries cotton mill has now been filled with machinery to its utmost capacity.

The increase of water facilities deserves to be especially noted. Six thousand feet of water mains have been laid during the year,—a most important provision against the possible spread of fire. In this respect we have enjoyed a blessed degree of immunity. Doubless much is due to the care exercised by our citizens, but all their carefulness would avail but little were it not for the protection vouchsafed by Him whose guardianship in this particular respect we unitedly ask for

with every Sunday, for "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

For the good order which has prevailed throughout our community during the past year we return our thanks to those who have the municipal charge and especially to the good Lord who has so graciously watched over the town of Salem for so many years.

The Moravian congregation of Salem, as a part of the Unity of the Brethren, is naturally interested in the well-being of our little Church, scattered over all the world in its labors but united closely in one faith and government. The Foreign Missions of the Moravians have been their chief work in the world for a century and a half. God has graciously maintained them and has, in these last years, sent a marked revival of the missionary interest. The new work in Alaska, East Africa, Australia and Trinidad, the extension of the field in Central America and the Bushland of Dutch Guiana, have awakened the pity and gratitude of the whole Church. During the past year the transfer of the Cherokee Mission from the Southern to the Northern Board has been provided for, and the Southern Province now stands open for some new call of gift and duty with regard to our Foreign Missions. The visits of missionaries on their way to Mosquitia, and especially the recent one of our devoted Br. Leonhard Reichel, have naturally turned our attention toward that hopeful field of effort in behalf of the heathen. How important it is that each Moravian should be enlisted as earnestly as possible for the Foreign Mission interest we see from the fact, that for every one communicant member at home the Moravian Church has four to five persons in charge in the broad field of the world's recovery from heathenism to Christ.

The relations of the Southern District to the Northern one in this country have been of a cordial and fraternal character. A special invitation called the Bishop of this District to the celebration of Bethlehem's 150th anniversary, which was an occasion of remarkable interest. The offering of nearly $7,500 to the new College and Theological Seminary building, located at Bethlehem, Pa., showed the substantial unity between the Northern and Southern Church.

Our own immediate District has now grown to the satisfactory number of two thousand communicants. The beautifully renovated church at Kernersville was dedicated on July 10th. Two ministers were added to the ordained servants of the Church,—Br. Arthur D. Thaeler, who preached his opening sermon in the Home Church on July 3rd, and

who has immediate charge of Calvary Chapel, and Br. Edward S. Crosland, a child of this congregation, who was ordained at Salem on September 4th in order to become pastor of the charge Bethania-Kernersville. Precious revivals in several of our congregations, and deep religious interest in nearly all of them, have made the increase of our communicant membership larger in this year than in any other since the District has existed. The attention of members living at a distance is being awakened for the extension of the Moravian work in the South. It is upon their interest and activity that the future of Southern Moravianism, under God, largely depends.

The departure, on October 10th, of our beloved Br. R. P. Leinbach, after forty years of God-blessed labor, was grieved over by every one who knew this admirable man of God. The vacancy which his death occasioned in the Provincial Board was filled by the election, at the called Synod of December 7th, of Br. James E. Hall, the pastor of Friedberg.

The Salem Female Academy is the most important enterprise of the Southern District. Its continued prosperity is a reason for devout thankfulness. The number of boarding and day pupils now reaches more than three hundred; the courses of study have been steadily enlarged; the love and service of its widely scattered alumnae are being more and more enlisted in its behalf. The beautiful "Society Hall" building, which was erected on the Campus during the summer and autumn, is another tangible evidence of God's blessing on this important work. Best of all has been the awakening which has recently brought many of its pupils into the love and confession of the Saviour.

These tokens of the Spirit's favor and presence in the work of our Southern District cheer us more than anything else, for they show us conclusively that the Lord is with us.

The Moravian Church of Salem now consists of a Home Church, with Calvary, Elm Street, East Salem and Centerville Chapels, all forming one membership, with such local arrangements as shall best foster the local activity and well-being. In connection with this work a Colored Church is also maintained for the colored portion of our community.

The services in the Home Church and Chapels have been regularly carried on by the Pastor, aided by his two assistants, Br. John McCuiston and Br. A. D. Thaeler.

The festal and other special occasions have ordinarily gathered the membership of Home Church and Chapels in the Home Church itself. Easter, Whitsuntide, Thanksgiving, and Christmas have been occasions

of great interest, and throughout the year the attendances have been of a most satisfactory character. The services of a skilful and faithful body of ushers have been constantly called into use for the seating of very large congregations. The choir and orchestra have given their frequent and important aid in the course of the year; and the efforts of those who have so often decorated the sanctuary with flowers and evergreens have likewise been greatly appreciated.

Into the Board of Elders, with its widening field of work, Br. C. T. Pfohl was reëlected. Into the Board of Trustees Br. J. W. Hunter was reëlected and Br. E. A. Ebert elected. In addition to its usual duties the latter Board has been engaged upon the erection of a new Sisters House, a very convenient extension of the Parsonage, and a very liberal subscription to the new Theological Seminary.

The School Board, consisting besides the ex-officio members of the Brn. H. E. Fries, J. W. Goslen and Dr. H. T. Bahnson, has been much encouraged by the marked increase of the Boys' School under the immediate management of Br. James F. Brower.

The Sunday Schools have continued to be a leading feature of our congregational activity. More than one out of every eight of our members is engaged in them, and their membership has reached nearly fifteen hundred. Each year witnesses the attainment of higher things by the superintendents, officers and teachers. The recent admirable Christmas entertainments have merely been samples of the leadership, skill, patience and faithfulness put into this work in connection with our six Schools. The accession of one hundred new communicant members has, in very considerable measure, been due to the efforts and prayer expended on this form of Church service.

The Salem Home has continued its quiet course of Christian charity, under the charge of a committee of Sisters and the faithful resident charge of Sr. Mary Warner. Twelve older and younger women and three children are now being cared for. If the Home has been worth something for the aged, the poor, the sick and the orphaned, it has been worth still more to the congregation, by the development of a charity which flows toward it by many a quiet little rivulet, which only the Lord sees and knows.

A number of our Sisters have also been engaged in the Hospital work with ladies of other Churches.

The Missionary Societies have not only continued their good work but have grown in it. They are the Female Missionary Society, Young Men's Missionary Society, Juvenile Missionary Society, Mite Society,

Helping Hand, and numerous smaller bands of busy workers. The Female Missionary Society and the Young Men's Missionary Society both gave largely attended Lovefeasts during the year, in which the congregation showed its deep interest in their endeavors. Indeed, as we look over this busy field of united effort, we can only thank God, who has made His people willing in the day of His power.

The Class or Choir principle, according to which our congregation is divided, has shown a growing rather than a diminishing hold upon the people during the past year. The Widows' Covenant Day proved a very comforting one; the celebrations of the Sisters and Older Girls were bright and earnest; the Children's Day was delightful to its very close; the Young Men and Older Boys gathered around their festal services with much interest; and the meetings of the Married People and the Widowers, accompanied as they were with several accessions to the congregation, were a fitting and blessed close to services which had in the course of the year borne upon the direct spiritual needs of each class of the congregation.

A few more events deserve mention. New Year's Day, 1892, came in with a beautiful starry night, the thermometer just at freezing. The New Year's sermon text was an appeal to prayer: "O God, thou hast enlarged me when I was in distress, have mercy upon me and hear my prayer."

During the Week of Prayer that followed we were blessed with fine weather, and with unusual spiritual interest. A number of members assisted in prayer, and the social tone of the meetings was evidently acceptable to the people.

On March 28th the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of John Amos Comenius, educator and bishop, was celebrated. The programme had been placed in the hands of the young people, and was very happily carried out.

On Palm Sunday the six confirmation classes which had been conducted during the winter furnished a large number for Adult Baptism and Confirmation. The Holy Week proved a season of great interest. On Easter morning more than five thousand people were gathered in quiet ranks in the Graveyard. The morning was cloudy, with but a streak of gold along the eastern horizon; nothing, however, could cloud the glorious Easter song which arose in the course of the Confession of Faith, amid the tombs of sainted ones.

Commencement season, beginning with Sunday, May 22nd, and ending with Thursday, May 26th, was bright and encouraging. The ser-

mon was admirably preached by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Moore, on the words of the wise man: "Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." The church could not hold the throngs that gathered to the varied and interesting exercises, which culminated, after an address by President George Winston, of Chapel Hill, in the graduation of a Senior Class of thirty-seven members.

On July 24th the Jubilee of the Pastor was celebrated. In the Lovefeast given by the congregation, when he looked over the great throng of members and friends gathered, despite the intense heat, to show their love to him, he overlooked, in the happy study of their faces, the gifts stored gracefully behind him, which in the course of the service were tendered to him with touching tributes of affection by the several classes of the congregation. It was an occasion with joy enough in it to be diffused over the remainder of a life-time.

On December 4th an evening sermon, preached in the Home Church by Bishop Hendrix, at that time presiding over the Methodist Episcopal Conference convened in Winston, became the occasion of a very cordial interchange of Christian feeling between the members of both denominations gathered in the densely crowded sanctuary.

On December 14th the Lovefeast of the appointed workers of the congregation was so cordial and heartfelt that we perceived that the Lord was with us, and in the united efforts of His servants during another year.

The busy, varied year which is now closing has been the last earthly year for many of our contemporaries. In the highest circles of human society death has been busy. The Duke of Clarence, heir of the English throne, was suddenly called away. The White House in Washington was draped in mourning for the good woman, wife of the President of the United States. Great business men, among them Cyrus Field and Jay Gould, have ceased from the traffic of earth; a great pastor, Charles Spurgeon, has entered into his rest. The English-speaking world has stood in spirit beside the tomb of the laureate, Tennyson, in Westminister Abbey, and by that of the sweet, true-hearted Whittier in his dear New England. Among ourselves one and another has laid down life's burden, and we say of them softly tonight, "after life's fitful fever they sleep well." Gone they are from our sight, but not forgotten from the affections of our hearts. They have passed into the light a little way before us, and though out of sight are still part of us.

One family we dwell in Him,
One Church above, beneath,
Though now divided by the stream,
The narrow stream of death.

Our own time is quickly passing,

A few more years shall roll,
A few more seasons come,
And we shall be with those that rest
Asleep within the tomb.

But we will not be gloomy over the prospect, even though our time be shorter than we think. With the gifted poet we will say,

There are briars besetting every path
That call for patient care;
There is a cross in every lot,
And an earnest need for prayer;
But a lowly heart that leans on Thee
Is happy anywhere.

Thus earnest, cheerful, prayerful, we will add one special request for the future of each one of us, a request which flowed from the lips of a singer, himself recently sainted,

Then, oh my Lord, prepare
My soul for that glad day;
Oh wash me in Thy precious blood
And take my sins away.

1893

The year 1893 has not been a year of war, and yet it has not been a year of peace. The actual conflicts which have occurred in distant lands like Brazil and Morocco and Matabele Land have not very seriously affected the civilized world. But there have been disturbances deep as those occasioned by battles in countries which occupy a control position in earthly affairs. Great Britain has been rent with intense excitement on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland. In Germany a general election has turned upon the question of an increase of the army, which has now been agreed upon out of fear of a general war. The same expectation has caused the French to grow almost frantic over their alliance with Russia. In Italy the preparations for the coming conflict have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy; while in Austria the same dread prospect of vast and bloody warfare is giving painful interest to the race struggles within this composite Empire.

Deeper, perhaps, than the war questions between nations lie the social questions which toss and heave in the bosom of each separate country. The dynamite bomb thrown in the theatre of Barcelona, in Spain, and the same sort of infernal instrument hurled upon the House of Deputies in Paris, are emblems of the utter dissatisfaction which prevails among multitudes of poorer people with regard to those who are richer than they. The spirit of envy and of class hatred is abroad as never before. We perceive it even in our own favored country, in elections, in strikes, in assassinations like that of the Mayor of Chicago. It points to social upheavals, which may in the course of time be more serious than are the bloody wars between the nations.

In the United States the great event of the year has been the Chicago Exposition. The immense multitudes gathered from May to October in the vast area of the beautiful "White City" have gained lessons with regard to the greatness of their country, and the possibilities of its future, which will be mightily influential for a generation to come. Every branch of business will feel it; all educational and religious agencies will be thrilled by it; boys and girls will grow up in the stimulating atmosphere of a country for which God is doing greater things than ever yet have been witnessed upon the earth.

Some years are like faces,—they are so peculiar when once seen they can never be forgotten. This past year of 1893 will be long remembered as a year of "hard times." Harvests have been abundant,

but prices have been low, and earnings have been small and in many cases have been entirely cut off. The last half year has been a season of financial struggle, of business perplexity, and of biting poverty, which will give to 1893 a marked and sad character among the years. There has been a temporary withdrawal of the Divine favor from the business pursuits of the nation, which is like the hiding of the sun from a darkened landscape. But there will be blessings arising out of this time of chastening. One of them is already evident in the deepened spirit of charity which is pervading the land. There is more willingness to help the needy than ever has been manifested before. We may confidently look upon this wave of kindness between man and man as a beginning of the return of God's blessing on the business enterprises of our land.

Our own community has fully shared in the difficulties of the year. With several of its banks closed, many of its factories suspended, and others working on shortened time, store sales restricted, building operations limited and land companies straitened for means, it has indeed been a hard year.

And yet in no other year has the cheerful and courageous energy of our people more fully manifested itself. Several of our banking institutions weathered the great storm; the others have quickly recovered themselves. The rebuilding of the block in which the new hotel is to be situated, the reërection of the great Hanes factory, and the completion of the beautiful edifice of the Loan and Trust Company, are indications of the courage and endurance of our community which are worthy of the highest praise.

In Salem the good hand of the Lord has been clearly perceived during this trying year. It has been a time of general health and safety and good order. The large businesses of the town have been able to continue their work. There has been a wise and kindly spirit of consideration between employers and employed, so that very few have been entirely out of employment. There have been no failures, and there has been no prevailing condition of want as in many other places. While the amount of building has naturally been much smaller than in some of the recent prosperous years, there has been a good deal more of it than used to be in earlier times, so that the fathers would have counted it, in this respect, a very progressive period. No part of the town has been so improved as has been our beautiful Avenue. The new block of buildings at the northern end, and the stately mansion at the southern, have added greatly to its surroundings. The new stone

wall which has been commenced on the west side will also help the Avenue in becoming one of the most beautiful places in the South.

In the Moravian Church at large the past year has been distinctively one of Synods. In Germany a Provincial Synod at Herrnhut has reorganized the business affairs of the German Church. The English Church met in Synod at Bristol, amid encouraging circumstances of inner and outer growth. The Northern Synod of our American Church was convened at Bethlehem at the end of May, and the Brethren were able to rejoice in the completion of the largest enterprise thus far attempted by American Moravians,—the new Theological Seminary,—in which the Southern Moravian Church has likewise taken an important part, and in which the two bodies are intimately united.

Last of all comes our Southern Synod, which met at Salem on November 15th. What had already been felt at the District Conference at New Philadelphia in May, and then at the great gathering of Sunday School children in October, was here repeated in still more emphatic form. It was felt by all that God had richly blessed the Southern Church in the interval between the two Triennial Synods. The outpourings of the Holy Spirit, the increased activity of the members, the warm coöperation of the laity with the ministry, the prosperity of our educational institutions, the improvement of our church buildings and the extension of our District work, all showed that the Lord had been with us. The Synod cheerfully and actively performed its tasks, and in the commencement of an endowment fund for the Academy and in other measures showed its good hope for the future.

In the Salem Congregation the past year has been a marked one. While its whole work has gone on prosperously, there are several features which deserve special attention as being new ones and as giving character to the year. In the rapidly growing western part of the town a new chapel has been erected, bearing the beautiful name of Christ Chapel. Our members in that part of Salem have taken such a patriotic interest in the new enterprise that it has grown even more rapidly than was expected, and will soon have outgrown its present accommodations. The united effort of the Saturday evening prayer meeting and the Sunday morning Sunday School is the keystone of its marked success thus far.

In the earlier part of the year the Calvary branch of our congregation was more distinctly gathered into a working group of members. The Home Church contributed more than thirty communicants to this number, as it likewise gave members to East Salem and Center-

ville. The growth at home has already almost made up for these transfers, while the increasing activity of the Calvary and other circles shows the wisdom of the step. The vigorous Christian Endeavor, the ever-strengthening Sunday School, and the labors of the Calvary Committee in beautifying their chapel grounds, are all encouraging indications for the future. While Br. A. D. Thaeler was actively pushing this work, and also assisting profitably in the Home Church, he was enabled, under the blessing of God, to gather a new and earnest congregation at Wachovia Arbor, two miles to the north of us.

In the Centerville Branch the Lord gave to the ministry of Br. McCuiston a wonderful blessing during the month of July. The meetings, which continued for several weeks, were truly Pentecostal in their character, and much that had been slowly trained in the Sunday School there was thus gathered up into the Church, and the Centerville Branch has become as firmly established as the East Salem Branch. Besides the work in these two chapels, and in the Colored Church, Br. McCuiston has been enabled to do a great work at the Mt. Bethel mountain station. Thus the Salem Congregation, through its own pastoral supply, in various effective ways is showing itself to be the mother congregation in the District. Instead of merely standing together in the Home Church, and relieving each other of labor, the pastors are enabled, in an untrammeled manner, to increase their work all around, and while nothing is neglected at home the influence of the Church is made to be felt at a distance.

A very important help to these wide but united activities was furnished in the drawing up and adoption of the Revised Rules of the Congregation. For several years a large Committee had been considering them. They were unanimously agreed upon in Church Council on May 9th, and were approved two days later by the Provincial Board. According to these Rules the Salem Congregation is a unit. Each Branch has, as far as necessary, the support of the whole Church. There is no temptation to work against one another, but only with each other, and the Congregation can be busy wherever it desires to be, without interfering with its unity. The Lord having sealed this arrangement with the evident blessing of His Spirit, the year in which it was made may be looked upon as an important date in the history of Salem Congregation.

Having thus dwelt upon what was specially characteristic of the year 1893, before we bid it a final goodbye in our congregation, let us, as it were, walk through it once more month by month. It will be

pleasant and instructive to look once more upon events in which we were deeply interested at the time, but which now belonging to the past. Let them at least once more live before our eyes.

The New Year was introduced, as always, with the hymn:

Now let us praise the Lord.

The night was clouded, but mild and pleasant, the thermometer standing at 49°. The month of January was unusually cold, with a good deal of snow. On January 20th the Academy thermometer stood 6½° below zero.

The Prayer Week was the delightful feature of the month. The meetings were of a somewhat social character, were largely attended, and grew in interest as the week went on. The congregation was greatly quickened in its spiritual life and prepared for a good year of Christian work.

On the coldest night of the year, January 20th, the Young Men's Missionary Society gave a very successful Anniversary Lovefeast. The address was made by the Rev. Mr. Moore, of the Burkhead M. E. Church.

The 19th of February was the first bright Sunday in the new year. The storms and snows of the winter now began to yield, and with the commencement of Lent on the following Sunday we entered into a beautiful and busy season. Four instruction classes were held. They were attended by many, likewise, who were already members of the Church.

In the course of March, Lenten services were held, one on Thursday afternoon and one on Friday evening. In this way a more blessed Easter season was provided for.

The latter part of the month was rendered particularly interesting by the visit of Sr. Edith Kilbuck, the wife of Br. John Kilbuck, the well-known missionary at Bethel, Alaska. She delivered lectures on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, March 21st and 22nd, on the condition of the Alaskans in their native heathenism, and on what the Gospel had done for them. The marvellous gift of the speaker held the audience spellbound, and came as a revelation of woman's new influence in the mission fields. The Woman's Missionary Society realized a handsome sum for the Alaskan work.

Palm Sunday, March 26th, was a mild and pleasant day, and one of great encouragement. Twenty were received by baptism and confirmation at the Home Church, and five at Calvary. On Thursday four more were received at the Home Church during the Communion.

The weather during the Holy Week was very favorable, and the interest in the services, which has been steadily growing from year to year, was greater than ever before. The beauty of the singing showed that the hearts of the great audience were touched by the Gospel story of the last words and acts of our blessed Lord.

The diary for Easter Day says: "This was a day of which, in every respect, it could be said, 'It is the day which the Lord hath made.'" The Early Service, on the beautiful Easter morning, commenced at five-thirty. Half of it was conducted before the church. The throng of people was very great, but the arrangements of town and church were so admirable that perfect order was preserved; and when the company reached the Graveyard it lay in solemn and quiet beauty awaiting them. The Easter sermon was preached to a great multitude of people, and in the evening the services of the Holy Week were closed with devout and thankful hearts.

The congregation in various ways showed its interest in the State Convention of the Y. M. C. A., which was opened on April 6th in the Centenary M. E. Church.

On Sunday afternoon, April 9th, the new building on the west side of Salem was dedicated, under a sky as hot as that of midsummer. It received the blessed name of *Christ Chapel,* and His favor has evidently rested upon His namesake throughout the year.

On Thursday, April 20th, at a time of unusually high wind, fire was discovered on the edge of what is known as the Zevely building. Had it not been for circumstances of a specially providential character, a great part of the town would doubtless have been quickly laid in ashes. It was a pleasant thing, in the midst of the sudden danger, to notice how promptly the Winston Department answered the call. They were the first on the ground. The new electric alarms then did their first and very effective service.

The evening of the same day was made memorable in another way, by the organization, at a lovefeast, of the Calvary Chapel branch of the congregation, with thirty-five communicant members.

On April 30th the Class Covenant Days were commenced with that of the Widows. It was a very comforting occasion, as that of the Single Sisters and Older Girls on the following Sunday was a very bright and joyous one.

On May 3rd and 4th the District Conference at New Philadelphia, largely attended by Salem delegates, showed a wholesome state of Christian activity in the District. The Conference was very hospitably entertained by the New Philadelphia people.

On May 9th the *Principles and Rules,* as revised by a Committee, were unanimously adopted by the Congregation Council.

On May 28th the Commencement Sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. McClure, of Wilmington. The Commencement Week which followed was one of the most successful in the history of Salem Female Academy. Forty-one were graduated in the regular academic course.

June was the month of Sunday School picnics. It was found that the Centerville woods were very convenient and pleasant for this purpose, and all the Schools availed themselves of the place, except Calvary, which went to another favorite resort—Bethabara. While June was thus made a particularly happy month for the children, it was also sadly marked with the severe illness of a number of very little ones. Several of these were called away into the home and arms of their Good Shepherd.

July was as hot as January had been cold. The Academy thermometer stood at 100° on July 7th, and was more or less in that neighborhood throughout the month. It was a time of great alarm in financial matters. On that day the First National Bank was obliged to close its doors, and other failures gave the season a gloomy character. But at the same time many were made happy by the plentiful outpouring of the Holy Spirit in connection with meetings which continued for several weeks in Centerville Chapel. At the end of this favored time twenty-two were received into the communion of the Church, and others have been added since. Meanwhile the meetings conducted by Br. Thaeler at Wachovia Arbor were being blessed in the conversion of many souls, and a new congregation has arisen in connection with them.

August was, as usual, our summer Festival month, and a very bright season it was. On the 13th of August we remembered the fathers' blessings. Our subject was, "Prayer for the Holy Ghost"; and in the Communion Lovefeast the theme, "The Nearness of Christ," was happily realized. The Children's Day was a blessed one, and gave the impression of a deepening work of grace among our many little ones. The Young Men's day followed at the close of the month, and we were able to rejoice over the many young men among us who are willing to speak and to do for the Lord.

On Tuesday, August 22nd, the Salem Orchestra entertained its friends in the Academy chapel and dining-room, which were kindly put at their disposal by the Principal. There was, on this occasion, a great deal of expression of the pleasure felt in the good work done by this organization during the last years.

Several weeks later the Academy chapel and dining-room were similarly given to a notable occasion—the Jubilee of the Fire Company of Salem. An excellent paper was read upon the fire engines, the companies and the regulations, and the very few fires in Salem during the last hundred years and more. An appreciative address was made by District Attorney Glenn. At the banquet there was a happy blending of citizens of all classes, with mutual respect and kindness. The Salem firemen have, especially during the last few years, done hard and faithful service. The protection which God has vouchsafed to Salem for nearly a century and a half, in the matter of destructive fires, is worthy of the most grateful acknowledgment.

On August 28th the Boys' School was reopened, amid the tempest which proved so destructive along the South Carolina coast, where islands were swept with a loss of life and property which was unprecedented. The Boys' School has been greatly prospered during the autumn term, as has also been the Academy, which opened a few days later. God has watched over our great educational work through all these hard times.

On September 10th the last of the Covenant Days, that of the Married People and Widowers, was held with very large attendence.

On Sunday, October 22nd, the Pastor entered upon the seventeenth year of his continuous service in this congregation.

The Woman's Missionary Society, whose work has been especially vigorous during the past year, gave their Anniversary Lovefeast on October 25th. On the last day of the month one of the most remarkable gatherings took place which Salem has ever had. It was the meeting of all the Moravian Sunday Schools of this District. Nearly two thousand were gathered in the great lovefeast on the edge of the Salem Square. The order and the enthusiasm of the day were remarkable, and all felt that God was doing great things for the Southern Churches.

The Congregation Festival, on November 12th, was a beautiful and fervent day. Four hundred and ninety-one communed in the course of the day, the largest number who ever thus remembered our crucified Head and Lord upon any one day in Salem.

The congregation was pleased to entertain the Provincial Synod from the 15th to the 17th of November, and to be present at the ordination of the Brn. Samuel Woosley and John McCuiston to the grade of Presbyters.

On Friday, November 24th, the Pastor finished the story of the Bible in Young People's Meeting, after a series of discourses which had lasted fourteen years.

On Thanksgiving Day a very large congregation met in a beautifully decorated sanctuary. God's goodness even in hard times touched many a heart among us.

On the first evening in December the workers of the Church met in annual lovefeast. More than a hundred came together in a service which the successes of the year rendered warm and thankful. On the following Friday the older clases of the Home Sunday School gave a social, in the Home Chapel, to all the members of the congregation. It proved to be a thoroughly well-arranged and delightful occasion, and gave the new members especially an opportunity of becoming better acquainted in the Church.

The Philharmonic Concert, on the following Tuesday, under the direction of Professor Skilton, with its rendition of Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, deserves to be especially mentioned as one of the finest musical occasions ever enjoyed in this music-loving community.

The Christmas services, in our beautifully decked church, were as happy as God's good grace and the faithful service of the many church workers could make them. The Sunday Schools all gave their entertainments, beginning with Calvary Chapel on Friday, December 22nd, followed by Christ Chapel on Saturday, Centerville on Sunday, Home School on Christmas Day, East Salem and Elm Street on Second Christmas Day, and Colored School on Thursday, December 28th. They were all favored with beautiful Christmas weather, and with their well-rendered exercises they rounded off a very happy and prosperous year.

And yet the year has had its shadows. Its death-roll is heavier than usual. As we read over the beloved names of the departed, many a heart was touched with painful remembrance of dear ones gone, and we all felt that we had incurred heavy losses during this year of 1893. May we who remain be worth more to each other and to the Lord in view of the departure of so many of our Brethren and Sisters. May we close our ranks more tenderly toward each other and more loyally toward our Captain, while we still tarry, we know not how much longer. Yea, may the Lord Himself teach us, by His Holy Spirit, so to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

1894

It was on the last evening of the year 1800 that the Memorabilia was first read in this building. At that time John Adams was President of the United States, and our country had just emerged from the serious danger of a war with the great Napoleon. The only States which had thus far been admitted into the Union, in addition to the original thirteen, were Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee. Ohio was still a territory in what was considered the far West; the great Louisiana Purchase had not yet been made, and therefore the Mississippi River still flowed through foreign territory. There was a population of about five millions, and it was regarded a great sign of progress that there should be as many as nine hundred post-offices in the whole country. In those same last days of the year 1800, the Government had been moved to Washington, D. C. It was, at that date, a very distant city, requiring twice as much time in order to be reached as is now needed to travel from Salem to the Pacific Ocean at San Francisco.

These few facts will serve to show the vast progress of events since the voice of the Pastor of Salem Congregation was first heard within these walls, as he read the record of a closing year. It is a venerable custom which has gathered us together this evening. It has continued through the duration of three great wars; it has marked the shifting propensities and adversities, the changing joys and sorrows, of almost one hundred years. And what strikes us most deeply is the fact, that in very many instances the lineal descendants of the third and fourth generation are tonight listening, in this place, to the annual record as their ancestors did in times so far gone by. With the power of an affectionate imagination we revive the picture of these fathers and mothers, seated here at this very hour ninety-four years ago. Not a single soul, not even the youngest babe that was living then in our community, is living now. The rapid stream of time has carried them, one and all, into the wide and solemn sea of eternity. Thus we realize, as we seldom do, the swiftly passing nature of our own earthly time. Our probation is nearly over. The Judge stands at the door.

The year 1894 has been fraught with memorable events. The growth of that destructive view of human society which we call anarchism, has been sadly indicated by the murder of Monsieur Carnot, President of the French Republic. The death of the Russian Czar, Alexander the Third, has not only been a thrilling commentary on the vanity of human

greatness, but it has also brought with it the prospect of great political changes which are likely deeply to affect a large portion of the human race.

On the continent of Asia the year 1894 has been even more memorable than in Europe. In western Asia the Armenian massacres have awakened the horror and indignation of the whole civilized world, as did those in Bulgaria nearly twenty years ago. It is very likely that this ghastly event will turn a new page in the history of the nations now misgoverned by the Turks, and will give a new aspect to the long conflict between Christianity and the religion of Mohammed.

In the Far East the course of events has been still more striking. The war between Japan and China, now probably nearing a triumphant issue for the former nation, marks a distinct era in the history of Asia. A new Power has arisen, still heathen in its religion but armed with the tremendous force of western civilization. And yet it is a Power which has given a tolerant welcome to the modern missionaries of Christ. The results for good or for evil, and probably for both, through this great war between two Asiatic civilizations must be of a tremendous character. So much is already evident, that the oldest and most populous continent in the world stands today at the beginning of a new time.

In Africa the course of events has not been so thrilling, but the great movement of opening the Dark Continent to civilization and Christianity has gone on with a steady persistence in which we discern the workings of a Divine plan. God's time has evidently come wherein Africa is to have its final opportunity, and thus the way is to be prepared, in the last closed continent, for the second coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In the Western world the aspects of affairs have been far more peaceable than in the old East, and yet it has been a peace like that of the ocean, which even in its calmest moods rolls and moans, and beats with its ceaseless surf upon the sands. In the United States we have been in the midst of political struggle over the tariff question, which with the first day of the new year is to begin to bear its actual fruits. Not only have great parties been wrestling with each other for the mastery; there have also been industrial conflicts of unusual severity. The condition of Chicago, as the center of the great summer railroad strike, drew the attention of the whole country. The interruption of travel, the glare of vast fires at night, destroying hundreds of thousands of dollars of property, and the scenes of mob violence,

with incidental loss of life, over wide stretches of territory, were the outward symptoms of the evil. But the real trouble lies at the heart of things. Capital and labor have gone widely apart, and it must be the work of all good and thoughtful men to bring them together again.

The crops in the West were seriously affected by frosts and droughts, while in the South they were equally affected by the prevailing lowness of price. It has been a year of recovery from the business crisis of 1893, but the process has been slower than many thought it would be, and the steps upward have been painful and often disheartening. Laboring men have probably felt the hardship of this year more than they did the last, the usual course of disaster being that banks and dividends are first affected, and a little later on men begin to suffer in the returns for daily toil. That recovery of business prosperity should be slow is only reasonable. It takes time before great frauds, such as have been unearthed in New York, and on a smaller scale in many other places, can be righted, before credits can be wisely limited, before enterprises, larger or smaller, can be brought within the bounds of prudence, before new conditions of production and of trade can be understood, before wants can be limited to income, and as a result of all these painful processes confidence can be restored. We can only thank God that the upward movement of recovery has begun, and that after all the suffering has been small compared with what we know of famine-stricken lands and communities in other parts and ages of the world. Each generation, it would seem, must have its special and rough lesson with regard to the conditions of business success. The young men, coming to the front, are getting their lesson now, and doubtless they will profit by it through many a year of the coming prosperity. In the end it is the blessing of God which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow, and it can only be attained in the long run by sound wisdom and sound morality in matters of money and of trade. The fact that during the present year the greatest promoter of industrial enterprise that our century has seen, Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, died as a failure, with a broken reputation, very nearly that of a common swindler, shows how necessary it is for the business of the world to lay its sure foundation in the fear of God.

Our own community of Winston-Salem has very faithfully reflected the conditions of the nation at large. It has not been a year of marked prosperity, but rather a slow progress toward a sure recovery. The large industrial enterprises of Salem have all continued work during

the year, even though, in some cases, it was on reduced scale. The same has been true of Winston. It has been a year of debt-paying and of saving, the fruits of which will doubtless appear of greater advantage in coming years than is apparent now.

Our municipal government has kept at a quiet and steady efficiency. The water facilities have remained the same as in other years; the appliances for the putting out of fires made a very creditable showing at the State Convention of Firemen which was held here in the end of August. The good condition of the streets has been maintained, and considerable improvements have been made on Wachovia Street, with its extensive culvert, and in the laying of Belgian Block on Church Street in front of the church and chapel. Nor has there been an entire lack of building enterprise. Of the sixty thousand dollars which, in round figures, have been expended on house and store and factory edifices, very nearly one half has been spent in Salem. We notice the Ellis tobacco factory, the Kerner factory on the west side of Salem, the similar structure which Mr. J. A. Vance is raising, and the large wagon depository erected by the Nissen firm. A very beautiful three-story edifice has been built on Main Street during the year, for Mr. H. A. Giersch, on the site occupied by the first meeting-house in Salem, and furnishes a large hall as well as ample store accommodations. It has been pleasant to see the flour mill, built in the place of the one consumed by fire last year, resuming work on the old historic ground. The beautiful residence of Dr. Siewers, at the entrance into our noble Avenue, is approaching completion. Not only do these edifices serve for the convenience or profit of their owners but they have been of great advantage to the community, furnishing work for many hands during depressed times. Looking our whole local field over, and noting the general good health, the absence of great alarms to life or property, and the ability of almost every one to make a comfortable living, we have reason to thank God for the past and to take courage for the future.

In the Moravian Church at large there have been two events deserving of special notice. The one has been the German Provincial Synod, at Herrnhut, in which the reconstruction of that Province has been completed, on lines somewhat similar to our own. The other has been the great anxiety which has been felt with regard to the condition, or even the continuance, of our mission in Central America, since the State of Nicaragua has appropriated that hitherto semi-independent Indian Reserve.

In our own Southern District the year has been characterized by steady progress. Five of our young men, two of them from Salem, are now studying at the Moravian Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., thus giving us hope for a ministry in the future, mainly if not entirely recruited from our own home ranks. The District Conference at Friedland was the largest and most encouraging of our annual assemblies thus far. During the summer an excellent Normal Sunday School work was carried on in a series of conventions; and in the autumn an enthusiastic Foreign Missionary Festival was held. On the 25th of May the greatly enlarged church at New Philadelphia was rededicated. On October 28th the commodious church at Fulp Station, near Walnut Cove, was consecrated. The Wachovia Arbor church has likewise been rebuilt, and is practically a new structure. Several miles north of Bethania a new Sunday School house is just being finished; and during the last few weeks the timbers have been raised for the new chapel at Union Cross, eight miles south of Salem. The erection of a larger chapel to take the place of the present Christ Chapel has simply been postponed on account of a lack of sufficient ministerial help. Our present field is too large for the number of ministers we now have, but there is an excellent spirit among our laity, who are rendering far more assistance than was formerly the case, and the outlook for the future is, in the main, a very cheerful one.

What has been said of the District can likewise be said of the congregation of Salem. The year 1894 has been one of steady growth. Apart from the numerical increase there has been an evident deepening of interest in the Church and in its services, both on the part of old and young. The arrangements for the Home Church and the Chapels which were made in the Revised Rules during 1893, have worked smoothly and satisfactorily. The unity of the congregation has been maintained, and at the same time there has been an increase of local activity in every direction. During the year the new and beautiful Calvary parsonage has been erected, and a substantial addition has been made to the Chapel. The interior furnishing of East Salem Chapel has been greatly improved; and important changes have been made in the chapel at Centerville. It has been the policy of the Board of Trustees, in which it has the entire approval of the congregation, liberally to expend the income of the Church for the improvement of its work, whether in the Home or in the several Branches. Perhaps the most marked feature of the year has been the growth of the Christian Endeavor movement. There are now six of these Societies in our con-

gregations, and they are adding much to the spiritual growth of the Church.

From our general review we pass on to a mention of special events and services during the year.

The New Year, 1894, came in bright and beautiful. The services of the Prayer Week, which commenced on January 8th, were well attended. There was much interest, and several conversions took place during the week. The first Communion of the year, on January 14th, was attended by 340 communicants, and the whole year has been marked by an increased attendance at the Lord's table. The Young Men's Missionary Society, which is in a vigorous condition, afforded great pleasure and profit to the congregation through their invitation to Dr. J. M. Hark, of Bethlehem, Pa., to address their annual lovefeast, on the evening of January 19th.

The roughest snow-storm experienced for many years came on the night of the 24th of February, and lasted through the next day, which was a Sunday. All our services were, however, regularly held.

As Easter came very early this year, Easter Sunday falling on March 25th, all the preparations for the season needed to be begun soon after the beginning of the year. They consisted of Confirmation Classes in the Home Church; and in Calvary Chapel of general catechetical lectures on Wednesday evenings, in place of the Psalm expositions which have been given during the rest of the year. As Palm Sunday drew near special Lenten Lectures were added. Good classes of candidates were presented on Palm Sunday, both in the Home Church and at Calvary. The attendance on the Holy Week services was very large; and on Maundy Thursday the weather was so warm that the windows stood open as in summer time. But then came the Easter Sunday storm, which prevented the congregation from repairing to the Graveyard at sunrise; followed by the great frost of Tuesday, March 27th, which destroyed the fruit more thoroughly than has been the case for many previous years.

On Tuesday, April 24th, at an early hour, the largest fire of the year took place in Winston. It destroyed a storage-house, three good dwellings, several cabins and some live-stock.

The winter and spring were a time of unusual health. There were no interments on the Salem Graveyard from the end of January until toward the close of May, a period of four months. The early summer was, however, saddened by the departure of several children, and in the months of November and December not a few families amongst us were sorely bereaved.

Ascension Day, May 2nd, was celebrated with unusual interest, as was also Whitsunday, when for the first time a communicant lovefeast was held, with the evident approval of the congregation and with a sense of the Lord's blessing.

Commencement Day of the Salem Female Academy fell on the last day of May, and with the exercises on the previous day bore testimony to the growing esteem in which our great Girls' School is held, as well as to the manner in which the institution has been managed in difficult times. The Commencement Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Charlotte; the Commencement Address was made by the Rev. Robert Strange, of Wilmington. Thirty-seven Seniors were graduated, besides many in special departments. The dedication of the Memorial Steps marked a new departure, which will gradually enrich the Academy with structures of beauty and usefulness.

The summer may best be characterized, from a Church point of view, as a time of successful Sunday School picnics, and of excellent attendance on week-day and Sunday church services. Perhaps in no respect has the year among us been more evidently blessed than in the attendance at all times upon the house of God. The same can be said of the Class Covenant Days, the last of which was held on September 9th for the Married People and Widowers. The Days were all of an encouraging character.

The month of August was additionally marked by several interesting conventions,—that of the Forsyth Sunday School Association in the Home Church on August 16th, and the Firemen's State Convention on the last days of the month.

The Boys' School House has recently reached the ripe age of one hundred years. It is a source of great satisfaction that under the care of J. F. Brower and Prof. Grabs the school is in unusually good condition, and, by the direction of Congregation Council, the School Board is maturing plans for a new school house.

The Woman's Missionary Society lovefeast, on October 11th, was very successful, and gave much encouragement to the Society.

On Sunday, October 21st, the pastor entered on the eighteenth year of his ministry in Salem. The Congregation Festival, which soon afterwards followed, was an occasion of thankful acknowledgment of the blessing of God which has so evidently rested upon our greatly enlarged work. Thanksgiving Day was another warm-hearted occasion, which came soon afterwards; and when on Friday, December 14th, the great company of official workers of the congregation,—members of

Boards, teachers, ushers, sextons, musicians, and other assistants, with their pastors,—sat down to their annual lovefeast, in unanimity and heartiness of spirit, it was sensibly felt, "This is a work which the Lord has blessed."

The same sense of His gracious favor has gone with us through the many and beautiful Christmas Exercises, in which the high and growing efficiency of our Sunday Schools was particularly brought to our view.

Solemn it is to think of the New Year's Eve when our own name may be read for the last time, in this closing service, as the names of our dear recently departed ones have been read this night.[11] We long to be thought of as tenderly as are the faithful ones and the dear little children who have left us during the past year, and of whom we fondly believe, in this hour of their last mention in the earthly sanctuary, that they are "not lost but gone before."

[11] For many years the reading of personal notices and statistical reports accompanied the presentation of the Memorabilia on New Year's Eve. Figures were given showing the membership of congregation and Sunday School in each Church and Chapel belonging to the Moravians in North Carolina, also lists of all who had been born, had married, or had died during the year within the circuit of the Salem Congregation. The steady growth of membership finally made the personal notices too numerous for reading; and in recent years the statistics have been printed in the *Wachovia Moravian*, and their reading has been omitted.

1895

"Bless the Lord, oh my soul, and forget not all His benefits!" This is the view of the past year to which we should encourage one another on the closing evening of 1895. Doubtless this year, as all those before it, has brought along its burden of sorrow and trouble. There is never a rose which is altogether perfect, nor is there an earthly year which, in every respect, is just what we would have liked it to be. For some of us even more than that must be said. In their case 1895 has been marked with peculiar difficulties and griefs and bereavements. It has not been like the bright cluster of roses placed into the hand of the happy bride, it has rather been like the pale white blossoms placed on the casket of the dead. The best that we can hope for these dear afflicted ones is that they may be able to say to their Father:

I know thy will is right
Though it may seem severe,
Thy path is still unsullied light
Though dark it may appear.

But most persons in our gathered company must needs confess with Jacob: "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which thou hast shewed unto thy servant."

The Lord has been so good to us; there have been clouds at times, but there has been so much sunshine. God has been better to us than our deserts, better than our fears. He has given us "the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." "We will mention the loving-kindnesses of the Lord, according to all that the Lord hath bestowed upon us." If thankfulness on the last night of an old year is pleasing in God's sight it is certainly profitable for us. It increases our courage for another year; we will be the better business men, the better home-caring people, the better scholars in school, the better workers in every sphere of life, if we thankfully pass out of the old year into the new.

The nineteenth century is now nearly done. I sat by the bed of our very oldest citizen just before I penned these lines. Six years of eighteen-hundred had already passed before this aged and worn-out friend was born, so old has our century become, and so near has it come to its close. As it approaches the nineteen-hundred line the pulse of the world's life is evidently quickening. The history of our century, comparatively placid in its middle years, is hurrying on like the waters of Niagara toward their great plunge.

Even the quiet, monotonous East has been roused into great and far-reaching movements. The war between Japan and China, with its fierce battles on land and still fiercer struggles upon the sea, awakened the interest of the whole world, and showed that a new Power had arisen on the continent of Asia. Henceforward Japan must be taken into account for good or for evil in the questions which involve more millions of mankind than dwell in any other part of the earth.

As in eastern Asia the great Chinese-Japanese war has roused the world with its wild echoes, so in western Asia there has come a fiercer outbreak of Mohammedan fanaticism than our century has previously seen. Thousands of Armenian Christians have been slaughtered in repeated massacres, which have reddened the soil of Asiatic Turkey. When we remember that the Mohammedan faith numbers no less than two hundred millions of the human race, and that it is an intensely missionary religion in some parts of the world, having added hundreds of thousands to its faith during recent years, we may the more correctly estimate the seriousness of this new rising of the Moslem spirit against the religion of Christ. Well may we offer the prayer of our Litany for the Mohammedan conversion with increasing earnestness: "Oh that Ishmael might live before thee!"

Europe has been powerless to prevent the shedding of Christian blood, on account of its own hateful rivalries. With its tremendous armaments, which one Christian nation may turn against another in a moment, it proclaims its bitter, unchristian weakness in the face of all the world. On our continent its grasping spirit is fairly shown in the lurid light of the burning plantations of the beautiful island of Cuba, where an intense and perhaps successful effort is being made to free the "Queen of the Antilles" from European dominion. The recent proclamation of our President,[12] unanimously concurred in by both Houses of Congress, irrespective of party, is an honest endeavor under the name of the "Monroe doctrine" to keep our continent, north and south, free from the entanglements which have desolated Europe with frequent wars, and cursed it with overgrown armies and navies. While the result may be war for us, in which all party spirit will be sunk in one great wave of patriotic struggle, we can, on the contrary, hope and pray that the firm attitude of our Government will ensure peace with the nations of Europe for all coming years.

Even Africa, shut up to itself for ages, is resounding with the tramp of explorers, colonists, and missionaries, marching into its darkest

[12] President Grover Cleveland was serving his second term, 1893-1897.

and most hidden interior. It has become the scene of violent European ambition, and is evidently about to enter upon its final part in the world's drama. Thus, in national and political and religious movements, in the swift course of invention, especially electrical, in deep social unrest and contention, we seem to hear the nearer rumbling of the chariot wheels of the King of Kings, as He comes to set up His everlasting reign of righteousness and peace.

Our own dear American Union is the last great wonder of the world. Only a few centuries ago it was covered with forest, and was roamed over by barbarian hordes. Even its eastern seaboard was dotted with but few towns and those, in most cases, very small. A century ago our capital city was not yet the seat of our government; it had just been located. Our central city, St. Louis, was then probably utterly unknown to most of the American people,—a small trading post on the unfrequented Mississippi,—while the great grain-growing prairies to the west and north-west were only visited by an occasional hunter and trapper, who, for the time being, was as lost to civilization as if he were in the heart of Africa. Now the vast country is covered with farms, dotted with great cities, enlightened with schools and churches, seamed with railroad tracks, enlivened with a crowded river and lake traffic, netted over with telegraph and telephone wires,—the busy home of more than sixty millions of the human race, more happily situated, as far as life's opportunities go, than any other great people on the face of the earth.

One of the best signs, not only of a large but of a prosperous and cultured population, is to be found in the number of the Post Offices. In an interesting communication from the energetic and faithful postmaster of Salem, I learn that while in the year 1805 there were only 114 Post Offices in North Carolina, after ninety years there are 2,942; and while at the former date there was the small number of 1,562 in the whole United States there are at the close of 1895 no less than 71,448! So mightily has the nation grown in numbers and in all those features of progress whereof letters and parcels and newspapers and other printed literature are the true representatives.

From an agricultural point of view, the year has been blessed by the Giver of all as few years have been in the memory of living men. All grains and fruits and vegetables have been bestowed in abundance. It has been a year of plenty in farm and store-house throughout the land. From a business point of view, it may be said confidently that there has been a certain degree of recovery from the stagnation and discouragement which gave 1894 a sad name among the years. The up-

ward progress has not been as rapid as men have ardently wished it to be, nor has it been as steady as we might have desired. It has resembled the gait of a patient who, having come up from a sore sickness, still totters as he walks. Yet, thank God, there has been recovery. Doubtless there would be still more if there were more *religion*. For when you come to examine the real state of the case in a favored country like ours, where there is no lack of agricultural, of forest, of mineral wealth, it must needs be confessed that hard times come mainly from *sin*. The over-speculation, the gambling in futures, the starting of booms, the delay or positive refusal in paying honest debts, the defaults that shake the general confidence and break the spirit of honest enterprise, the extravagences which exceed the income of families, the unwillingness of young couples to commence life simply and humbly as their parents did, the murmuring and dissension which, introduced into party and social life, throw a shadow on real prosperity and dull it if they do not kill it outright, and above all the use of intoxicating drink which not only swallows up hundreds of millions of dollars but impairs the moral, mental and physical powers of men to such a degree that they can make little if any money in the future,—what is all this but *sin?* Therefore the truest remedy for hard times is the resolve of men, women and children to be, under God, better people in the future than they have been in the past. Much has doubtless been accomplished in this respect by the unusual waves of religious revival which have swept over our land during 1895, but whether enough has yet been done remains to be seen. "Righteousness," as the Bible says, "exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Here we have the true secret of good times and of bad ones. The best way to promote righteousness in a nation is that every one should seek it more earnestly in his own life; and the best means of doing away with the reproach of sin from a people is that everybody should more faithfully sweep away fault and sin from before his own door.

Our dear South has perhaps more thoroughly recovered itself than has been the case with some other parts of the country. The great Exposition at Atlanta has been the means of drawing more attention to this part of the United States than has ever been the case before. Our vast southern domain, with its sunny skies, its rich mines, its ample fields which offer homes for many millions more of happy people,—this is the last part of the country to be fully developed, and the time for it seems to have come. We congratulate our young people on the opportunities which lie before them. Let them cultivate hand and

mind and heart, so that here in our own South they may, in their day and generation, take part in one of the grandest developments of business and civilization that the world has ever seen.

In North Carolina we have not only enjoyed the benefits of health and of good harvests, vouchsafed to the rest of our country, but have made marked progress in manufacturing industry. It is becoming more and more evident that much of the activity of manufacture which has given prosperity to New England is now to emigrate southward. North Carolina is taking a leading share in the new movement. The great mills which are rising at Mayodan, in which our own people are specially and variously interested, are an indication near home in this promising direction. By the close of another year a large manufacturing centre will thus have grown up in near and sympathetic connection with our own.

Our joint community of Winston-Salem has been fairly prosperous during the year. It is true that our business has reflected the general and somewhat unfavorable condition prevailing throughout the country. But our citizens have struggled manfully, even though against heavy odds at times. It can be truly said that our business men have done their best. They have allowed no opportunity to slip them. Employers have pushed their work as far as they could. Workmen have loyally coöperated with them. While strikes, with their great losses and sad bitternesses, have prevailed elsewhere, there has been a kindly feeling here between those who earn wages and those who pay them, which is worth a great deal for the future of our Twin-City. Men have felt that the year was a steep up-hill climb, and they have loyally stood by each other in the struggle.

We cannot, of course, speak of an amount of building such as distinguished some other years, but it has by no means been an idle time. Builders have, upon the whole, been better employed than was the case last year. In our own part of the community there have been several pleasing features of progress. The beautiful residence of Dr. N. S. Siewers has reached its completion, and it now adorns, in its finished form, one of the finest parts of our town. The new church in the western part of Salem, Christ Church, is approaching its completion, and with its high-peaked roof and neat spire is a welcome sight from near and far. On the Southside a very important industry is about to be added to the thriving manufactories for which Salem is well known, in cotton, wool, flour, wood, iron and tobacco. This new spinning factory, under the charge of Mr. Henry E. Fries, will be a notable

improvement, and will furnish the means of livelihood to a considerable number of people.

During the past year our town has been well managed. While there have been fewer public improvements than in some other years, those that have been made have been very carefully done, so that in the matter of its streets and sidewalks Salem is steadily advancing, while its water, light and street-car privileges are among the best. In good order, sobriety, peace and goodwill among the citizens, and prevailing good health, there has been very much to thank Him for, without whom "the watchman waketh but in vain."

We will now proceed to make a brief extract of the diary of the congregation for the past year.

When we came out of the midnight service, at the commencement of 1895, there was a thin sheet of snow underfoot and bright starlight overhead. By morning the thermometer had fallen to 8°, and the first day of the year was of that clear cold temperature which marked the whole winter, giving the greater health to the community, and by its continuance late into the spring occasioning a richer supply of fruit than we have had for many years.

The weather during the Prayer Week was partly good and partly bad, with the usual effect on the size of the audiences. The whole organized work of the congregation was reviewed by laymen as well as ministers, and what was better yet was earnestly prayed over, with results of blessing which, as the year progressed, have become evident to all.

On Friday, January 18th, the Annual Lovefeast of the Young Men's Missionary Society was a pleasing and interesting event. An appropriate address was made by the Presbyterian pastor, Rev. Robert Caldwell.

The coldest weather of the winter came in the second week of February, and was far below the usual degree, as shown by the freezing of a certain ancient pump for the first time in fifty-nine years. At the funeral of our aged Sister Butner, which occurred during these days, the cornets could not be used because of the extreme cold, a circumstance which was not known ever to have happened before. February 17th was the snowy Sunday, when the country far and near was covered with its beautiful thick mantle, under the gleaming sun.

The end of the month was marked by the visit of two missionaries on their way to the Moskito Coast,—the Brn. Zeock and Schubert. The congregation gave them a lovefeast, which was a very cordial meeting, knitting us more closely to this mission among the heathen, which is the nearest to us.

During the five weeks which followed the beginning of March, numerous confirmation instructions were given. A series of sermons was preached on "the seven words of Jesus from the cross"; and on Wednesday evenings the places consecrated by the Passion of our blessed Lord were considered, with their appropriate lessons. The Lord was pleased to bless these special efforts, and a good degree of interest prevailed, as was especially shown by the accessions on Palm Sunday.

Under the very earnest impulse given by Prof. Skilton, of the Salem Female Academy, a beautiful prelude to the services of the Holy Week took place on the previous Friday, April 5th, when the choicest Passion music was rendered by the Philharmonic Society and its friends. The Holy Week was made the subject of special united prayer, with a very evident result of blessing. Amid splashing torrents of rain outside the church, twenty-nine were received into communicant membership in the solemn Palm Sunday service within the sanctuary. Throughout the week the presence of the Spirit was manifest. On Easter morning a heavy rain-shower detained the congregation in the church for the first half of the early service. The second part, held in the Graveyard, where the sun, bursting through heavy banks of cloud, lighted up the cedar branches and slanted over the grassy graves all jeweled with rain-drops, was singularly beautiful.

Wednesday, April 24th, was Reception Day at the Salem Home. Many friends gathered, and with word and gift testified their joy over the continuance of this quiet charity which blesses both old and young.

From Friday, April 26th, to Sunday, April 28th, the first Christian Endeavor Convention was held in Winston-Salem, the opening and the closing services being conducted in the Home Church. It was a very bright and helpful occasion, and such has been the work of the Christian Endeavor in our congregation throughout the year. It has been a help at every turn of our Christian work, and has given those opportunities of testimony for the Saviour which cheer the Christian life in every stage of its pilgrimage.

While the congregation thus rejoiced in arrangements that are new, by its celebration of the Covenant Days, commencing with that of the Widows on the same Sunday, April 28th, it firmly and happily held fast to its old institutions. Thus it wisely blends the ancient forms with those of recent date. The Day of the Sisters and Older Girls was celebrated on May 5th, that of the Children on August 25th, that of the Young Men and Older Boys on September 1st, and that of the Married People and Widowers on September 8th. They were all oc-

casions of real spiritual interest, and they gave additional life to the congregational work of the summer.

From Friday, May 17th, to Thursday, May 23rd, we were favored with a visitation by Bishops Buchner and Romig of the Unity Department in Germany. They were accompanied by Br. Edmund A. Oerter, of the Northern Provincial Board. As representatives of the cordial feeling which prevails toward us throughout the Unity and in the Northern Province they were heartily welcomed, and left upon our minds an impression of strong encouragement, such as these visitations are intended to produce. The annual District Conference, held at Oak Grove on Wednesday and Thursday, May 22nd and 23rd, gave them an opportunity of meeting with Brethren and Sisters from every part of our District.

Close upon this visitation came the Commencement days of the Salem Female Academy. The sermon was preached by Bishop Cheshire on Sunday, May 26th, and the Commencement address was given on Thursday, May 30th, by the well-known Philadelphia orator, Mr. James M. Beck. The largest class in the history of the institution graduated, with the number of fifty three, and every one rejoiced in the continued and growing prosperity of the Salem Female Academy, even amid depressed and difficult times.

On Sunday, June 2nd, the Pastor preached in the Home Church for the last time before its thorough renovation. During his absence of five weeks, which had been very kindly arranged by the congregation, the Brn. McCuiston, Thaeler and Howard Rondthaler faithfully and effectually carried on our ever-widening pastoral work.

On Sunday afternoon, July 21st, the corner-stone of the new Christ Church was laid. The handsome brick building now stands outwardly complete, and will doubtless be finished in 1896. Even with the branch Churches already existing, the Home congregation has grown so large that several more such organizations can be formed, and still leave the Home membership quite as large as any congregation should be, when under the charge of one pastor.

Sunday, August 18th, was a very happy day. The congregation entered into the old church once more, which had been finely renovated in every part. The text for the day happened to be the same which the late Br. Parmenio Leinbach had used twenty-five years ago, at the last complete renovation: "Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zion, put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the holy city." Is. 52, 1.

On Friday, October 18th, the Twin City Hospital was opened, with

a large attendance of friends and with an appropriate service in which all the Churches united. The good work, in which our own people are also deeply interested, is now going on with great success, under the charge of Sister[13] Mollie Spach, as Matron.

On Sunday, October 20th, an appeal was made for a saw-mill, to enable an Indian congregation in Central America to secure a livelihood for its members. The request was speedily taken up by the Brn. J. A. Vance and C. H. Fogle, and the mill was dispatched from New Orleans, December 8th, to its beneficent mission among the heathen.

On Thursday, October 24th, at the Woman's Missionary Society love-feast, an admirable address was made by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Brown of the First Baptist Church. The missionary interest is growing in our congregation. Not only have the older organizations, such as the Young Men's Missionary Society, the Woman's Missionary Society, the Juvenile Missionary Society, and the Mite Society, done their usual work, but the Christian Endeavor has added a new force to the united effort, and has shown its good will by gathering a considerable amount toward the payment of the mission deficit.

On November 10th a very encouraging Anniversary of the congregation work took place, and on November 28th a beautiful Thanksgiving.

During the whole year there had been seasons of spiritual refreshing in various parts of our congregation, and special services had been held in several of our branch churches. The visit in September of Mr. Sam Jones, and later of Mr. Fife, to Winston produced a notable deepening of Christian interest in the whole community. Special meetings of our own followed these earnest efforts of evangelists from elsewhere, and the result has been the conversion of very many souls, and in increase of willingness to do and to testify for the Saviour which will make 1895 to be a very happily-remembered year in the history of the congregation.

On December 4th a notable Concert was given by the Philharmonic Society, under the admirable leadership of Prof. Skilton. In this connection his own composition *Leonore* was beautifully rendered. Special reference is made to the occasion in view, also, of the great service which these musicians, and also the Brethren of the Salem Orchestra and the members of the Church Band, have rendered to

[13] Attention is called to the fact that the use of the term *Sister* or *Brother* is in conformity with the name of the Moravian Church—*The Unity of Brethren;* it has no conventual significance when applied to a member of the Moravian Church.

the Church during the past year. The steady growth of the Boys' School has directed the attention of the Church, in a special degree, to this work upon which so much of the congregational welfare, under God, depends. It was resolved during the autumn that a new building should be erected in the course of the new year, and the School Committee has the project actively in hand.

On Sunday, November 17th, a number of members met in a morning prayer meeting, in order to sustain their pastor in a difficult undertaking elsewhere, and in which he was wonderfully blessed. This meeting has led to the now regular Sunday morning prayer meeting at 10:15 a.m., which bids fair to exercise a deep influence upon the spiritual welfare of the Church. The after-meetings on Sunday evenings, with their fervency of prayer and readiness of testimony, are full of promise for the future.

On Friday, December 20th, the lovefeast of the Servants of the Congregation was happily held. Every branch of our varied service was duly represented. Among them the Brethren and Sisters who assist in the care of the church building deserve especial attention. The number of people attending our ordinary services, to say nothing of special occasions, is so great that the success in seating them and in caring for their comfort must be evident to all.

On Sunday, December 22nd, the new pulpit furniture completed the renovation of the church. It is of home manufacture, and reflects very great credit on the skill and faithfulness which are ever striving to do their best for the service of the house of God.

Our Christmas occasions were a delight to all. Two of the Sunday Schools gave their Christmas Concerts in our beautifully decorated church, and the other six rendered them in their own places of meeting. Among the latter was the Fairview Sunday School, which was organized in May last, and which has already grown to one hundred and seventy scholars, gathering into it our membership in the extreme northern part of Winston, and promising to be a very strong work in the future. The review of our Sunday Schools occasioned by the Christmas exercises has been a very happy one. Many of our Brethren and Sisters are active in this work, and most of those who have been converted during the year have been connected with this precious agency for the teaching of the word of God.

Even in the midst of the Christmas joy we were reminded, by the funeral of a young Brother, dying in the full hope of a Christian, that we are all pilgrims on the road to the better country. Again as in

other years valued members have departed from our midst to be with Christ. May we in due time meet them in the Father's house!

Sunday, December 29th, was Communion day, with the largest Home Church Communion we have ever had. Forty were received into communicant membership. In all there were received into the Home Church and its Branches during the year 146 communicants, the largest number ever added in any year. In this and in many other respects we may humbly and thankfully say: "It is a year which the Lord hath blessed."

1896

With this season full nineteen hundred years have passed since the Lord Jesus Christ was born. We who are gathered here are permitted, with the Christmas time of 1896, to enter into the twentieth century since the birth of Him who is to be the ultimate King of the whole earth. Much has already transpired which points to His coming reign of righteousness and love. Nation and home and individual lives have been wonderfully brightened by the influence of Jesus. Customs and laws have been softened by the spirit of His grace. He has, in a special degree, been the Protector of women, the Saviour of children, the Emancipator of the slave, the Great Physician of the sick, the Reliever of sorrow and suffering everywhere. All the centuries previous to His coming pointed to the advent of this divine Redeemer; all the centuries which have passed since the birth of Jesus at Bethlehem have been pointing toward the beauty and the power of His final Kingdom, when, in the exalted language of Scripture, "He shall have put down all rule and all authority and power, for he must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet." As we cross the threshold of this twentieth century since His birth we may humbly hope that it will, in the course of its years, see all the prophecies fulfilled, and will bring in the day when sorrow and sighing, and sin and pain and death, shall forever have fled away.

Meanwhile the world keeps its old weary way, with much to cheer and perhaps still more to grieve the nations. We cannot say that the past year has been one of peace, even as compared with the ordinary years of the last decade. When 1896 began there was some reason to fear a serious strife between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuela question. This cloud has been happily dissipated; the shame of a war between English-speaking races seems now to be more unlikely than ever before. A peaceful arbitration of the Venezuela matter, and probably of many other future complications, is one of the happiest features of the closing year.

But the war cloud over the poor island of Cuba has only grown darker with the progress of the year. It has again and again brought our own country to the edge of a bitter struggle with Spain, and we have not known on what Sunday we might be obliged to begin the use of the *Prayer in times of war,* which the children of this generation have never heard, and to which we trust they will never be obliged to listen.

Thus far hostilities between Spain and the United States have been averted, and every possible effort consistent with the honor of our people should, for the future, be but forth in this direction.

Africa has been in a ferment, in view of the general effort of European nations to possess themselves of the Dark Continent. In the north the English have made a deep advance into the Soudan, whereby it is hoped that the barbarous rule of the Mahdi will be overthrown. In the east of Africa the new, aspiring Kingdom of Italy has met a crushing defeat at the hands of the Abyssinian King and has been obliged to consent to a humiliating peace. In the south there has been a short but sharp struggle between the English and the Dutch, which has left its deep trace of bitterness in other parts of the world.

The saddest interest of all has attached itself to ill-fated Armenia,—the scene of Turkish atrocities unparalleled in this century. It is carefully estimated that at least 65,000 Armenians have been killed, and a half million reduced to the utmost misery. Wasted towns, destroyed churches and ruined missions, lie on every side in this wretched land; the wail of orphans, the distress of widows, and the cry of the outraged and the starving, rises to the heavens. All Christendom stands aghast at such horrors, and raises the eager question, "Oh Lord, how long?"

In our own country, the election of a President has been the absorbing interest of the year. The vote was more than a million greater than ever before, and the excitement of the intensest character. It may be that if our fathers had known what interference a national election would occasion in business circles they would have made these elections less frequent. They act, however, as a great chimney, out of which a vast deal of the smoke of distrust and envy and prejudice and angry feeling is ejected once in four years, and perhaps this benefit of free discussion counterbalances the undoubted evils of the situation. Certain it is that the cheerful acquiescence of the people, if not the politicians, in so hot an election, conducted over so wide an area, is one of the best proofs of the solidarity of our American system of government. We thank God that in these United States political strife and division do not lead to anarchy, but to the peaceful and legal settlement of disputed questions.

The harvests of our favored land have again been abundant. In this respect we have been greatly blessed in comparison with other countries, and especially India, where the utmost endeavors are being

put forth to prevent a terrible famine, notwithstanding which it is likely that tens of thousands will perish from starvation. But while the harvests have been good, and the health of the nation has not been seriously disturbed, the times of prosperity, which have been so fervently wished for, have not yet returned. We need, doubtless, as a people, to learn the lesson more deeply that prosperity comes from the Lord. It may be a long while ere the nation as a whole will be ready practically to admit this fact, but in the meantime we have every assurance that the Lord will care for His own, and that honest toil and diligent enterprise, conducted in the fear of the Lord, will be blessed even in evil times.

Our own towns have shared in the general experiences of the entire country. We may thankfully say that we have certainly not sunk below the average of business elsewhere, but have probably exceeded it. The new and handsome Court House, the tower of which is conspicuous far and near, is a fair indication of the spirit of our citizens in one of the busiest towns in the South. The Union Republican building now stands complete, a fit memorial to the enterprise of its late lamented president, Mr. Junius W. Goslen. The Arista Mills have built an addition of 72 by 106 feet. The Wachovia Flouring Mills have put in a new lot of machinery, and the entire mill has been thoroughly overhauled, for the better conduct of its large business.

On the South-side, the Cotton Mills of which Mr. H. E. Fries is president have added a weaving department, which consists of a two-story building, 102 by 168 feet, and which will accommodate two hundred and fifty looms. Several other factory interests have settled on the South-side, and among them the Chair Factory, which seems to have a very prosperous future before it. Other manufacturing establishments are preparing to build on the South-side, which in a few years will doubtless be a very busy suburb, and will contribute greatly both to the population and wealth of our Twin City.

The most notable building erected in Salem this year has been the Boys' School House. It is a two-story edifice, with large and well-lighted school-rooms, hot-water heated throughout, furnished with a large chapel, and fitted for the best school work in every respect. It represents a value of $10,000, and is one of the finest buildings of the sort in the State.

From twenty-five to thirty private dwellings have been erected in Winston-Salem during the year, among which are the large residences

of Mr. J. C. Buxton and Dr. D. N. Dalton. Such an amount of building would, in former years, have been considered a very fair result for the year. It shows that, notwithstanding the hard times, there has been a considerable degree of quiet prosperity, and it has been found that very few skilled laboring men among us have been without employment during 1896. Meanwhile, the town of Mayodan, which in several ways is closely connected with Salem, has grown on; the large factory has been completed, the beautiful church is finished, and a town of noticeable size has come to stand on the quiet and lonely slope of fields beside the dashing Mayo stream.

The town of Salem has steadily continued its course of municipal improvement. Belews Creek Street, from Church to Chestnut Streets, has been added to the Belgian Block part of our town. These permanent street improvements enable the Commissioners to pay more attention to the side-walks than could formerly be the case. Water, gas and electric facilities have continued as they stood in recent years. During the autumn, Salem lost its efficient and excellent mayor, Mr. Charles Hauser, the only one of our mayors who has died during his term of office. The business of the town has, however, been well in hand under his experienced successor, Mr. S. Ed. Butner. The great quiet, and absence of signs of drinking, was especially noteworthy during the Christmas holidays.

On February 3rd a large fire took place on the north-east edge of Salem, consuming a tobacco factory and seriously endangering lives. A brisk fire on September 26th, near our Main Street, was another source of alarm, and might have had very wide-spread consequences had it not been quickly controlled. In Winston, the large fire which consumed the Brown Bros. tobacco factory thoroughly tested our admirable joint arrangements in the Winston-Salem Fire Department.

The Lord who was so good to us in the matter of fires has likewise watched mercifully over us in the still more important matter of sickness. Although our death list has been unusually long it has not been due to any epidemic form of disease. On the contrary, we have more than once been specially spared from the spread of such sickness, and our recent many Sunday School celebrations, crowded with happy and healthy children, have distinctly shown the blessing of God on these communities.

Passing on to the cluster of Moravian Churches, among which Salem stands as mother-congregation, we find reason to thank God for a year

of marked prosperity. Our female college, the Salem Academy, has very fairly held its own, notwithstanding the times which have tried schools, and especially such as are unendowed by the State, to the very uttermost. The number of scholars has been well maintained, and the standard of instruction has steadily advanced.

The Boys' School is getting to be more and more attended from the country as well as from the towns, and though maintained by the Salem congregation is gaining Provincial importance. During the fall term it reached nearly one hundred scholars, and in its new building, with a competent corps of instructors, seems to have a new future before it.

The work of building churches and chapels has happily continued. Mizpah, Wachovia Arbor, New Hope Church, Christ Church, have been consecrated. Mayodan, Moravia and Willow Hill have been opened; Bluff, the church on the Salisbury Road, and Enterprise have been begun. All these undertakings have either been already paid for, or are in prospect of soon being entirely freed from pecuniary encumbrance.

What is better than the building of churches, the spiritual interests of the District have been greatly blessed. We live in a time of destructive Bible criticism, a day when fashion, as evidenced in the ball-room and in many other ways and places, is peculiarly hostile to a warm, evangelical faith, and yet in the face of it all we have been favored with a revival spirit throughout the year. Many of our congregations have been deeply touched with the grace of God. Even amid the excitement of the weeks nearest to the national election the question in some of our neighborhoods was not "Who will be elected?" but "What shall I do to be saved?" There has not only been an increase of membership, but there has also been a deepening of experience on the part of older members, and greater efficiency for the Saviour.

In the month of August a District Conference was held, which was marked by the spirit of united prayer beyond any convocation that has taken place among us, at least in recent years.

When the Triennial Synod met in November it could thankfully review a field which has been distinctly and deeply blessed.

We are, in this District, only a small part of the general Unity of the Brethren. We rejoiced with all the rest of our people in the payment of the great deficit in our foreign missions account, and are happy in our friendly relations with our Brethren far and near.

We now come to the narrative of our own dear congregation, which God has kindly watched over and blessed during another year.

When we left the New Year's Eve meeting, in the first moments of 1896, we went out into a clear, crisp air. The attendance upon the New Year sermon was unusually large, and there was evident interest in the word for the day: "Behold darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people: but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee." Is. 62, 2.

On the evening of New Year's day we entered, under great encouragement, into one of the chief means of grace in our congregation, the continuous exposition of God's word. We had just reached the 112th Psalm, and have since completed the series of the Psalms.

The Prayer Week commenced with January 5th. It was from the outset marked with a very distinct, deep and wide-spread spirit of prayer. On Wednesday, January 8th, the daily prayer meeting was commenced in Crist & Keehln's office, and has continued in blessing ever since. Every evening during the Prayer Week a band of Brethren met in the vestry, and a company of Sisters in the parsonage, for intercessory prayers. For the first week the usual programme of the Prayer Week was observed. Then, by special and widely expressed request, one entire week of preaching was instituted, and part of another. On Wednesday, January 15th, about forty Brethren met in the parsonage, divided into bands, and as far as possible made every family in town the subject of prayer. The meeting lasted through the greater part of the night, and was filled with the power of the Holy Spirit. Several evenings later the whole gathered congregation was greatly stirred to renew its covenant of grace through faith in an all-sufficient Saviour. During the same week nearly $350 were collected for the mission deficit. In ordinary years, when the Lord has no special task for us, the weather in the first weeks of January is the most uncertain of the year, but in 1896 it was beautiful throughout, until God had fulfilled His gracious purpose in deeply blessing the congregation. A number of sweet departures since that time have borne their part of testimony to the permanence of the blessing.

The first of the Societies to celebrate its anniversary was, as usual, the Young Men's Missionary Society, on January 17th. There was an excellent address by Br. Thaeler, and a collection of $120. The various other Associations of the Church have likewise, in most cases, had their public meetings, and have steadily pursued their work during the year, i.e. the Woman's Missionary Society, Bible Society,

Poor Fund, Mite Society, the Home, the Christian Endeavorers. While there is no separate Hospital Society a number of Sisters of our congregation are specially active in this work.

Easter Sunday was a lovely day. A great concourse of people was quietly gathered in the Graveyard, between five and six o'clock, as the sun rose without cloud. The day very happily closed an edifying Lenten season and Passion Week, during which the Communions were larger than they have ever been before. A considerable accession of members took place at this time, although the Lord's work during this year seemed to be chiefly with those who were members already.

On Thursday, April 16, the first brick of the new Boys' School was laid with prayer; the corner-stone was duly laid on May 2nd. The building proceeded expeditiously and without accident through the summer. It was ready for the appointed day of school reopening, August 31st. On October 17th the Junior Order United American Mechanics presented a Bible and mounted a national flag upon the handsome edifice. Their exercises were of the most cordial character, and showed the general good will toward this rising institution among us.

The Festivals of the different Classes of the congregation were held during the spring and summer, with the usual degree of interest. Indeed, we may say of all the festal occasions, that give variety and brightness to our Church year, that they were attended with much encouragement. In this connection we owe a great deal to our faithful musicians, as also to the committee of Endeavorers and other workers who have on special, and even on many ordinary occasions beautifully decorated the church.

On July 19th the new Christ Church was consecrated, in the presence of a very large and happy congregation. On October 25th the circle of Christ Church members was formed, at the close of a week of services greatly blessed to members and friends residing in West Salem. There has been no attempt to require the Moravians living in the western part of our community formally to unite with the new Branch, any more than there was in Winston when the Calvary Branch was started. The matter has been left entirely to individual preferences. This can be readily done, as the Salem Congregation forms but one Church, and its members are divided into the several groups of Home, Calvary, East Salem, Centerville and Christ Church simply for the sake of convenience and of service. The year's experience enables us, more clearly than heretofore, to see how strongly the Moravian influence is thus being maintained through our whole widely scattered community.

Our Church Anniversary on November 15th, and Thanksgiving on November 25th, were delightful and encouraging occasions. Our Christmas concerts, in the various Sunday Schools, have all been happily held, and have borne evidence of a great deal of consecrated work on the part of many of our members in connection with our nine Sunday Schools. The glow of the Christmas season is still upon us, and its decorations still surround us. Let us close the year thanking God for His unspeakable gift in His dear Son.

How much we, in our swiftly passing mortal life, need this gift we have been reminded especially by the long list of departures during the last twelve months. The oldest member of our Church has been called away, and the youngest, and many in between. Most of them have left us unexpectedly, in some instances very suddenly. One Brother passed into eternity on his way home from his store; another shortly after leaving his Sunday School Class, in front of his own house. Even in some cases where an illness intervened the departure of the dear one came on our ears with a sorrowful surprise. Again and again our Lord has said to us in these sudden partings: "Surely I come quickly!" Little did most of them think on last New Year's Eve, that on this evening their names would be read out in the list of those forever gone from the scenes of earth. "Lord, teach us so to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

1897

If we ask ourselves whether the year 1897 has been, in the world at large, a year of peace or one of war it will be difficult to give a positive answer to our question. It has not been a year of vast and desolating warfare between great civilized nations, as were the notable years which closed the last century, but it has been far from being a year of peace. In both Europe and Asia the momentous growth of Russian power has gone on, with its deepening shadows of future wars. In Cuba, near by us, the slow, fretful, murderous conflict between Cuban and Spaniard has continued. In Brazil, a fanatical outburst against the Republic has cost many lives. In Africa, the British forces have been slowly moving on against the forces of the Mahdi, gathered about Khartoum on the Upper Nile. In south-eastern Europe, Turkey and Greece have come to a clash of arms, which well-nigh ruined a Christian state to the vast increase of Mohammedan power in the world. On the East Indian borders, a very fierce war has been carried on by Great Britain against the mountain tribes, with very uncertain results. And about the Chinese coasts, the war-ships of the great European nations and the new power in the East, Japan, have been thickly gathering in view of the possible dissolution of the old Chinese Empire, with all the contingencies of war involved in the breaking up of an Empire which controls a quarter of the human race. These conflicts, accompanied as they have been by the steady increase of armaments on land and sea, show how far the world still is from that reign of universal peace which may not begin until the Christ, for whose second coming the Church is ever looking, has set up His visible reign over all the earth.

Deeper than outward wars are the inner conflicts going on between races inhabiting the same country, as in Austria and Hungary, and different classes of society living in the same community. It is true that the anarchists, the enemies of all existing social ties, have not made the show of strength that marked their movements in some former years; still, in the murder of the prime minister of Spain, Canovas, they have again shown their deadly hatred of society. In the same way we may say of the "strikes" which have prevailed during the year, that they have not assumed the destructive proportions of former years, and yet the persistent antagonism between employed and employers still continues. We have been reminded of

it by the great coal strikes in our own country, and especially by the wide-spread engineers' strike in Great Britain, which is so determined and bitter as to threaten the very existence of the industries involved. Our poor old world has, during 1897, been like an ocean, not indeed swept with hurricanes but rolling forth and back with the ceaseless moan of inner and outer deep unrest.

Amid these various troubles, national and international and social, the wholesome industries of modern life have continued to develop. The Sixty Years' Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign, celebrated in last June, was a striking reminder of the progress of our age. The world was naturally led to consider what had been done in science, art and literature; what had been accomplished in steam, in engineering, in telegraphy, in electricity; what had been wrought in medicine, in chemistry, and in the varieties of machinery; what had been achieved in schools and hospitals and asylums, during the time in which this good woman had been at the head of one of the greatest governments of the world, and had stood forth as an exponent of woman's influence upon our wonderful nineteenth century.

The year 1897 has continued the course of marvelous modern progress, although neither in discovery nor in invention has it added anything that was specially noteworthy to the achievements of past years. Had Andree succeeded in reaching the North Pole we might have been called to note a distinct advance in the navigation of the air, as well as in the exploration of our planet, but as it is a deep and perhaps lasting shadow rests on his brave but rash attempt.

In our own country a new President, William McKinley, has succeeded to the great office of presiding over seventy millions of mankind. The new Administration, as well as the one that preceded it, has striven earnestly to preserve peace between the United States and all the nations of the earth. The task is a more difficult one than formerly. On every side we are coming to be involved in delicate questions with other nations. Alaska has brought with it the troubles incident to preserving the seals in those far northern waters against English-Canadian wanton destruction. The Cuban War has called out a multitude of filibustering expeditions which no amount of government activity could suppress. The state of the Hawaiian islands has involved us in difficulty with Japan. Even Germany has made a rude entrance into our hemisphere.[14] The whole world finds it harder than ever to make a living, and cannot do it comfortably without American trade, and therefore

[14] In Hayti.

feels itself sadly hampered by the tariff with which our country strives to protect its own interests. Added to these inevitable complications have come the frequent intemperate utterances of many of our public men. In their ill-advised efforts to impress their own constituents they have often impressed other parts of the world to our great disadvantage. Thus it has come to pass that, notwithstanding the peace-loving disposition of our people, the United States are at present less popular with the rest of the world than ever before, and the difficulty of preserving peace is far greater than it used to be. It would be a woeful experience should the United States be obliged to enter into a great war for any of the miserable causes which now threaten it.

Perhaps because people need to be reminded of the universal brotherhood of man, there is seldom a year in which there are not disasters which arouse the fear or sympathy of the entire civilized world. Such was the Bubonic Plague in India, which began in 1896 and continued through the opening months of 1897, accompanied by a terrible famine. All Europe was filled with fear, lest the Plague advance westward, and even our distant America felt the quiver of apprehension. Our nation was spared the ravages of the Plague, but in the early fall Yellow Fever broke out in the State of Mississippi, and the rigid quarantine, essential for the safety of other parts of our country, largely increased the difficulties and discomforts of the afflicted area. One of the most tragic fires of all time occurred in Paris, France, in the early part of May, when a large frame structure, being used for a Charity Bazaar, suddenly became wrapped in flames, causing the death of two hundred or more persons, many of them women, and some of them belonging to families of the nobility, so that high and low were united in a common grief.

The United States, too, have had their share of disaster during 1897, partly the result of weather conditions, and partly chargeable to the carelessness or wickedness of men. In the spring the Mississippi River rose to an unusual height, bringing on the worst flood since 1872; and a terrible storm in Georgia and Alabama caused much loss of life and property. At the beginning of the year there was a bad railroad wreck in Alabama, believed to have been the work of train-wreckers; in the spring the steamship St. Nazaire was wrecked off Cape Hatteras, with a loss of sixty-four lives; in the late fall there was another railroad accident, when an express train plunged into the Hudson River, causing the death of many. The discovery

of gold in the Klondyke has moved many men to set out for that distant land, but it remains to be seen how many will find wealth, and how many will find only a cold grave instead of the gold for which they seek.

In our own good State of North Carolina there has been one bad railroad accident, near Charlotte, when a number of lives were lost. Otherwise we have been spared from great calamity, for the earthquake which shook the South Atlantic States in the latter part of May did no damage here beyond cracking plaster and chimneys.

During the year our Twin City has continued its growth. The new Court-House was finished in January, and is a striking contrast to the small and simple building which it has replaced. The largest new enterprise of the year was the building of a dam across the Yadkin, and the erection there of a plant for the purpose of supplying Winston and Salem with electric power, sufficient to take the place of much of the steam now in use, and to furnish power to new industries as well. The project is being carried out by the Fries Electric Company, and its success will help to make North Carolina the leading industrial State of the South.

In addition to this great work other enterprises of our community have made laudable progress. The new Slater Industrial Academy is not only a fine building but it also marks an era in the development of the large colored population in our midst. The Woolen Factory has received the addition of a large dye-house. At present the extensive Southern Chemical Company factory is being erected in north Winston, and with it a great new industry enters into our community. During the year important additions have been made to various buildings and factories, and there have been marked improvements in connection with the Y. M. C. A. and its auditorium. About thirty new dwellings and one factory have been erected.

It is a matter for great gratitude that our mills and factories of various kinds have all been well employed during the year, often finding a market for their excellent products even in distant lands. Carpenters and masons have found steady employment, especially during the last half year; and the filling up of vacant houses has shown the returning tide of population with the returning prosperity.

The Tobacco Fair, held in the beginning of November, not only showed a gratifying number of exhibits massed around the great staple of our section, but it also revealed a willingness of our people

to coöperate with one another, and thus gave promise of a development of Winston-Salem in the future beyond anything enjoyed in the past. This we may, under the blessing of God, the more confidently expect because we are being favored not only with business enterprise but with health, and with educational, charitable and religious institutions to an unusual degree, if the size of our community be considered.

In the Moravian world the notable event of the year was the great Mission Deficit of $30,000, paid off by one man, a friend of the Church in London, since entered into his rest. Another important event was the German Synod, preparatory to the General Synod of 1899, in which the old doctrine of the Church as centered in the divine Christ and His atoning cross was reaffirmed, in the face of the doubts and denials of the age in which we live.

In our own Southern Province of the Church the work of the Lord has continued to enjoy His blessing. The District Conference, held at Providence Church on August 3rd and 4th, was an occasion of much encouragement. The whole work of the Province was earnestly reviewed, and there was much testimony to the Saviour. The outer extension of the District has not been interrupted. Advent chapel was finished during the year; the Enterprise chapel is approaching completion. Bethesda chapel, a beautiful building, three miles west of Salem, was used under very encouraging circumstances for the Christmas celebration of the united Oak Ridge and Hamburg Sunday Schools. The new congregation of Mayodan has shown great improvement during the year, and the work of the Lord has taken strong hold upon this new manufacturing community. The numerical increase in the Province has not been as large as in some years, but there is scarcely a congregation which has not improved in some way during the last twelvemonth.

In Salem Congregation the distinctive feature of our work is still the development of the Branches,—Calvary, Christ, East Salem, Centerville,—in connection with the Home Church. Doubtless the old Church is in some ways severely taxed, at present, by its remarkable extension. The work in the Home Church is harder, and will be for some years to come more difficult than it would have been had we not branched out in every direction. But the ultimate result will be a very gratifying one. When the Branch Congregations have grown into their full strength, the Home Church, if it continues to prosper, will have an easier and more prosperous condition than it could have arrived at in any other way. There will be, as a consequence, in twenty

years far more Moravians, and more working Moravians, in Winston-Salem than there could have been had we satisfied ourselves with easier things at the beginning of this period of extension.

The New Year came in with mild and pleasant weather. The coldest part of the season came at the end of January, but there was little snow and ice throughout the winter.

The Prayer Week was regularly observed; the Lenten Week is beginning to get the attention which it deserves from those who desire to grow in the grace and knowledge of their Saviour. The instruction meetings, especially among those engaged in the schools, were very encouraging. Easter Sunday, April 18th, was the finest in twenty years, and was the impressive close of a largely attended series of Holy Week services.

The Class festivals, commencing with that of the Widows on May 2nd, and closing with that of the Married People on September 5th, were duly held, and with a single exception,—that of the Widows, where sickness and bad weather interfered,—were in advance of the similar occasions in former years.

On May 23rd the Commencement sermon was preached by Rev. Robert Caldwell, with much interest on the part of the great assemblage. The Commencements, both of the Academy and of the Boys' School, were markedly successful. Not only have the intellectual aspects of our schools been successful, but the religious life, in view of circle prayer-meetings, Young People's Meeting, interest in the singing of hymns and in Church activities, has been under the evident blessing of God.

Friday, June 18th, was one of the saddest days of the year. One of our members met with a serious accident; Mrs. David Reid, of Southside, was fatally injured; news came of the sudden departure of one of our young men away from home; and the mother in one of our homes lay dying. The second last day of the year, in view of its bereavements in three families, was a day of similar sorrow.

On June 28th the Pastor, having been selected by the kindness of the Christian Endeavor Societies to be their delegate at San Francisco, started on his journey. He returned again on August the 2nd, after having attended and addressed the great Convention, visited the Indian Missions in California, and extended his visit into the tropical regions of Mexico.

The Congregation Festival of November 14th was a bright occasion. The text preached upon was: "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday,

today, and forever." Four hundred and forty partook of the Communion.

The fitting up of the old Boys' School House as the home of the Wachovia Historical Society, and the place of deposit of the Archives of the Province and of the Congregation, was an important incident in the history of the year. The very interesting exhibit of the Society was opened to the public on October 29th, and the first Annual Meeting took place on the evening of November 26th. The Young Men's League of Salem, on the occasion of an exhibit for a charitable purpose, kindly opened their rooms to the public, enabling many to inspect their admirable arrangements of library and reading room for the benefit of young men.

The various Societies of the Church have continued their good work during the year, and the Anniversaries both of the Young Men's and Woman's Missionary Societies were very helpful occasions, with large audiences.

The Sunday Schools, eight in number,—Home, Elm Street, East Salem, Centerville, Calvary, Christ, Fairview and Colored,—have in their recent Christmas concerts again shown the conscientious care of superintendents, teachers and officers.

Thus a year in which God has been very good to us, better than we have deserved, better often than our fears, has come to an end. Our daily text, with its solemn question: "What is life?" and its truthful answer: "It is even a vapor that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away," has again been emphasized among us in the departure of Brethren and Sisters and children, of friends in every age of life. We read their names tonight, tenderly in view of our loss in their departure, and solemnly in view of the fact that our own names will some day appear in the same list. Oh that we may all so number our days as to apply our hearts unto wisdom!

1898

It will not be hard to remember the year 1898. It will stand out clear and distinct upon the pages of history. It will be recognized as a year of decisive events, forming a turning point in the affairs of the world and especially of this country. The far West and the far East have both been deeply affected by what has transpired during this wonderful year of 1898. Europe has looked on the rapid course of events with interest and concern, and even Africa has listened to a great clash of arms, indicating a new time of development on that Dark Continent.

Our daily text for January 1st: "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid," gave a comfort which was greatly needed in the course of the year, not only in our individual but also in our national life. On February 15th the United States battleship *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbor, with an appalling loss of life. In this event the long-standing grievances of our country against Spain, in view of the bad government of Cuba, reached its climax, and henceforth it was felt that war was unavoidable. On March 9th Congress, by a unanimous vote, appropriated fifty millions for national defense. On April 21st the United States ultimatum, calling for Spain's relinquishment of Cuba, was rejected, and the war commenced. On May 1st Commodore—now Admiral—Dewey gained his brilliant victory over the Spanish fleet in Manilla harbor, without the loss of a man. From June 24th to July 2nd, the fierce and sanguinary struggle between the American and Spanish land forces took place around Santiago de Cuba. On July 3rd the whole Spanish fleet, in its effort to escape from that harbor, was destroyed, with the loss of but one man on the American side. On July 17th Santiago surrendered, and on August 13th the city of Manilla yielded to the American attack. Peace negotiations had already commenced on July 26th, and on August 12th a protocol, suspending hostilities between the United States and Spain, was signed at Washington. This virtually ended the war, which had lasted 113 days. On October 1st the American and Spanish peace commissioners held their first joint conference in the city of Paris; and on December 10th the treaty between the two nations was signed, by which Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States.

While these great events were transpiring other notable occurrences were also taking place. In China the Russians were strengthening their

hold on the northern portion of that Empire. The Chinese Emperor, who had attempted perhaps too rapidly to modernize his country, was virtually deposed by his vigorous aunt, who acts as the head of the Conservative party, and thus seems to be hastening the partition of China between the different European Powers.

The visit of the German Emperor to the Sultan at Constantinople and to the city of Jerusalem has seemed to place the Ottoman Empire under the protection of the foremost military power in Europe, although this alliance has not availed to prevent the expulsion of the Turks from the island of Crete, thus liberating another Christian population from the Mohammedan power.

In Africa the great victory of the British at Omdurman, on September 2nd, has destroyed the wicked Empire of the Mahdi, has fulfilled the object for which the gallant Gordan died in freeing the Soudan from its fearful bondage, and has opened the way for the building of a railroad from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope.

In strange contrast with these warlike events, the Czar of Russia was able on October 30th to announce that all the great Powers had accepted his invitation to take part in the proposed conference for the general disarmament of the nations. It may be that this movement toward universal peace will have but little present effect, but it points to what Christ will in due time accomplish in the cessation of war all over the earth.

While the year has thus been marked with great events which are doubtless bringing in a new future for the whole world, it has also been signalized by the passing away of two men who, by common consent, will be accepted as the most illustrious statesmen of the era just closing. William E. Gladstone, the English statesman and reformer, died on May 19th; and Count Bismarck, the creator of the new German Empire, closed his stormy career on July 30th. Another death exciting widespread interest and sympathy was that of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who was murdered at Geneva by an Italian anarchist on September 10th, on the eve of the Jubilee of her husband's reign over the great Austrian realm.

While our own country was marvelously blessed in its conduct of the war with Spain it has been wonderfully favored within. There is no longer a doubt with regard to the revival of business. The exports of the United States, not only in grain and other farm products but also in manufactured goods, have far exceeded the totals of any previous year. They have reached the wonderful sum of a billion of dollars, causing an unprecedented flow of money into this country. The dis-

content and uncertainty attendant on hard times are rapidly passing away. The crops have been excellent, the public health has been good, and nothing has seemed to be wanting in the cup of our material prosperity, which a kind Providence has filled to overflowing.

The foreign war through which we were obliged to pass has cemented the reunion of the Northern and Southern States. It has brought forth an utterance from the President of the United States, in the city of Atlanta, which may be said finally to have closed the period of civil strife. The President said: "Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate Civil War is a tribute to American valor. And while, when these graves were made, we differed widely about the future of the Government, those differences were long since settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, in the Providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."

It is to be hoped that as this one dark shadow of civil strife and bitter sectional feeling, which once seemed impossible to dissipate, is now passing entirely away, so the other shadow of race conflict may likewise be, in due time, dispelled by the joint influence of true religion and of wholesome education.

Our own community, which is so very dear to us, calls for special and thankful notice at the end of 1898. The evidences of the return of better times have multiplied upon us during the past year.

The leading business event among us in 1898 was the formal opening of the new electric power, transmitted from the Yadkin River to Salem by the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company. This was done on April 20th, when little Marguerite Fries, daughter of Mr. Henry E. Fries, the manager of the great enterprise, turned the button and set the factories at work with the motion of her little hand. It is only necessary to add that every expectation has been happily fulfilled. The present full capacity of one thousand horse-power is now nearly all employed in running a large number of factories in Salem, Winston and Southside, and the introduction of cheaper power has, as far as man can foresee, settled the future of this community as a prosperous manufacturing centre.

Another marked improvement has been the completion of the great plant of the Southern Chemical Company in north Winston. The works make an imposing appearance and are now in active operation.

A handsome block of stores has been built by Mr. T. L. Vaughan on Trade Street, Winston, to take the place of the former buildings destroyed by fire in the course of the month of June.

On the Southside, Messrs. Spach and Hoover have erected a large Roller Flouring Mill, near their Wagon Works. With this addition, with the increase of production in the chair and broom works, and the running of the cotton mills day and night through the whole twelve-month, the Southside is assuming an increasingly busy aspect.

In Winston, Messrs. Liipfert, Scales & Co. have recently added a large four-story leaf-house to their tobacco factory. Each of the four tobacco warehouses has built an addition to facilitate the handling of the large crop of tobacco grown this year.

The First Baptist Church, a beautiful and commodious structure, has been covered, is now having the galvanized iron work put in place on walls and tower, and will be completed in the spring. The Christian Church, on Fourth Street, Winston, is also completed, and will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks.

The number of dwelling houses erected during the year will probably reach seventy-five, some of which are fine residences. Among them we are happy to count the beautiful parsonage of Christ Church.

A recent visit to a number of our manufacturing establishments has impressed us with the busy, cheerful, hopeful air which seemed to pervade them. It was difficult, in view of accumulated work and orders, to stop for even a brief Christmas holiday. A great deal of overtime was being called for, with an increase of workmen. It was pleasant to watch the manufacture of goods, not merely for our own surrounding country but for the far-off ends of the earth; and we came home from this review of busy and successful labor, more thankful than ever for the community in which we live.

In other respects, also, Salem has kept pace with the times. Its municpial affairs have been well managed. The good order prevailing through the wide limits of its town police jurisdiction has been remarkable, and were it not for one turbulent section there would be hardly anything for the Mayor's police court to do.

In its water facilities our town has, for twenty years, ranked among those which are best provided. The rebuilding of the large reservoir in Waughtown is a substantial addition to these water advantages. The health of the community has continued good, and the death rate will be noticed from the statistics to be small. The educational opportunities continue to give Salem a very wide reputation. The Academy and the Boys' School have well maintained their work during the past year,

and both have been largely attended. The public schools, both in the west and east of the town, are in a satisfactory condition. There are also a number of good private schools, especially for younger children.

From the review of our community in its material and educational interests we pass on to a general view of the Moravian Church. We are, as a Church, chiefly engaged in the work of foreign missions. The past year has been a very trying one, owing to the very large mission deficit, amounting to $63,000. There have been other sorrows also, especially in the shipwreck of one of our missionaries, Br. Weber, who, with his family, lost his life while returning to his distant field in Alaska. In the year 1899 a General Synod will be held in Herrnhut, when it is to be hoped the wide mission fields of our Church will be so reorganized that our small denomination shall be able to carry its great financial burden, and the blessing of the Lord descend on the Church in such a degree as to encourage us in the work of the new century, now so near at hand.

In our own Southern District we have again an abundant reason to bless the Lord for His goodness. Our work has been steadily maintained, and in several places where it had become weakened the prospects at the close of the year were more favorable. A new congregation has been organized near Kernersville, and a church built and paid for. It is called Carmel. The number of ministers engaged in the District is still too small, and it is to be hoped that in the next few years the means may be provided for the necessary improvement in this respect.

On August 2nd and 3rd the annual District Conference was held at Bethania, with large attendance, great interest, and evident presence of the Holy Spirit. On November 9th the Preparatory Synod met in Salem for the election of delegates to represent the District in the General Synod. The Brn. John W. Fries and Edward Crosland were chosen, with the Brn. John F. McCuiston and John H. Clewell as alternates. The Synod reaffirmed its staunch adherence to the evangelical doctrines of the Church and the Unity of the Brethren throughout the world. On September 8th a very valued minister of the Church, Br. Samuel A. Woosley, entered into his rest. During the last few years he had lived in retirement, owing to ill health, but he had previously been blessed in winning many souls for Christ.

Our District is small, and therefore we the more deeply appreciate the cordial relation in which we stand with other parts of the Unity, and especially with our Brethren in the Northern Province. This fact was particularly brought out in connection with the recent Northern

Provincial Synod at Lititz, Pa. Here the Southern bishop assisted in consecration of two bishops, the Rev. C. L. Moench and the Rev. E. A. Oerter, and preached the consecration discourse.

In connection with our Southern Moravian work the Salem Congregation holds the responsible place of being the central Church, on whose encouragement the rest of the District largely depends. We are still organized in a Home Church, with Calvary, Christ Church, Centerville and East Salem as branch congregations, and with Elm Street and Fairview Sunday Schools. The small Colored Church also continues to be carried on in connection with the Salem Congregation. The general arrangement of our work has during the past year still shown itself to be satisfactory, although, doubtless, further efforts will be necessary in order to deepen the unity of the Church, so that every member from Fairview to Centerville, and from Calvary and West Salem to East Salem, may be thoroughly united with every other member in the brotherhood and sisterhood of the one congregation.

From this general view of our Southern District we pass to some more detailed statements from the diary of 1898.

The 1st of January was clear and cold. The first sermon in the New Year was preached on Ps. 54, 6; "I will freely sacrifice unto thee: I will praise thy name, oh Lord, for it is good." The Prayer Week was unusually interesting and well attended. The singing of the young people was a special feature. Besides the addresses of the pastors, excellent and fraternal discourses were given by Dr. H. A. Brown of the First Baptist Church and Rev. G. W. Callahan of the Burkhead M. E. Church.

On the 21st of January the Young Men's Missionary Society was addressed by the Rev. C. L. Moench, of Lititz, Pa. It was a delightful occasion, as was also the following Sunday when our visiting Brother preached very earnest and edifying discourses in the Home Church and in Calvary.

On January 30th there was a slight fall of snow, the only one during the winter. The coldest day was February 4th, when the thermometer stood at 10 degrees. The winter was throughout a mild one, and yet the blossoms were retarded so as to procure at least a partial fruit crop.

The Instructions commenced on February 9th, and were continued for various older and younger classes through the Lenten season. A young Band was busily engaged in musical practice during the winter. They played in public for the first time on Palm Sunday, April 3rd, and so

reinforced the older players that on Easter Day the out-door music was beautifully rendered by thirty pieces.

The Easter services were very well attended, though the weather at the early meeting on Easter Day was not as favorable as usual. There were confirmations on Palm Sunday.

On April 20th, the day before the commencement of the war between the United States and Spain, the electric works connecting Salem with the Yadkin River were formally opened.

The *Litany to be prayed in times of war* was solemnly joined in by a large congregation on Sunday, April 24th. The sermon was preached on the words: "Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear; though war should rise against me, even then will I be confident." Ps. 27, 3.

On April 27th the annual reception was given by the "Home" to its friends. There are now eleven inmates in this useful institution.

May 15th was a very profitable Sunday. The discourses morning and evening were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Burrell, of the Fifth Avenue Marble Collegiate Church, New York. On the following Sunday the Commencement sermon was preached by Dr. H. A. Brown of the First Baptist Church of this city; it was the affectionate, suggestive and earnest discourse which we might expect from this friend of many years. The Commencement season proved bright and interesting. Excellent addresses were made by Mrs. Judge Coble to the Alumnae and by Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Capt. Sam Lemly, on the graduating day. Both of them were Salemites of former years. During these Commencement days, however, a great sorrow befell the community in the death of Br. C. H. Fogle, useful in every line of business and of Christian life. A great congregation gathered at his funeral, to bear testimony to the regard in which he was universally held.

The end of June and the month of July were the sickliest portion of an otherwise healthy year. The Twin City Hospital, which was crowded with fever patients, showed during these weeks how essential it had come to be to the welfare of the community.

On the Fourth of July an early prayer meeting was held in front of the Academy. At a later hour the town was electrified with the news of the great naval victory off Santiago de Cuba. We heartily joined on July 10th in the Thanksgiving service recommended by the President.

In the early morning of July 15th a fire occurred on Main Street, opposite the Post Office, one of the few which has ever occurred in

Salem. On July 27th a severe electrical storm took place. The lightning struck at several places in the immediate neighborhood, without, however, doing much damage except to the electrical works. The summer was marked with an unusual amount of electrical disturbance. The greatest heat was experienced toward the end of August.

The attendances both on Sundays and week-days during the summer were unusually large, the best in twenty years. On Sunday, August 14th, the War Litany was omitted, and a prayer of thanksgiving, with the Doxology, was substituted for it, in view of the signing of the peace protocol at Washington during the previous week.

The fall session of the Boys' School commenced on August 15th, and that of the Academy on September 6th, both with very good attendance.

The Married People's festival on September 4th closed the series of Class covenant days for the year. They had again been under the evident blessing of the Lord.

On Sunday morning, October 16th, the Pastor preached a sermon to the Firemen of Winston and of Salem, who were in large attendance. The city owes much to the faithfulness and excellent discipline of these men.

The Tobacco Fair, which opened on November 2nd and continued through the week, was a notable occasion, not only for the tobacco industry but for the fine exhibits of all our varied enterprises. There was a very large attendance from near and far, and the sobriety, good order and kindliness which prevailed were a beautiful tribute to the character of our people.

The Thirteenth of November was a very encouraging day, and the last of our great memorial occasions which had been carefully observed throughout the year.

The meeting of the M. E. Conference was the occasion of a delightful interchange of courtesies and expressions of fraternal fellowship.

On November 17th the annual lovefeast of the Woman's Missionary Society was held. It was very largely attended, and an admirable address was made by Rev. R. E. Caldwell on "What Christ is now doing in the Holy Land."

Thanksgiving Day, November 24th, found the Home Church decorated with unusual beauty, and with a large congregation gathered for grateful worship.

The first Sunday in Advent, November 27th, was made specially interesting by the memorial exercises of the Home Sunday School, which is now entering upon its Jubilee year.

On December 2nd the lovefeast of the Workers of the congregation was held. It was attended by about 140. The subject of discourse was "The Joy of Service," and it proved an inspiring feast.

On December 11th the Pastor of the Home Church preached the 21st anniversary discourse of the entrance of Dr. H. A. Brown into the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Winston. It proved a delightful interchange of denominational courtesy.

The Christmas celebration is just over. Both grown people and children have been happy in our beautifully decorated sanctuary. The Sunday School Concerts, two of which have been held in this church and the other six in their own chapels, have shown again what conscientious care has been, during the year, given by superintendents, officers and teachers to this great work of the congregation.

And thus we come to the close of our review. The year has brought its toils, its sorrows, its perplexities, but it has also brought its occasions of great thankfulness, and by its varied experiences has retaught us the great lesson of our closing text of the year 1898: "Be not afraid, only believe!"

Father, I know that all my life
  Is portioned out for me,
The changes that are sure to come
  I do not fear to see;
I ask thee for a present mind
  Intent on pleasing thee.

1899

As a mathematical fact the nineteenth century does not end until to-night twelve-month, and the 20th century will not come in until January 1st, 1901. But in what is more important, in the impression made upon the mind, the century changes when the figures change, when, as will be the case at this midnight, we cease to write eighteen and begin to write nineteen hundred. It will therefore not be inappropriate at the commencement of this Memorabilia for 1899 to glance at the great century through which we have been passing. It has been the century in which the locomotive, the steamship, the telegraph, the telephone and the electric motor have come into being, and have changed the entire face of travel and communication between mankind. In 1799, it took four days for the news of Washington's death to be conveyed across several hundreds of miles from Mt. Vernon to Philadelphia. Had the memorable event occurred in 1899, the news would have reached San Francisco, nearly three thousand miles away, before it had even occurred according to the clock, and it would have been known all over the civilized earth in half a day. The century which bears the eighteen hundred name has seen an entire change of industrial conditions. The factory has taken the place of the mechanic's hand-loom and planing benches, and with the rise of the factory interest has come the wonderful growth of towns and of cities, with their vast advantages and disadvantages.

During this century the sources of the Nile have been discovered and the whole surface of the earth has been so diligently explored that hardly more remains to be sought out than the icy extremities of the globe in arctic and antarctic seas.

While this century has witnessed the building up of more colossal private fortunes than the world has ever seen before, it has been a wonderful leveler of social conditions. A comparatively poor man in a very modest dwelling can, of an evening, sit beside an electric light, the brightness of which outshines the lustre even of the palace-light a century ago. He can hold in his hand the photograph, which for correctness of features exceeds the results of the most expensive portrait-painting in former ages. His own type-writer can hasten his necessary literary work beyond the former ability of a King to secure a like result through his skilled secretaries. Meanwhile his wife sews on a machine, whose service no millionaire could formerly have commanded, and his daughter may play a piano, the equal of which was not heard

in Windsor Palace or Sans Souci a century ago. Upon their table lies the one or two cent newspaper, with a collection of news such as all the heralds of an empire could not have made in any earlier age. So it has come to pass through the inventions of this marvellous century that rich and poor are on terms of greater material equality with one another than men could even have dreamed a hundred years ago.

At the beginning of eighteen hundred there were sixteen States in our Union, with a population not greatly exceeding three millions of people, and occupying scarce more than a narrow coast strip along the Atlantic. The century has seen the expansion of our country into forty-five States over a territory extending from ocean to ocean, and affording a free and enlightened home for seventy-five millions of people. There has been no national growth like this since the earth began.

It has been a century of missionary endeavor like the first of our era, only over a far wider field of endeavor. A hundred years ago there were no native Christians in India; now there are between two and three millions. Not only has the religion of Jesus Christ been wonderfully spread abroad, but its central principle of charity has come to be more deeply understood. We live in an age of hospitals and of asylums, and with each year a festival like that of Christmas means more giving to the young, the poor and the distressed. It has been the century of the Sunday School, and of the Bible spread broadcast in multitudes of language over the earth. It is the century when preachers of the Gospel have secured a wider hearing for Jesus Christ than ever before. It has been the most glorious century since time began.

In casting a farewell glance over 1899, I can draw attention to but five circumstances of general interest.

The first is the great material prosperity, which God has vouchsafed to our country. After a long period of depression, industry has bloomed out again with a richer result than ever before. All branches of trade are prospering; the exports of the country have reached a figure never previously attained. The price of material is rising, wages are going up, and there is the wide-spread joy and energy of a great revival in business.

The second incident of importance is the United States campaign in the Philippines. Though we have ceased to pray the War Litany, there has been more sacrifice of American life on the island of Luzon than during the war with Spain. We are the more thankful to believe

that the severe struggle is now drawing to a close, and that the hostile armies may be said to have ceased to exist.

The third occurrence was the Dreyfus trial in France, which gave a curious example of the modern power of public opinion working for righteousness. A hated Jew, unjustly condemned, with a hostile army against him, in the midst of an excited and highly military nation, was nevertheless released in answer to the moral protests of the whole world.

The fourth occurrence was the Peace Conference which was held at The Hague during the summer months. The fact that the Czar of Russia called it together was the most significant feature of its proceedings. The immediate result of this Convention of all the leading nations of the earth may not be great, but the ultimate outcome can scarcely be otherwise than happy. War is no longer looked upon as it was a century ago. When it comes men regard it as a dread necessity. The hearts of the nations and of their rulers long for peace as never before, and though the Peace Conference of The Hague may, in its present consequences, have been but a straw, it shows how the wind blows for the great future.

The fifth event of special importance is the great war in South Africa. The loss of life already incurred is deplorable and would be more so, were it not for our confidence in the future destinies of Africa. Under the providence of God this long Dark Continent is to be opened to the blessings of the Gospel and of civilization, and the rude shock of war is but the blasting of the rock for the future edifice of African prosperity.

Thus amid great movements, which on all the continents of the earth show the incoming of a new time, an old century is passing away. It has had its many sombre threads of sin and sorrow, but across its dark woof there runs the wondrous warp of God's golden purposes in Christ. Never has there been mightier evidence given than now that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and that in due time the kingdoms of the earth shall become the Kingdom of the Lord and of His Christ.

From our broad survey of human affairs, we come to the narrower one of our own home interests, and in these closing hours speak hopefully and thankfully with one another of the course of things during 1899 in Winston-Salem. It has been, as we may say at once, a good year. The health of the community has been good. We have been saved from hurtful epidemics; we have been preserved likewise from the sudden grief of great accidents. The fire-bell has rung many times

by day or by night during 1899, but the vigilance of the two fire departments has been rewarded by a minimum result of loss.

The industries of the Twin-City have been very actively pursued. There has been an increased output of manufactured goods, and a general rise in wages of skilled workmen, which we find from various interviews with leading firms to range from 10 to 20 per cent. The demand for skilled labor has been so great that the home supply was not sufficient. The different sections of the community have lived at peace with one another, and the race trouble so active in other parts of the country has found no foothold here. The project of a hospital for the colored people in the prosperous Slater suburb, having received a generous aid of $5,000 from R. J. Reynolds, and much additional assistance from other public-spirited citizens, shows the kindly relation of our white people to their colored neighbors.

Schools of every grade have continued their beneficent labors, and the Churches of Jesus Christ have, in friendly relationship with each other, made vigorous efforts for the moral and spiritual betterment of this growing community.

But as a Memorabilia is laid aside for reference, perhaps after many years, it will be well to take a somewhat more detailed view of the community as it seemed to lie before an observing eye in 1899. Let us begin in the extreme north of Winston-Salem and move southward.

The Piedmont Park Association, which is working for the industrial union of the town and county, has secured a permanent location some two miles north of the court house, with a substantial building, and conducted a successful fair at the beginning of November.

Somewhat nearer the city lie the great Chemical Company's Fertilizer Mills. An additional building was put up during the summer, and the company is prepared to double its output during the next twelve months. Then coming nearer to the heart of the city, the Miller Mills have assumed a new activity in their recent furniture enterprise. In the heart of the town, the new Nissen block of stores presents a fine appearance, and the new Reynolds factory which is rising is the largest building thus far erected in our city.

The railroad section of Winston-Salem has grown to be a very busy neighborhood. The joint yards of the Southern and the Norfolk & Western Railway, have been greatly enlarged and the freight cars sometimes stand in the thick collection of a mile or more. The two Railways in their friendly and profitable coöperation transfer about 200 cars from one road to the other in the course of every day. On April 6th,

the new through route was opened to Charlotte via Mocksville and Mooresville, saving an hour and a half of time, and crowded with freight.

The iron industry is usually considered as the thermometer by which to estimate the industrial condition of the country. We may therefore the more rejoice in the prosperity of the Hege and the Vance mills, as shown in the fact that it is impossible to keep up with the orders which are being placed at rising prices. To the former firm was awarded a silver medal for Coffee Hullers at the recent great Industrial Exposition in Philadelphia. The Fogle Mills have closed the busiest year of their history. From their books we learn that by their labor and that of other building firms and private builders, about one hundred homes have been put up during the year, forty of which stand within the corporate limits of Salem.

On the first of July, 1899, the new Post Office title of *Winston-Salem* went into effect, with a convenient carrier system of wide extent. It will interest the community to know that the Salem sub-office has held its own business with an increase, and that its mails are now sent out and are received seven times a day.

A very important occurrence during the year has been the purchase by The Fries Manufacturing and Power Company of the Street Car and Electric Lighting interest. As a consequence the motor power at the Yadkin river is being doubled to 2,000 horse-power. Preparations are being made to relay the tracks with heavier rails and supply the trolleys with better wire. The system will be extended to the George E. Nissen Shops in Waughtown, and the services increased to something like a 5½ minute interval between the cars. In these ways the freight and passenger accommodations will be very greatly enlarged. A corresponding improvement will also take place in the electric light service.

The Fries Mills in the heart of Salem show their usual activity, and the Electric Power House beside them is preparing still further to revolutionize the industry of our already busy town. As an example of this fact we have the new Knitting Mills, opposite Salem Square, conducted by Mr. Conrad Lemly. Beside engaging a new force of employees, they exhibit a beautiful industry worked by electric power.

In the heart of Salem another institution is gaining strength and influence for good,—the Men's League is constantly enlarging its influence and $225 worth of books have been added to their library during the past year.

In the centre of the Southside, south of Salem, stand the Chair Works which are greatly enlarging their capacity and are busy late into the night. The manufacturing end of the Southside is assuming an activity which surprises the visitor. The Spach Wagon and Roller Mills are located there, and the Southside Cotton Mills run regularly both day and night. A large number of tenements are to be built to accommodate the growing number of employees.

A little further on stands the large Reservoir which was completed during the past year and is now in use, supplying the town with an abundant amount of excellent water. Within the wide surface of Salem police jurisdiction, the street and lighting facilities have been carefully superintended. The chief improvements of the year, in these respects, have been the grading and cutting of West Street, and the building of the new culvert on Mill Street.

An improvement in which the whole community has reason to delight is the new building added to the Twin City Hospital, almost doubling its capacity and giving the children a beautiful ward and an ample solarium or sun chamber. While our Sisters and physicians have given strong support to this needed charity, the Salem Home has likewise been supported as a welcome refuge for young and old.

Having thus looked over Winston-Salem from north to south and east to west, we are prepared to thank God for His goodness to our city during the past year, and take courage for the future.

The Salem congregation, whose historic church we are met in on this closing evening of 1899, is a part of the Moravian Unity throughout the world.

The great event of the Unity's year has been the General Synod held at Herrnhut, Saxony, from May 16th to June 30th. Very important measures were considered at this Synod, at which five of our Southern Brethren were present,—Bishop Edward Rondthaler, Rev. James E. Hall, Rev. E. S. Crosland, Mr. John W. Fries, and Rev. John H. Clewell as advisory member. The thorough acceptance of the Bible as being God's inspired Word, and of the great doctrines of the evangelical faith, was one leading feature of the Synod. The careful readjustment of our Missions was another, and the third was the governmental change by which the Provincial Elders' Conference of each of the four Home Provinces will, in future, form together the Governing Board of the Unity.

In our own Southern Province the Lord's work has gone on steadily during the past year. For a number of months the absence of Brethren

at the General Synod increased the labors of those who remained at home, but the latter faithfully performed their extra as well as their usual duties with the assistance of several of our theological students.

The District Conference met in Calvary church, on September 27th and September 28th, and with unanimity of Spirit considered the various methods of our religious work and their possible improvement. The new *Lesser Hymn Book* which had just appeared in print was heartily accepted by the Conference, and is now being circulated through the Province.

On October 22nd the church at Bethesda was consecrated. The Clemmonsville will case having been settled in favor of the Moravian Church, the work at Clemmonsville was opened with a largely attended service on the 29th of October. A pastor has been appointed, a quantity of land bought, and the enterprise contemplated by the liberal testator in the erection of church and school is being steadily carried out.

From December 12th to December 14th the Triennial Provincial Synod met in very blessed session in Salem. The interest of the occasion was increased by the fact that it was the first Provincial Synod to meet since the new Constitutional arrangements have gone into effect, whereby our Province is fully recognized as a governing factor in the Unity, and our P. E. C. has one of the five votes in the new "Unity Direction."

The Salem congregation now consists of five Churches—Home, Calvary, Christ, East Salem and Centerville. To these a Fairview Circle of members is to be added. The congregation likewise takes care of the Colored Church in Salem. These confederated Churches, under the charge of a pastor and three assistant pastors, have been developing their work very harmoniously during the past year and each is stronger because of the others.

The interior of Calvary has been remodeled during the year, and new and convenient chairs have been placed in the auditorium. A good deal of work has likewise been done in Christ Church, and the improvement of its extensive grounds has steadily gone on. East Salem church has been repainted within and without.

The Week of Prayer in January was observed with much interest by the Home Church.

A Lenten series of meetings in Christ Church, a summer series in Centerville and an autumn series in Calvary and in Fairview, were likewise attended with much blessing. The "Instructions" of the Church have been faithfully kept in all its branches. They form a

strong foundation for true Moravianism and a bulwark against error of various sorts.

The festivals of the Christian year were duly observed and also the Covenant days of the different Classes of the congregation.

On Wednesday, April 5th, the pastor started upon his journey to the General Synod. During his absence the Brn. McCuiston, Thaeler and Howard Rondthaler, in addition to their own work, undertook the many and arduous duties of the Home Church. The pastor cannot speak too highly of their faithful labors and of the good wrought for the Church during his absence. On September 1st he reached home again, and on September 3rd, in connection with the Married Peoples' festival, was cordially greeted by the congregation.

The following items from the Church diary deserve a brief mention.

The New Year sun rose brightly over ground slightly covered with snow. Thermometer 34 degrees.

January 8th, the tobacco store-house belonging to the Thomas Spach estate was totally consumed at an early hour in the morning.

January 20th, the Young Men's Missionary Society lovefeast was very ably addressed by Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton of the Northern P. E. C.

The coldest weather came during the first half of February. The coldest was Monday, February 13th, with a thermometer near zero, and a high wind whirling the snow.

On March 19th, in the Home Church, the Brn. E. S. Crosland, A. D. Thaeler and Howard E. Rondthaler were ordained Presbyters, and the Brn. F. W. Grabs and W. E. Spaugh, Deacons.

Easter Morning, April 2nd, the sunrise service was blessed with very beautiful weather, and was attended by about 3,000 people. During the previous night the Kester Shops were burned at Fairview.

The last snow of the season was on April 4th.

In the week beginning with May 21st, the Academy Commencement exercises took place, with a very happy degree of success. During Br. Clewell's absence in Europe, the Principalship of the Academy was very efficiently conducted by the Secretary, Br. C. B. Pfohl. In the same week the Boys' School had a very successful close, with a good graduating class.

August 15th, the anniversary of the renewal of our Unity, was an unusually spiritual and earnest day. The same can also be said of the Children's festival on the following Sunday.

September 6th was perhaps the hottest day of the year.

On Friday, October 20th, the Wachovia Historical Society had a very interesting anniversary in the Archive Building.

On October 22nd the pastor preached the 22nd anniversary discourse of his pastorate in Salem.

On Sunday, October 29th, a welcome service was held for the missionaries Gebhardt and Schramm, who with their wives were on their way to the Moskito Coast Mission.

October 31st was one of the stormiest nights ever known in Salem. A large part of one of the central cedars in the graveyard was blown down. During the same night a murder was committed, the first ever known within the precincts of Salem.

On November 12th the anniversary of the Church was celebrated with great interest.

On November 19th the whole Sunday was enthusiastically given to the celebration of the Jubilee of the Home Sunday School.

The present spirit of the congregation in its various branches has been best shown in the recent Christmas labors. Musicians, ushers, Sunday School workers, assistants of all sorts have worked together with the happiest coöperation. The children have caught the kindly enthusiasm and labored in the same spirit, and the congregations have been large and sympathetic. As through the year, so especially at its close the Lord's presence has been felt among His people, and very especially among the young people who gladly serve in every way they can.

An unusually large number of bereavements during the year have called for love and sympathy with the sufferers, and have reminded us that our lives, like the century in which we were born, must quickly pass away. Even at the very close of the year, as so often in its course, the summons has suddenly come for our beloved to depart.

May the Lord grant unto us in life and in death the fulfilment of His promise: "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Amen.

1900

Just one hundred years ago the battle of Marengo was the talk of all Europe and of civilized America. It had brought Napoleon to the front as the leader of the world for the next twelve or fifteen years. The potency of his influence was felt almost as much in our country as on the other side of the ocean. With him, in the year 1800, came the treaty of peace which dispelled the war-cloud hanging darkly over France and the United States, and with him came, a little while later, the vast Louisiana purchase, which has changed the entire history and destiny of our Republic.

In the United States, just one hundred years ago, John Adams was still President, although, after a very bitter campaign, Jefferson had already been elected as his successor.

Our country was so different a land from what it now is, that it is hard for us even to imagine its condition in the year 1800. Florida, and the whole Gulf Coast along with it, was still a part of Spain. Louisiana was French, and by Louisiana was meant all that vast unexplored territory stretching to the Rocky Mountains, which is now occupied by a dozen mighty States of the Union. In fact, the whole country west of the Mississippi was French, and St. Louis, though now about the central point of the United States, was still a foreign town. From the city of Mexico the viceroy of the proud King of Spain ruled what we now call Texas and the whole of our Pacific States. From our northern boundary the British forts, with all their hurtful influence over the Indians, had just been removed, but the whole frontier between us and Canada was long to remain an unsettled problem.

Our hardy American people were beginning to move West. Their white wagons were dotting all the roads across the Alleghanies and the northern river route along the Mohawk. Still, the country between the mountains and the Mississippi was practically an Indian country, with white settlers interspersed. The Cherokees and the Creeks, in the south, were fairly quiet, but only a few years had passed since the northern Indians had totally defeated a United States army, and there was still to be many a severe struggle before even the Middle West could be counted a white man's country. The Atlantic States were still forest-covered, with difficult and tedious lines of travel between them. Whitney's cotton gin, only six years old, had not yet covered the South with snowy cotton fields, nor dotted New England with factories. The first

experiments with steamboats were hardly more than the handling of a scientific toy. The locomotive, with its steel track, was unknown, and electric power not even dreamed of. When, in the autumn of 1800, the little party of Brethren started from Salem for the General Synod at Herrnhut, although their journey lay through the three most populous States of the Union—North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania,—their routes and camping places were marked out as carefully as they would now be for a party travelling through Central Africa.

In Salem and in Wachovia, one hundred years ago, some of the first settlers were still alive, among them old Bishop Marshall over eighty years of age. They had passed through the rough years of the old French wars and of the Revolution, through the disheartening experiences during the dreary time between the peace of 1783 and the adoption of the Constitution five years later. Now that prosperity was, at last, coming to the country in which they had been living for nearly fifty years, their large-hearted plans were being carried out, in the building of the Salem church, in the commencement of the mission to the Cherokees and in the first steps towards the opening of the Salem Female Academy.

But the town was still very small. The last house southward was the old hotel, and in the other direction the village extended to what is now Shaffner's drugstore. Within those narrow limits about twenty-five houses had been built. On Church Street there was nothing north of the church itself. The old Fries homestead, on Shallowford Street, was then one of the farms which, with many a stretch of dense woodland, covered the site of Winston and all around. Three hundred people, young and old, were connected with this congregation, and there were about one thousand in the rest of Wachovia. We may, therefore, the more admire the enterprising spirit which this little handful showed in the various undertakings of the year 1800 and thereabout, and resolve, after a hundred years of growing advantages, to pattern more earnestly after these sturdy and zealous fathers.

Thus we quickly pass from 1800 to 1900, and spend a little while longer in making a review of the last year of the 19th century.

It has been, the world over, a rough and warlike year. The fierce war in South Africa continues and the end does not yet appear. In the Empire of China there have been fearful commotions, and these waves of trouble are still beating against that aged and apparently sinking realm. The massacre of Christian missionaries and of native converts has been the most fearful in many ages. It has been old

Roman persecution over again, and in even a more ferocious and bloody form. The severe battles at Tientsin and elsewhere, the siege of the Embassies in the capital city of Pekin, and the fierce German cry for revenge, have transformed the whole Chinese scene, and made the future of the largest population of the world to become a dark mystery at which we shudder whenever we think of it. The murder of the kind-hearted King of Italy has been a look, as it were, into the seething volcano of anarchical unrest which is spreading all over the world.

With us, in these favored United States, it has been a year of peace and plenty and business prosperity. But we, too, have had and still have our abundant and anxious problems. The mere mention of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines suggests a great deal of national burden at the present time. And to this are added our inner problems. The question between the Trust and the individual is becoming more and more intricate. The race-friction, with which the August North Carolina election attempted to deal, makes all true patriots anxious for the future. In past times it has been the condition of the lowest stratum of a population which has decided the destiny of the whole people, and if this unvarying law of historical development still prevails the problem of the African race in America is fraught with momentous possibilities for all the seventy-five millions now occupying our broad, rich continent from the one ocean to the other.

But, under God, there is great safety and strength and virtue in popular government, especially where educational and religious forces prevail to the extent to which they do in these United States. We have, recently, passed through a great Presidential campaign, in which nearly one-half the people were arrayed against the somewhat larger other half, and yet on the day after the election of McKinley and Roosevelt the whole people quietly settled down, with a calm acceptance of results, to four years more of peaceful effort along the line of political and business and social progress. We may expect that this manly common sense of a whole people will, under God's providence and the movings of His Holy Spirit, settle many a perplexity which would be too great for an old world Czar and aristocracy to solve.

If the census of 1900 did not show as large a population for Winston-Salem as many may have looked for, it nevertheless revealed the fact that the 13,000 and 14,000 people who live here have already accomplished a great deal and they will accomplish much more if, without hurtful prejudices and foolish separations, they will hold manfully together.

The building operations for the year have been numerous and large. As many as one hundred and fifty houses of all sizes have been erected, among which have been eight larger residences and a number of factories, stores and other industrial buildings. The reorganization, to a large extent, of the tobacco business, has led to an extension of other businesses, which is likely to improve the industrial conditions of our towns. A mere enumeration of what has been finished or started in the way of business enterprise will show what a good year 1900 has been for the industries of Winston-Salem. The extensive R. J. Reynolds' factory was completed, the Shelton & Dalton box factory was built, the Southern Chemical Company has doubled its capacity, the Miller Bros.' lumber plant was instituted, the Forsyth Roller Mills have been built. The new Wachovia Roller Mills are ready for opening on January 1st. The Winston Furniture Company and the Oakland Manufacturing Company have been organized. The Spach Brothers' Works have been enlarged. The Fries Manufacturing and Power Company's ice plant has been erected; the Forsyth Chair Company has been organized. The T. L. Vaughn tobacco factory has been changed into a Furniture Store and a Harness Factory. The extensive Gilmer Bros.' wholesale merchandise store has been very rapidly erected. Mr. F. C. Meinung's stores have been completed and opened for use. The old Salem Roller Mill has been enlarged.

With school buildings there has been notable progress, the West Salem Graded School having been enlarged, and the East Winston Graded School building having been commenced.

In Church edifices the year also makes a good showing. The beautiful First Baptist church has been completed; the Marshall Street Baptist Mission has been erected, and the new Fairview Moravian church is under roof.

The development of our Electric Railway system shows itself in many satisfactory ways, and among the rest is the new car barn, near the power house, and the new pavilion at the Nissen Park.

It is to be doubted whether any previous year has shown so great industrial activity among us, especially when we call to mind, in addition to what has been said, the large orders which the Hege and the Vance Iron Works, the Fogle Mills and the Fries Cotton and Wool factories, have filled in the course of the past favored twelvemonth.

Nor have these busy weeks been dedicated simply to industrial work. The good order and health of the community have been carefully

watched; the fire departments have shown their well-maintained condition in connection with the few fires of consequence that have occurred. The water supply has been healthful and adequate. The school and Church interests have been as earnestly pushed as ever, and the town of Winston-Salem which, in view of its distance from any through railway line, has been left more to its own unaided resources than any other town in North Carolina, has during the last year shown a surprising energy and degree of upward progress.

From the more general aspects of the year we pass to special Moravian topics.

The Wachovia Province has made fair progress during the year. In a few quarters its wholesome work has been invaded by dangerous enthusiasts, but upon the whole there has been recovery from erroneous ways on the part of such affected by them, rather than increase of spiritual damage. The Yearly Conference, in July, held in Friedberg, showed a sound condition of faith and work. The church at Mayodan was consecrated on July 22nd, and the work about the same time was extended to the manufacturing town of Avalon near by, where it enjoys the active support of the mill-superintendent, Br. Edgar Hege, formerly of this congregation. On Oct. 14th the new church at Willow Hill, Patrick Co., Va., was consecrated in what is, perhaps, the most sublime location of any Moravian church in the world; on December 2nd the Advent church was similarly given to the Lord, the day happening to be the 1st Sunday in Advent. The most important event in the outward development of the Province during the past year, has been the commencement of the Clemmonsville work in accordance with the liberal bequest of Br. E. T. Clemmons. The congregation at that place was organized with about forty communicants, on the 13th of August. On Oct. 9th the Clemmons School was opened, with Prof. J. Kenneth Pfohl as Principal. The School numbers more than 100. The new parsonage is nearly ready for occupancy. It is expected that, in the next year, the church and school building will be commenced. During the present year the new Friedberg parsonage was erected, with liberal aid of a number of devoted Brethren, and thus a beginning was made with the supplying of our country churches with suitable parsonages.

Coming to our own Salem congregation it may be said that the past year has been one of quiet consolidation. The branch Churches, as well as the Home Church, have for a number of years received many new members. These are now being welded into closer attachment to

Moravian doctrine, ritual and work. The appeals which have needed to be made for contribution have not only produced a notable increase of liberality, but have also developed loyalty to the Church. The attendance upon Church services shows the growth of Moravian faithfulness, and when combined with the giving and with other circumstances leads us to believe that in a spiritually dark and evil time our congregation is going to move upward and onward.

It only remains, as we close our New Year's Eve record, to note from the Church Diary a few of the most important occurrences of the year. Monday, January 1st, was a clear, cold day. Ice was being hauled. There was good attendance on the sermon preached from the words: "Lo, I am with you always even unto the end of the world." At two o'clock, the funeral of Br. Joseph H. Stockton was held. In the evening we had a Missionary meeting. The first Sunday of the year came on the 7th. The attendances were large. At 3 p.m. the Women's Missionary Society began their good work for the year.

The Prayer Week services were well attended. The special subject for the week was "How to become a true Christian and how to stay a happy Christian." A noticeable feature was the zeal with which various companies of young people led the singing on the several evenings.

On the first Communion day of the year, January 14th, 375 communed and eight persons were received into the congregation. The first instruction of the year was held on Jan. 15th. On Jan. 19th, the annual meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society was held, with a lovefeast and an address by Rev. James E. Hall.

February was the coldest and roughest month of the year, although it did not equal the February of one hundred years ago when, on February 2nd, a snow fell which drifted five to six feet, and was eighteen inches deep on a level, and lay on the ground during the entire month, and was followed by another blizzard snow in March. As many as a hundred deer were trapped and shot during that time of snow a hundred years ago.

In the month of March an epidemic of grippe set in, which prevented a larger number of constant attendants at the Easter service from being present than had ever been the case before. Happily, no deaths resulted.

April 8th was Palm Sunday, and a very warm spring day. Twenty-nine were received into the congregation. The services of the Holy Week were held with the usual encouragement. On Great Sabbath the first lovefeast collection was taken up. They have amounted, in the

course of the year, to a little more than $300. Easter had the most beautiful sunrise service of the last quarter of a century, but as the weather was cold, and there was much grippe-sickness, the number at the early service was somewhat smaller—about three thousand. The Easter sermon was attended by a multitude of people.

In the latter part of April the pastor was present at the great Ecumenical Council of Missions in New York city. The congregation also had opportunity during the year to express fraternal greetings, through their pastor, to the Presbyterians of Wilmington, N. C., and of Richmond, Va., to the Christian denomination at Elon College, N. C., to the State Assembly of Teachers at Morehead City, and to the State Normal at Greensboro.

The Covenant Days of the year commenced with that of the Widows, on May 4th, and in the course of the summer the whole series of them transpired with the usual interest.

Commencement Sunday was observed on May 20th, when Br. Paul de Schweinitz, of Bethlehem, preached the sermon. On the following Thursday the Commencement Address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Moore, of Richmond, Va. A class of forty was graduated; and on Friday of the same week, after an address by Presiding Elder S. B. Turrentine, six were graduated from the Boys' School.

The special occasions in June and July were Sunday School picnics, all of which were happily held at the Electric Railway's new Nissen Park.

On July 4th, our Fourth of July prayer-meeting was observed in front of the Academy, at 7 o'clock in the morning.

During the month of July the Wednesday evening meetings took a new turn, in which the young people have been interested. The first Wednesday is devoted to a Missionary topic, the second to the history of the Church, the third to a glance at a Bible Book, and the fourth to some miscellaneous subject. The collections which have been taken up on these evenings have amounted to nearly $50, which, through the Juvenile Missionary Society and the Young Men's Missionary Society, have been contributed to Missions. Br. Jesse Laugenour has given us generous use of his lime-light and of his services in illustrating the various themes.

The greatest heat of the year came in the second week of August, when the thermometer for almost a week stood near 100 degrees.

The Boys' School commenced its fall session on August 15th, and the Academy on September 5th. The Young People's Meetings, attended

by the Academy, the Boys' School, Miss S. A. Vogler's and Miss Steiner's schools, have been larger this year than ever before. The stories have been taken from the Life of Christ.

On September 15th the Baptist Mission Chapel, on Marshall Street, was dedicated. On September 26th, Br. Fr. Fries' beautiful views of the Yellowstone Park were made the subject of an interesting lecture by Dr. H. T. Bahnson.

November was a month which will long be remembered for its Centennial joy. The church had been beautifully decorated, under the direction of Sr. J. H. Clewell. On the stroke of 9 o'clock, Friday, November 9th, the 100 years since the beginning of the consecration of the church were completed, and the whole large congregation arose, and under the lead of the church band sang: "This day is holy to the Lord," which hymn, and the solemn service following, repeated as far as possible the ritual of a hundred years ago. In the evening, amid the deepest sympathy of the crowded church, the work of the women during the century was reviewed in papers by Miss Adelaide Fries, Miss Gertrude Siewers and Miss Emma Lehman. On the next evening the many Young People's Societies of the congregation made happy reports. On Sunday morning the Centennial Sermon was preached on Ps. 90, 1: "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations." In the afternoon, at 2:30, the great lovefeast was held, filling the church, vestibule, and infant class room, and afterwards followed the largest Communion ever held in Wachovia. There had been much prayer during the previous weeks for a manifestation of the presence of the Saviour, and this prayer, according to the testimony of many, was answered. In the evening the church was once more filled to overflowing in a Sunday School meeting of the congregation and of the Province. Upon these services there followed, on the next Sunday, a large centennial offering, the first of the collections for Graveyard, Boys' School and Academy Endowment which, it is hoped, will continue for the next quarter of a century.

Thanksgiving was very happily celebrated on the 29th, and the Advent season immediately afterwards. The lovefeast of the Servants of the congregation, on December 7th, seemed to be marked with an unusual degree of encouragement. As the beginning of the year had been given to a series of sermons on St. Paul, the end was devoted to the Places connected with the Infancy of our Blessed Lord.

The Christmas days, in our beautifully decorated sanctuary, have been very lovely days, both in the ancestral services which have taken place,

and in the charming Sunday School exercises here and in our other churches.

And now we stand together at the very edge of the 20th Century. It lies before us in its mysterious vastness. To enter it is like entering on some little boat that is moving off into the immensity of an unknown ocean. It will be, we already know, the age of electricity, but will some other force as yet unknown be added? It will be an age of dispute of Nations on the most gigantic scale. Will any one of them, perhaps the English-speaking race, or perhaps some other, come out at the top? It will be the age of tremendous struggle between capital and labor, or rather between wealth and poverty. Will there come to be an equitable settlement between the two? It will be an age in which the Church of Jesus will have to contend with iniquity without and with coldness within. How shall she fare in the struggle? It will be an age when the possibilities of good and of evil will have grown tenfold, in many cases an hundredfold. How will you come out in the conflict, *you especially* whose life work is to be mainly done or undone in the new century? It will be the century in which one of two things will certainly come to pass. Either we will, by the solemn experience of death, pass from the earthly scene, or we will see Jesus coming in the clouds of the heavens to usher in the resurrection and the judgment. In the one case as in the other we need to give heed as we have never done before to the Master's warning: "Be ye also ready, for in the hour ye know not the Son of Man cometh." Amen.

1901

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." From the little and secluded plain to the east of Judean Bethlehem, these glad tidings have been spreading farther and farther, over all the earth.

Like circles widening round,
  Upon a clear blue river,
Orb after orb, the wondrous sound,
  Is echoed on forever:
Glory to God on high, on earth be peace,
  And love toward men of love,—
Salvation and release.

It is interesting to see how, in the first year of the twentieth century, even material improvements are unconsciously helping to bring men into closer knowledge and contact with each other all over the earth, and are thus paving the way for the final and universal Kingdom of Christ.

The Siberian railway is now practically completed, over its seven thousand miles of what was recently Asiatic wilderness. The "Cape to Cairo" railway in Africa, though hindered by the obstinate continuance of the Boer war, is already completed for about four thousand miles of its long course, over what was still, not very long ago, the "Dark Continent."

The Pan-American, which is to become a great back-bone of travel along the western sides of North and South America, has commenced to emerge into the reality of a vast business plan. Thus the continents are coming into a closer union of the millions of those who inhabit them.

An equally remarkable advance is being made in the matter of seaways, which connect the most distant portions of the earth. The Suez Canal in the East is to have its great counterpart in the great Canal of the West. The recent treaty between the United States and Great Britain has at last cleared the way for the carrying out of this stupendous enterprise, which will bring the nations of the earth thousands of miles nearer to each other for the actual business of a more united life.

Along with these international undertakings in railway and canal has come that net-work of electric trolleys, which is blotting out much of the difference between country and city, and is causing the people of a country and even of a State to live nearer to each other than ever before.

With these improvements in rapid transit are coming vast possibilities of instantaneous communication of knowledge between people dwelling very widely apart. The wireless telegraph is one of the chief scientific achievements of our time, and it is believed that at least a little piece of a message has already, in this year, been transmitted without wire across the Atlantic ocean.

The commencement of the new century has not been, like that of the old one, a period of wide and bloody warfare. Jealous and self-seeking as the governments of the earth still are, it is very evident that they are having less and less desire for war.

It is true that the Boer war and the Philippine war still go on in their stubborn and wearisome course, but this is simply because neither Great Britain nor the United States can afford to let go. They would both gladly stop if they could, and otherwise, if we except the ceaseless revolutions of certain South American States, the world has during the year 1901 been fairly at peace.

The year has been marked with several notable departures. In the early part of it, Queen Victoria passed away at the age of nearly 84, and after a reign of 64 years, during which her exemplary life has caused her to be beloved not only throughout her own wide realm, but all over the earth. On September 14th, occurred the sad decease of our assassinated President William McKinley. His dying utterance, "It is God's way: His will be done," was a fitting testimony to fall from the lips of the Christian Chief Magistrate of our great nation. And his dying use of the hymn, "Nearer my God to thee," has made this lyric to be more than ever the religious favorite of the whole people.

During 1901, the problems of our country have been of a business rather than of a political or military nature. The great prosperity of the nation is calling for new adjustments of commercial law, and new agreements between capital and labor. President Roosevelt's plan of meeting the dangers incident upon "trust" combinations by means of the same publicity which is required in the statements made by banks, has received not only a great deal of attention, but also the endorsement of the head of the greatest corporation of the country, the Steel Trust. The manner in which workmen themselves frowned down the ill-advised steel and iron strike of last summer, in western Pennsylvania, and the cordial spirit in which capitalists and laborers conferred with each other in the recent meeting at New York, are cheering evidences of the fact that men are beginning to understand each other better from a business point of view, and that their manufacturing re-

lations will, by and by, be as friendly as those which once prevailed between masters and their apprentices.

The coming industrial supremacy of the United States seems to be causing alarm in European nations, but doubtless these mighty movements will work out for the larger benefit of all mankind at last. We have evidently, with the new century, entered into a time when, despite all prejudice and selfishness, the races of mankind are to be united as never before.

The harvests of the United States during 1901 were sufficiently good to prevent any business disturbance. But at the same time the marked shortage in the cotton and in the corn crop showed the people how dependent we are upon the Giver of rain and of sunshine. Even though we be the seventy-five millions of the most prospered nation on the earth we must still look humbly to Him, "who openeth His hand and supplieth the needs of every living thing."

We have reason also to thank our God, not only for the stability of the natural seasons, with their happy returns of bountiful harvest, but also for the stability of our political institutions in this great republic. Doubtless there is much that is wrong in our social, political and national life, much that needs to be repented of, much that needs to be improved, but the heart of our system is sound, as was shown by the sudden succession of a new President without the slightest financial disturbance of any kind. We may still humbly but confidently say that God is the God of the American people, and that the further progress of the nation lies in the hand of His gracious Providence.

During the past year, our community has again enjoyed the divine protection in a manifest degree. The general health has been good, and there has been a happy exemption from any great disaster. The year came in with moderate weather, the thermometer at midnight, January 1st, stood at 40°, the sky being misty. The winter of 1901 was mild and open. The ground was but once covered with a slight sheet of snow, February 23rd, on which occasion the weather was decidedly cold. The lowest thermometer was reached on March 7th, when the mercury stood at 9° above zero. In the present winter it has already been lower, standing at 6° on December 22nd. The summer was prevailingly wet. The neighboring Yadkin River was out over its banks some twenty times during the season, so that a great portion of the corn crop was lost. The heat continued until far into the month of September, the 16th of that month being as oppressive as any day in the summer.

The hot, quick fire, which in the early morning of November 29th burned up two small houses on Main Street near Bank, was a reminder of our usual immunity from such sort of accident. The large Belo House on the opposite side of the street was in imminent danger but was saved by the skill and energy of the Fire Department.

From a business point of view, the past year may be regarded as one of hopeful transition. The creation of a large Tobacco Trust in the previous year occasioned a considerable change in the business of the place, and one which, at the time, was very discouraging. It resembled the change which came in half a century ago, when machinery finally displaced hand work and many a small and flourishing industry was brought to a close.

More clearly than in 1900 we can now see the ultimate business gain which is coming to the whole community. There has needed to be a change in the forms of industrial enterprise; a good many removals, especially of negro workmen, had to take place. Even now the new adjustments are only partly made, but enough has been done during 1901 to show that Winston-Salem will, in all likelihood, be a more prosperous town than ever before. Through the extensive operations of the Tobacco Trust, the amount of manufactured goods is considerable, if not larger than ever. It has also been proved that six or eight tobacco factories can be very profitably maintained in the face of this wide-reaching Tobacco Trust. As a result of the winding up of many smaller concerns, the industries of Winston-Salem are becoming more diversified. The Knitting Mill industry has now fully established itself. There are four of these mills, which in view of their very recent establishment have been able to avail themselves of the best modern machinery.

The woodwork industry has been prosperous, as may be seen at either end of the town. In addition to the two Southside Chair Factories, a Metallic Bedstead Manufacturing Plant has been erected, which will be in operation at some time during the month of January.

The iron industry has never been more favored than during the past year, and the mills have been kept busy during the whole twelve months.

The planing mill industry has well maintained itself. If there was less large building here than in some other years, there was a great deal of work done for such extensive enterprises as the Clemmonsville school and the Washington Mills on New River, Va., which are presided over in this place.

For cotton manufacturing the year was a hard one, but with more favorable conditions at the end than in the beginning of 1901. This year, in view of the difficulty of carrying on cotton manufacturing, we have the more reason to rejoice that our own mills have been able to supply steady employment to a great number of working people.

During 1901 wages have maintained themselves at the somewhat higher level which, in many cases, they reached in the previous year. There has been, in addition, a constant tendency upward in individual instances, where an increase of skill is frequently producing an increase of remuneration.

As might have been expected in such a year of transition, not as many houses have been built as in some previous years. The number is estimated at about seventy-five. There has been, however, an unusual amount of repair, showing the quiet confidence of the people in their future, as well as their ability to make ready for it. The increasing number of young men who are taking hold of the business problems of the place is especially gratifying.

Through the extension of the trolley system and the excellent manner in which it has been managed, building has been diverted into the more distant suburbs, as may particularly be seen by riding out on the stretch between Southside and Waughtown.

A great step has been taken in the enlargement of the water supply. The careful survey of Mr. Henry E. Knox showed that there was a splendid supply of gravel-bed water along the Middle Fork stream beds. This has been bought up by the Salem Water Supply Company. A pumping-station has been established half a mile from the Southside reservoir. The ultimate supply is estimated at two millions of gallons a day, which will be enough excellent water for a future city of 50,000 inhabitants. Altogether the year 1901 has been a year of quiet and hopeful preparation for the greater things that are to come.

The Southern Province of the Moravian Church, which is centered in Salem, has, as the statistics show, made healthful progress during the year. All the existing stations have been maintained. The church at Avalon has been erected during the year, and the Fairview church in the northern extremity of Winston-Salem has been opened for divine worship. The church on the Southside, in view of the growth of this suburb and for the better development of its work, has been made a Provincial station, but through its Sunday School especially it is still closely connected with Salem congregation. There have been an unusual number of pastoral changes, which have, however, shown the increasing stability of our Southern work, and its growing dependence on its own

resources. In this connection it is interesting to note that two young Brethren have been ordained into the ministry, the Rev. C. D. Crouch and the Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl.

The most marked feature of extension during the year has been at Clemmonsville. The cornerstone of the large and beautiful school building was laid on May 16th, and on October 8th it was opened for the well-attended High School, which has there been gathered under the Principalship of the Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl. The new parsonage had already been occupied in the course of the month of January, and during the year the new congregation of Clemmonsville, under the charge of Rev. James E. Hall, has grown beyond expectations.

For several years there had been a slight decrease in the Sunday School membership of the Province. This has again, during the year 1901, been turned into a notable increase, so that the remarkable fact remains that we have many more Sunday School scholars and teachers in the Southern Province than we have members. The efficiency to which these Schools have been brought, especially in town, has been very happily shown in the recent Christmas exercises. The "Decision Days" and other blessed influences have gone out from the Sunday Schools into our entire congregational life.

The Salem Female Academy has been very greatly improved within and without in the course of the summer. A new Infirmary has been arranged, provision against fire has been improved, and additions have been made in almost every part of the institution. New courses of study have been laid out, and preparation has begun for a great Centennial occasion in May, 1902. These improvements have been largely aided by the liberality of the Centennial Funds Committee. The public has already responded to these efforts by a materially increased patronage.

In view of the flourishing condition of the Academy, the decided progress of the Salem Boys' School in numbers and in courses of study, and the rapid expansion of the Clemmonsville School work, the educational interest of the Province is coming to be a very considerable one.

The annual District Conference held at Kernersville on July 30th and 31st, showed that the large and growing work of the Province was being wrought in the unity of the Spirit and in the bond of love.

The Salem Congregation now consists of the following stations,—the Home, Calvary, Christ, East Salem, Fairview and Colored Churches, with Elm Street and Centerville Sunday Schools. The pastorate consists of Bishop Edward Rondthaler, as pastor, and Rev. Howard E.

Rondthaler and Rev. Edward S. Crosland as assistant pastors. The latter Brother took the place of Rev. Arthur D. Thaeler, who after nine years of very acceptable service received and accepted a call to Bethlehem, Pa. Br. Crosland preached his first sermon in Calvary church on October 20th.

In view of the growth of the Province and of the congregation, both of which lie with heavy weight of responsibility upon the pastor, new adjustments of the pastorate are being made by which the more general charge will devolve upon him, while the special work will be more definitely divided out among the associate pastors. This will relieve the present situation as far as the principal pastor is concerned, and will, under the blessing of God, more thoroughly develop the activities of this wide-spread congregation.

The Archive and Wachovia Historical House has become a very important building for the congregation. The collection of antiquities is steadily growing. The recent Annual Meeting showed the enlarged interest in the Society. The Memorabilia of 147 years have, through the care of Dr. J. H. Clewell, now for the first time been put into easily accessible shape.

On Saturday, November 30th, Christ Church was reopened in its very much beautified condition, which had been done entirely at the people's own expense. On December 8th, Fairview church was used for the first time for public worship, in the presence of a very large and liberal congregation.

During the year, the Young People's Meeting and Circles of Prayer have been very encouraging. A great many young people are, with older ones, engaged in the Lord's work. In addition to our excellent force, a Young People's Choir began on Trinity Sunday, June 2nd, to lead the Sunday morning singing.

The Lenten, Passion Week and Easter celebrations were more than usually blessed, and large classes of confirmands and candidates for adult baptism and reception were received into Home, Calvary and Christ Churches, 49 in all. Easter morning, April 7th, was perfect. Some 4,500 people were quietly gathered in the Graveyard.

The Class Festivals were observed in the usual way and with the usual interest during the summer. The Children's Sunday evening in the Academy Campus was an occasion of special joy.

The Foreign Mission interest was carefully considered. The young men had a good anniversary, with address by Rev. Edmunds Brown, on January 18th. The Woman's Missionary Society had its anniver-

sary lovefeast on October 11th, with address by the pastor. At the Church Social, on February 18th, the mission barrels were opened and found to contain $67.83, to which $6.00 were then added. In the autumn, a unique Home Sunday School meeting, September 29th, was held at which the children and young people brought articles of clothing for the South African Kaffir Mission, which have since been dispatched in two large boxes to that needy country.

In the third week of April, the Southern Educational Conference was held in Salem, giving the community the opportunity of hearing many speakers of national reputation, assembled for the great purpose of promoting the education of the people irrespective of race or social condition. This was followed by the State C. E. Convention, when we had the pleasure of welcoming Dr. Francis E. Clark, and having him preach in the Home Church, Sunday, April 28th.

On September 30th, a very sad accident by fire deprived the community of one of its most highly esteemed members, a lady widely known for her good works, Miss Laura Lemly.

The Congregation Council, of July 26th, revealed the happy fact that the heavy deficit of a number of years past has been changed into a surplus of $60.94. The Centennial Funds Committee has done notable work during the year. The stone wall on north and west of the Graveyard has been brought unexpectedly near its completion at a very considerable cost. The Academy has been largely assisted in the inner and outer improvements; as has also the Boys' School, being aided in its fuller development both for young children and for young men about to enter the business of life.

Thus a busy year has been brought to a close, one in which we have met with sore losses in dear ones called away, but in which we have had great joy in homes maintained intact, or newly formed among us, a year in which we have had much to deplore and ask forgiveness for, but still more for which to thank God and take courage.

1902

We are passing through the delightful days of the Christmastide. The spruce and the pine and the laurel and the holly are about us in our decorated churches; our homes are bright with sweet festivities; business, if not entirely suspended, is at least meeting with a welcome pause. It is the happiest season of the year. But there is a dash of solemnity with it all. Another distinct portion of our earthly life is passing out into eternity, and we, with pilgrim-feet, are treading close behind it.

Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down,
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer gaining the crown.

"The days of our years," so the Bible tells us, "are three-score years and ten." But even if we are not destined to reach this limit, there are two ways in which we can lengthen the brief span of our earthly existence. We can project our hopes into the future and thus enjoy a period of time which has not yet come, or we can send our thoughts back into the past, and still possess in fair measure a period of time which seemed to have escaped from our grasp. It is in the latter way that we are lengthening out our lives to-night. We are living the old year over again in its memories.

On New Year's day of 1902, we took as our Watchword in this church the resolution of the Psalmist: "I will meditate on all thy work and talk of thy doings." We come back to the same thing this evening, on the closing night of the year. It has been God's year even more than it has been our own. As we think and talk it over, God's work and God's doings are rehearsed, whether in joy or in sorrow, whether in success or in troubles.

Troubles there have been. On the 8th of May, with little warning, an eruption of Mt. Pelee on the island of Martinique took place. The vicinity of the volcano for miles around was covered with a fiery downpour, and the air was so filled with dust, ashes, fumes and fire as to blot out all life. The city of St. Pierre with its twenty-five thousand inhabitants was destroyed in a few minutes. Never has there been on record so complete an annihilation of all the people of a populous city. On the neighboring British Island of St. Vincent some thousands likewise lost their lives at the same time by volcanic explosion, so that in a few moments ruin and death settled down, with thick, black cloud, on

this flourishing portion of the beautiful Carribean archipelago. Further devastations have occurred since that time, with more loss of life, and 1902 has, in view of this Martinique disaster and of other smaller ones of similar sort, become a marked year in the record of volcanic and earthquake calamity. In this connection we should also mention the grim march of vast diseases, such as the plague of cholera, over wide and populous regions of the Eastern world.

War has added its burden to the sorrows of the year, but, happily in diminishing measure. It was with a feeling of great relief that the whole world heard of the close of the Boer-British war in the month of May. There has been much bloodshed, and a vast ruin of homes and of property, but we may hope that after this trouble there will open a new era of peace and prosperity for South Africa, in which we, on account of our extensive missionary enterprises in that country, have a peculiar interest.

In China, after the sad experiences of 1901, peace likewise seems to be becoming more and more secure, and with it the extension of Christianity, Western education and commerce. The just position taken by the United States with regard to this great Empire of the East may be a means of preserving its integrity and ensuring a larger prosperity for its hundreds of millions of people.

In the Philippines peace appears at last to have come, but what the result of our American contact with this strange Oriental race will be no man can foretell. It is in the hands of God.

The recent blockade of the coast of Venezuela by the united squadrons of Great Britain, Germany and Italy has caused lively concern in this country. It is hoped, however, that arbitration before the Hague tribunal will settle a difficulty which might otherwise involve our country in one of the greatest wars of modern times.

During the course of the past summer Great Britain and the United States were both brought to the edge of a great sorrow in the imminent danger to the lives of their chief rulers. King Edward VII very nearly fell a victim to a dangerous disease, and our President almost lost his life in a trolley car collision. Both countries had reason to thank God for His providential mercy in preserving these two important men in time of great danger.

In the United States the prosperity which has marked the transition from the old century to the new remains uninterrupted. The harvests of the year have been good. There has been no occurrence which has seriously impaired the public confidence. Business has moved on with

ever increasing volume. Markets have developed new value at home and increased their areas abroad. The growth of railroad freights to such a size as to be almost beyond the power of the largest companies to carry, shows the unusual degree of our farming, manufacturing and commercial progress. Along with this continued prosperity has come the still further accumulation of vast wealth in a few hands. Here again the problem of right dealing as between corporations and individuals has become so difficult as to call for the interposition of God's help, so that justice may be done to all, both to poor and to rich, and that, by the maintenance of justice, prosperity may be preserved as well.

A business occurrence of far-reaching importance has been the six months' coal strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, which, in its greatest extent of disaster was only averted by the personal interference of the President of the United States. At the present time the keenest degree of suffering prevails, especially in large cities, on account of the high price and scarcity of fuel, and everywhere the question of the consumption of coal and wood has become an unusually grave problem of household and of business economy. It has thus again been brought home to us how important a right relation of laborers and of employers is to everybody; and how impossible it is for any set of men to say, "This is our own business," when the great questions of justice or injustice are weighed by the welfare which they bring, or the loss they occasion, to the business in which everybody is concerned.

In our own immediate community we have much reason for which again, at the close of another year, to thank God. The prosperity of 1902 differs markedly from that of ten or twelve years ago. Then there was a wild speculation in town lots, staked off in woods, cornfields, hillsides and marshes. Now there is a quiet building of houses and places of business in the way of real investment. It is interesting to notice how the industries of our twin community are widening out. We are no longer a tobacco town in the sense in which this was the case in former years. Cotton, wool, knitting, planing, wood working, cross ties, dyeing machines, and other industries engage our people, and in their variety make our prospects both greater and surer. Among the new enterprises we may mention the Salem Parlor Furniture Company, for the manufacture of finer grades of furniture, and the Maline Mills, reorganized from the old Twin City Knitting Mills, in the Vogler store building on the Salem Square. The large auditorium of the Elks' Lodge is now well under way, and bids fair to be marked

addition to the architecture of Winston-Salem. In answer to an inquiry made of one of our citizens most competent to express a judgment, a letter was received, out of which the following paragraph may be quoted in full:

"The building operations of the community this year have been more extensive than in any year since 1892, at which time the town reached the high water mark in its growth and progress. It has been the more marked by following closely after the depression occasioned by the changes in the tobacco business of two years ago, and the character of the work tends to show that the town is recovering its normal condition again, as the buildings erected include a number of nice residences, a large number of medium dwellings and tenements besides some business houses. The work as a whole has been of a more varied and general character than for some time past, and is fairly indicative that the newer industries, particularly the four furniture factories and four large knitting mills, are beginning to make themselves felt in the business interests of the community." There have been several large fires in the course of the year, which will be noted in the latter portion of this Memorabilia; otherwise the twelve-month has been free from notable disasters.

The town has been well managed. The appearance of the main street is an evidence of this fact to every passer-by,—the new pavements, new store fronts, porches moved back, are giving the needed indications of a new era of town prosperity. The quiet and circumspect manner in which the recent danger from smallpox was controlled is a cause for general congratulation.

The marked event of the year in Salem was the Centennial of its famous Academy and College. This was celebrated in the week beginning May 23rd and ending May 29th. There had been a long period of preparation, there was much patriotic coöperation of citizens with the School, and the result surpassed all expectations. It may be said that the whole South celebrated the occasion with us. The outdoor and indoor gatherings were of a notable character. Addresses were made by Governor Aycock, Senator Clark, ex-Senator Ransom, State Superintendent Joyner, Ex-President Battle of Chapel Hill, and many others. Letters and telegrams of congratulation came from every Southern Governor, many from learned institutions, and from Boards and persons of eminence beyond the sea. On Commencement Day, May 29th, the corner-stone of the new Memorial Hall was laid, and thus the great occasion came fittingly to a close.

During the past year we were reminded to a peculiar degree of the responsible place which our Province now occupies in the government of the Moravian Unity throughout the world. At the request of our Provincial Elders' Conference, which is one of the five constituent elements of the Unity Board, Bishop Rondthaler repaired to Berthelsdorf, Germany. Here the six representatives of the Unity,—two from the United States, one from Great Britain, one from Germany and two from the Mission Board,—carefully considered the affairs of the Church. There was little of importance to transact with regard to the Home Churches in the several Provinces, but a great deal with regard to our Missions among the heathen. In the face of an annual deficit of from $20,000 to $25,000 a close examination was made into every mission field; every possible retrenchment was agreed upon, and measures were considered for an increase of interest in the work and of contribution to its support. The great courtesies shown to the foreign representatives brought into clear expression the Unity-feeling prevailing among our Brethren across the seas.

On November 18th, 19th, and 20th the Triennial Synod of our Southern American Province was held in Salem. The cordial agreement between the various boards, ministers, and delegates who constitute our Synod was again shown forth in a gratifying manner. An unusual interest was taken, not only by our own people but also by others outside of our own Denomination, as was shown by the presence of Bishop Cheshire of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and prominent ministers of the Presbyterian and Baptist bodies, as well as by greetings from the Methodist Episcopal Conference, then in session at Monroe, N. C. The presence also of a representative from our Foreign Mission field, in the person of our beloved Br. Berkenhagen, added an element of strength to this Sesqui-centennial Synod.

Having come thus far in our review of the now closing year, it only remains to make such extracts from the Diary of the Salem Congregation as may be of interest to those who are, in this way, watching the old year out.

Wednesday, January 1st, 1902, commenced for us in a crowded, orderly and devout assemblage. After the service we went out under a cloudless sky, full of stars. The thermometer stood at 38 degrees. At 11 a.m. the congregation met to hear the sermon on the watchword for 1902: "I will meditate on all of thy work and talk of all thy doings." Ps. 77.12. On Saturday, January 3rd, the first funeral of the new year was held, when one of our oldest members, Br. Alexander Giersh, was laid to rest.

On Wednesday, January 15th, in the Young People's Meeting, the Bible story was again commenced. This is the third time in the present pastorate.

Friday, January 17th, a large Young Men's Missionary Society Love-feast was held, with an excellent address by the Rev. Egbert Smith, of Greensboro.

At the end of January and beginning of February we had a season of sleety weather of unusual length.

Wednesday, January 29th, the old Salem Flour Mill was partially destroyed by fire.

Tuesday, February 11th, the "Barrel Festival" was held in the Belo Home, when little barrels emptied out their treasure of $67 for Foreign Missions.

On Wednesday, February 12th, the "Instructions" for the winter commenced.

Friday, February 14th, the thermometer sunk to 11 degrees, and during the night the deepest snow fell which we have had in years. The cedars of the Avenue were beautifully decked, and there was great delight among the young people.

Sunday, February 16th, the Lenten prayer week commenced, and was continued until Friday evening. The sermons were preached by the pastors. The weather was very inclement, but the attendances were good.

Sunday, February 23rd, Br. C. E. Eberman, Field Secretary of the C. E. Society, preached in the Home Church, and conducted meetings of interest in the community.

Palm Sunday came early this year, on March 23rd. It was a beautiful spring day, and the services in the church were as fresh and bright as the weather outside. Eighteen were received into the Home Church. The communions on Thursday were attended by 372 persons.

On Easter Sunday, March 30th, we were favored with an unusually beautiful sunrise. The audience in the Graveyard exceeded 4,000. It was a beautiful thing to see so great and reverent a congregation gathered at such a time and such a place.

On Wednesday, April 23rd, a Sister departed this life who had been connected with the Home Sunday School for more than 50 years. It was Sr. Louisa Van Vleck.

On Sunday, April 27th, The Widow's Covenant Day was observed, and on the following Sunday that of the Single Sisters and Older Girls.

At the Congregation Council, Tuesday, May 6th, Br. Walter T. Spaugh was elected Elder, and the Brn. W. T. Vogler and Henry F. Shaffner were re-elected Trustees.

Wednesday, May 14th, the pastor made the address at the dedication of the Slater Colored Hospital. This beautiful edifice, erected mainly through the gifts of white friends, was almost entirely built by the hands of the colored people themselves.

On Sunday, May 25th, the Commencement Sermon, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Salem Female Academy, was preached by Bishop Charles Moench, of Philadelphia, amid a great throng of people, from far and near. In the evening, from the platform erected at the northwest corner of the Square, the pastors of the Twin-City conducted a meeting of praise for the thousands of people reverently gathered on this remarkable outdoor occasion. By the kindness of the Electric Company the main front of the Academy was brilliantly illuminated with the word "Welcome," the years "1802" and "1902," and an electric star over the portico door.

Amid other exercises of the week special mention should be made of the beautiful tableaux on Wednesday, May 28th, in which the history of the 150 years of Wachovia was brought before the eyes and hearts of a great multitude of people.

On Thursday, in the open air meeting after the Commencement exercises in the church, an enthusiastic address was made by Gov. Aycock, in which a stirring appeal was made for a $100,000 endowment. A third of this amount has already been subscribed, mainly by members of this congregation. He was followed by Senator Clark of Montana. The laying of the corner-stone of the new Memorial Hall has already been referred to. The weather during the Centennial season was cool and delightful.

On Friday, June 6th, the Commencement of the Boys' School was held in the church, with an interesting address by Pres. Winston, of the A. & M. College at Raleigh.

The Home Sunday School picnic was held Friday, June 10th, and that of Elm Street, Friday, June 27th, both at Nissen Park.

On July 4th an open air praise and prayer meeting, attended by about 200 people, was held in front of the Academy portico.

Thursday, July 10th, a severe electric storm passed over Winston-Salem. The lightning struck the Fries storage houses near the depot. Much cotton was burnt or damaged. The heat during this part of the month was intense.

Tuesday, July 15th, the pastor started for Europe, leaving the congregation in the charge of the assistant pastors, Howard E. Rondthaler and Edward S. Crosland, with the assistance of the other pastors of the Province.

On Sunday, August 10th, the festival of the 13th of August was celebrated, with evidences of the refreshing influences of the Holy Spirit.

Sunday, August 17th, the Children's Festival was happily celebrated. About 1500 enjoyed the outdoor evening service on the Academy campus. The Young Men's and Older Boys' festival transpired two weeks later, and that of the Married People and Widowers on September 7th.

On August 19th, an extensive fire took place, which destroyed the furniture establishment of Huntley, Hill & Stockton.

On October 17th, the pastor returned from his long journey. Two days later, on Oct. 19th, the congregation gave him and his wife a most affectionate reception, in view of 25 years of finished pastorate. It was a great means of encouragement and strengthening for further work.

On Friday, October 24th, the lovefeast of the Woman's Missionary Society had a special interest thrown around it by the presence of the Presbyterian Synod in a body. After this fraternal converse the Presbyterians conducted their regular evening session in this church.

On November 7th, the Annual Meeting of the Wachovia Historical Society was held, with an address on "Old Colonial Society in North Carolina," by Dr. Bassett, of Trinity College.

On Sunday, November 16th, the anniversary of the congregation was observed, with the usual degree of interest.

In connection with the Provincial Synod, which convened in Salem from November 18th to November 20th, the consecration of the missionary Herman Berkenhagen, of Magdala, Moskito Coast, took place. The service was held on Wednesday, November 19th. Br. Berkenhagen was consecrated by Bishop Rondthaler with the written concurrence of seven other bishops of the Unity.

November 27th, was Thanksgiving Day. The church was beautifully decorated, and the service largely attended. A collection of $60.61 was taken up for the Twin-City Hospital, which has again been doing a noble work, not only for this community but for the people of many miles around.

Advent Sunday, November 30th, commenced the Church Year with very stormy weather, but as the Advent season progressed it became

Residence of Bishop Rondthaler

evident that there was more than usual spiritual interest in the congregation. The Advent sermons were preached on Wednesday evenings, and were encouragingly attended, as have been the other services of the church. Thus it has come to pass that the spiritual side of the Christmas season could receive a stronger emphasis than in previous years.

On December 11th, occurred the disastrous fire which destroyed the row of buildings known as the "Five Factories."

On Friday, December 12th, during very stormy weather, a delightful Lovefeast of the Workers of the congregation was held.

Thursday, December 18th, the Salem Flour Mill which had been seriously injured in the earlier part of the year, was totally destroyed by fire.

With the evening service on the 4th Sunday in Advent, December 21st, the Christmas season was entered into, and has proceeded in the happiest manner. The church, through the untiring efforts of a few workers, has been beautifully decorated. The attendances on the Christmas services have been excellent, and a good spirit has been felt moving through them all. The Home Sunday School Concert was given with much success on Christmas evening, and the Elm Street Sunday School Concert on the Second Christmas evening in most appropriate manner. Many of our members are engaged in the Sunday Schools of the various Chapels, and everywhere the exercises showed not only the passing interest of the Christmas season, but the steady work which is being done the whole year round in the eight Sunday Schools of the Salem Congregation. We are now about to enter into the Sesqui-Centennial year of our Province. On Nov. 17th, 150 years will have passed since the weary band of settlers spent their first night at Bethabara. It should become the beginning of new life and growth in every part of the Province. Let us make this life, this blessing, this growth, a part of our frequent and united prayer, as with the midnight hour we enter this notable 150th year. Hitherto God has helped us; let us make Him our trust in the years to come.

1903

It is neither wise nor good to be despondent. A hundred years ago the chief promoters of the American Union had lost heart with regard to their country. This was notably the case with Alexander Hamilton. It seemed to him that his great labors in behalf of the Constitution of the United States had been in vain, and the lamentable duel into which just a hundred years ago he allowed himself to be drawn with Aaron Burr is believed to have been an indirect consequence of his deep despondency with regard to the American future. And yet these great men were mistaken. The country was moving toward happier issues. The Louisiana Purchase, which has quite recently been celebrated with centennial enthusiasm at New Orleans, had not merely widened the American domain into regions far beyond the Mississippi but had settled the peaceful supremacy of the United States on the North American continent. At this very time, a hundred years ago, the exploring party of Lewis and Clark were in camp on the Mississippi on the eve of their explorations of the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, into which multitudes of prosperous settlers since have poured, and have produced a land the like of which, in golden blessings, the world has never seen before.

Amid the changes of parties and errors of policies, amid fierce disputes and rude struggles, there was no real reason for despondency. God was working His great plans of wisdom and mercy with regard to these United States.

We may learn a useful lesson from the mistakes of some of our wisest fathers a century ago. Even though the national, the social, the commercial, the religious outlook may in some respects be dark and threatening, God still lives. "In the hour of adversity," as some one has finely said, "be not without hope for crystal rain falls from black clouds."

God everywhere hath way,
And all things serve his might,
His every act pure blessing is,
His path unsullied light.

The year 1903 has, upon the whole, been a year of peace. The International Tribunal at the Hague is steadily working its way onward for the peaceful settlement of great disputes, such as the Venezuela controversy which has recently been submitted to that august court. In more than one instance, nations jealous of each other have drawn

nearer to one another in the course of the last year. Our own Philippine troubles have been happily settled. Our little neighbor republic of Cuba seems to be in a state of quiet improvement. The Alaskan boundary question between Great Britain and ourselves has been peacefully and for us very happily adjudicated. That portion of the Turkish Empire which has recently been named "Macedonia" has, it is true, been the scene of fierce disorders, but nothing else can be expected where government is so incompetent and where populations dwelling in the same territory are so irreconcilably hostile to each other. A still more serious cloud upon the horizon has been the dispute between Russia and Japan, which we still hope may be peacefully settled.

In our own country the most absorbing questions have been of a business character. Farmers and planters have received large returns for their products, manufacturers have been very busy, railroads have been overtasked with traffic, wages have maintained high averages, work has been abundant and poverty less frequent.

It has been a year of great financial losses. Large fortunes have been in many cases greatly diminished, if not entirely wiped out. And yet the general business of the country has prospered, and the banks throughout the United States have, with the fewest possible exceptions, maintained their credit and that of the nation. It has indeed been, from a business standpoint, a strange year, the like of which these United States have never seen before. Amid terrible wreckage of speculative concerns, the legitimate enterprises of the country have, in the main, been untouched with serious calamity. Whether this distinction can be upheld in another year, or whether there is ever coming a permanent distinction between what is speculation and what is normal American business, so that the one shall not greatly disturb the other—these are questions which only the future can decide.

Our own twin towns have been, we are thankful to say, prospered during the last twelve months. All lines of business have moved forward, as can be readily seen in the erection of new buildings and enlargement of already existing plants. The municipal care in matters of infectious diseases, especially among children, has now so greatly improved that cases of illness which formerly would have created a panic are now looked upon calmly and produce no perceptible disturbance in the every-day life of our citizens. The excellence of the water supply, as well as the ever widening use of reservoir drinking water, has shown its results in the lessening of cases of typhoid fever and diphtheria and similar diseases, so that the normal good health of the

community, over which we rejoice from year to year, has still further improved. As government reports show the section of the forty or fifty miles of our State in which Forsyth county lies, to be the highest in its health record in the United States, it is well worth our municipal effort to keep this record untarnished through extra watchfulness against contagious diseases. The increase of Winston's water supply, and the proposed filtering works of the Salem Water Company, are enterprises which commend themselves to every good citizen in view of their effect upon the general health of the community. When the present arrangements for an enlarged water supply are completed, the water plants of Winston-Salem will have a total capacity of 4,000,000 gallons of purest water per day. The improvement of the streets and of sewerage has gone on steadily if not rapidly. The fire departments have again in the case of the few fires we have had, shown their fine state of efficiency. As a direct result of their excellent condition, the losses by fire are computed not to have been more than $5,000 last year. The order likewise of the towns has been well kept. The excellently managed electric transit system has materially added to the welfare of the whole community. It has greatly encouraged building operations, both in fine residences and in medium sized homes, from Nissen's shops to the Chemical Works.

Our manufacturing enterprises have been specially prospered during the year. They are now assuming a very varied character, and have been very full of orders during the twelvemonth. Tobacco is still a great staple, both in the sale of the raw article and in its manufacture. The R. J. Reynolds Co., and Liipfert, Scales & Co., have made extensive additions to their already great establishments, and Winston-Salem retains its old preëminence in the tobacco interest. Still we all feel that tobacco has come to be in the back-ground as far as general interest with us goes; so much that is new in manufacture has come in to claim the public attention. Cotton, iron, wool, flour, planing, furniture, knitting, wagon-making, are the industries of the hour. The knitting industry, already the largest of the kind in the State, has gained still further impetus through the Caroline Mills, of Salem, the enlargement of the P. H. Hanes' Mills of Winston, and the Maline Mills, of Salem. The Cotton Mills of Arista and of Southside have been consolidated and are being enlarged. The Salem Iron Works has built an extension 40 x 108 feet and 3 stories high. The Forsyth Chair Co., has added a building of 60 x 100 feet, 3 stories high. The Nissen Wagon Works have doubled their capacity so that the three

plants have an output of about twenty wagons per day. These very varied and in many cases new industries are peculiarly valuable in view of the scope which they give to the young business energy of the community.

We have been furnished with the following additional details of progress. The tax returns of Forsyth County showed a valuation of $6,000,000 in 1890, and now of $12,000,000. It is estimated that about $10,000,000 of capital is invested in manufacture, with a volume of business amounting to about $20,000,000. There has been a similar increase in banking capital, showing the great prosperity which God has given to this section and especially to this Twin City. Building has gone on during the year, to a gratifying degree. It has, indeed, been the best building year since the depression of 1893. The elegant auditorium of the Order of the Elks has been completed, and the fine new union depot is rapidly arising to the view, with its beautiful white walls, and will soon be under roof. It is even a matter of race interest to note the new drug-store building of the colored firm of Jones Bros., which takes a fine position among the other fine buildings of the city. Some progress has been made with the Memorial Hall, of Salem Academy and College, which will probably be steadily continued until the great building is completed.

Finally we add that the great increase of postal business and the vast mass of railroad freight add their testimony to the enterprise of the community and to the blessing of God upon it.

To every lover of education it is evident that progress is being made each year in public school education. In this respect likewise we are certainly taking our place in the new South. But the steady improvement of the public schools has not hindered the further development of the private educational institutions for which Salem is justly famous.

The Boys' School has never been as large as it is now. The commodious chapel is being reseated, and will doubtless become a favorite place of assembly. The Salem Academy and College is passing through one of the most prosperous years that it has had in its long history of 102 years.

The Southern Province of the Moravian Church is centered around Salem, but its membership extends far and near throughout the South. Indeed, the scattered condition of the members of the Church calls for an increasing degree of thought and care, especially as many of the most active of our people are coming to live far away from the old home congregations. As a loyal portion of the Brethren's Unity we

regard it our duty to take our part in the burdens which devolve on the whole Church. We are known as the Missionary Church, and the honor is bringing perilous responsibilities with it more than ever before. We have been called to look after so many neglected souls in the far corners of heathendom, that our resources are failing and our deficits are becoming alarming. We need in the South to interest ourselves in this matter which concerns the very life of our denomination, more than we have done at any previous period in our history.

On Whitsunday, May 31st, a notable departure from this life took place at Berthelsdorf, Saxony. The representative of our Province in the Mission Board, Bishop Benjamin Romig, died on that day. He was a devoted man in the Mission service, to which he had given his entire ministry with a rare consecration. He was withal so plain, unassuming, sensible, affectionate, that he had won universal love in the Unity of which he was the official head at the time of his death. His place in the Mission Board has, by the joint election of the Northern and Southern Provinces, been worthily filled by Br. John Taylor Hamilton, formerly of the Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa.

The great event of our Southern Provincial life during the past year has been the Sesqui-Centennial celebration. It was immediately preceded by the District Conference which met at Friedland, on October 27th and 28th, and in which an earnest movement was inaugurated for the increase of pastoral supply. Then on Friday, November 13th, members and friends from every part of Wachovia met, several thousand in number, at Bethabara, the oldest settlement. The monument to Bishop Spangenberg and the first settlers was unveiled in the morning; and in the afternoon, at the carefully marked sites, memorial papers were read and hymns sung by the deeply impressed multitude. It was the last perfect day for such an outdoor programme for 1903. On the following Sunday, November 15th, a Provincial celebration was held at Salem. Greetings had come in from every part of the Unity. The sermon was preached with great power by the Norhern Delegate, Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, on Psalm 100, 3. Members were present from every part of Wachovia, one thousand partook of the Provincial Lovefeast, and a large congregation remained for the Holy Communion. Tuesday, November 17th, was the anniversary of the day of arrival of the first settlers in 1753. Services of praise and prayer were held in nearly all the churches, notwithstanding the torrents of rain which were falling. About $2,500 have been raised thus far for memorial improvements of various sorts in connection with this Sesqui-Centennial.

As we come toward the close of this record for 1903, we reach the detailed extracts from the diary which has been kept for the last 150 years.

The midnight service which marked the transition of 1902 into 1903 closed at 15 minutes after twelve, and the great crowd which had taken sympathetic part in the solemn meeting quietly dispersed. There was not a shot or bell or whistle. The sky was full of stars, and by morning the thermometer had fallen to 26 degrees. The first sermon of the year was preached at 11 o'clock on the new watchword: "I desired mercy and not sacrifice: and the knowledge of God more than burnt offerings." Hos. 6, 6.

On February 2nd an encouraging Social of the different Christian Endeavor Societies of the Salem Congregation was held in the Home Church. On the same day, two old and decayed cedars were removed from the beloved quadrilateral in the centre of the Graveyard, where they had been planted by the father of Br. Traugott Crist during the Revolutionary War.

February 12th the Mission Barrels were opened at a Festival held in the Belo Home Hall and $62 were realized.

Two new cedars were planted in the centre of the Graveyard on February 14th, to take the place of those recently removed.

A heavy wind-storm on the night of February 16th, following a copious fall of rain, produced a sad destruction of cedars in the Avenue and Graveyard. To our deep regret, the great cedar which long has stood as guardian at the central gate was blown down.

Sunday School Day was celebrated with a good deal of interest in the Home Church, on February 22d.

On Friday, February 27th, a still more destructive storm swept over the Graveyard, the two central cedars still remaining were blown down and four others to the south of them. Several generations must pass before the Graveyard can regain its wonted aspect.

With March 13th a long wet spell was over, and the blossoms commenced to appear in the welcome sunshine.

During the Lenten Season numerous instruction meetings were held for old and young.

Palm Sunday, April 5th, was a beautiful day, but marked, alas! with a killing frost which destroyed all the earlier fruits of the orchards. At some places ice had been formed during the night. The services were encouraging; 18 were received into the Home Church, 11 into Christ Church, and 18 into Calvary. The Passion Week meetings

which followed on the subsequent days were largely attended and blessed in their impression. Easter Morning, April 12th, contrary to expectations was a lovely morning, with a larger crowd on the Graveyard than had been seen in any previous year. In the evening the season was happily closed.

On April 13th, a series of Wednesday night discourses on the Lord's Prayer was opened, which proved one of the most encouraging in recent years.

Sunday, May 24th, the Commencement Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Strickler, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Richmond, Va., and on Wednesday, May 25th, the annual address was made by Judge Connor. A large class was graduated.

The Boys' School closed in a very encouraging way on Thursday, May 28th.

Then in the months of June and July came a succession of Sunday School occasions in Nissen Park.

On July 2nd, Br. Howard E. Rondthaler, Assistant Pastor for Christ Church and other charges, left Salem to take up his new work as Resident Professor in the Theological Seminary, at Bethlehem, Pa.

An outdoor meeting of Praise and Prayer was held in front of the Academy in the early morning of the 4th of July.

On Tuesday, July 21st, the annual financial report was presented to the Congregation Council. There was a surplus of $2,300 in the accounts.

On Friday evening, July 31st, a welcome lovefeast was given in Christ Church to Br. J. K. Pfohl, who has been called as one of the Assistant Pastors, to this charge and to other duties in the Salem Congregation.

On Wednesday, August 5th, Dr. Walter Moore gave a very interesting account of his recent visit to Palestine, and on the following Sunday evening, August 9th, Br. David Woosley gave a vivid account of his work among the Mission Indians of California.

On Wednesday evening, August 12th, a new and most important departure was taken in the Home Church in connection with the amended rules of the Salem Congregation, finally adopted on May 5th. Br. Francis H. Fries presided. Chairmen of various Church Committees were elected to act in concert with the Board of Trustees and Elders. The meeting was largely attended by male and female communicants. There was much interest and great harmony prevailed.

Probably the warmest time of the year was in the last days of August when the thermometer climbed to the neighborhood of 100 degrees.

On August 30th, the beautiful organ which Calvary Congregation has purchased by its own efforts was, in a delightful service, set apart for the worship of God.

The festival season was duly observed as in other years, without any interruption. Br. C. Wenhold, of Bethlehem Theological Seminary, rendered efficient assistance during the summer up to September 14th.

The Young People's Meetings were reopened with the month of September, and have been larger than ever before, owing to the flourishing state of the schools.

On Sunday, September 27th, the anniversary of the Home Sunday School was happily held. The year has been a very prosperous one. A feature of the work during the earlier part of the year was the programme of the Men's Bible Class, in which addresses of great interest were made by a number of ministers and well-known laymen.

On October 4th, a series of meetings was opened in the Home Church, which lasted ten days and was greatly blessed to many members. Since that time a Women's Meeting has been laboring for closer and more cordial acquaintance throughout the congregation.

On October 25th, the very happy Anniversary of Christ Church was held, on which occasion the electric lights,—a Sesqui-Centennial offering,—were lighted for the first time.

Thanksgiving, November 26th, was bright without and within. Many Sunday School children brought their offerings for the Hospital and laid them in heaps around the Communion table. A liberal collection was also taken for the same institution, which is doing more and more good in the community.

The new Christian year came in upon November 29th, with every evidence of increasing congregation interest.

On December 4th, the Lovefeast of the Workers of the congregation was held, with earnest addresses on the part of a number of Brethren.

For the Christmas season of 1903 the church was beautifully decorated, and both in congregation and in Sunday School the days have been happily spent. There are in the Home Church many willing workers, and this fact gives especial life and beauty to the festal seasons. There is doubtless much amongst us which we would be glad to see improved, but there is very much also for which we bless God and take courage.

Silently but visibly, as the years go by, the personality of the congregation is changing. Little children are by their baptism being added

to the flock; members are coming in by profession of faith or transfer from other Churches. The youth are rapidly growing up into the adult membership, and are not only filling the seats of the church, but are taking more and more responsible place in its management. But what marks the change most deeply is the passing of cherished fellow-members from the assemblies of earth to those around the throne. Sometimes the young and ardent and promising are called, and sometimes those who in the fullness of their ripened lives are being summoned to their final reward. We miss them; we recall their names tenderly. It would almost seem as if with the beloved name, the beloved personality were coming back once more on the closing night of the old year. They are gone from our eyes, but not from our hearts. They have not lived in vain. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

1904

It is natural and right that we should on this last night of the old year be very thankful to the good God and Preserver of us all, to Him "who holdeth our soul in life and suffereth not our feet to be moved." There may be one or another with us this evening who during the year has been brought up out of dangerous sickness, or saved in time of terrible accident. He feels tonight that God has indeed been his kind preserver. But it is even a greater sign of God's love and care that nothing at all of an alarming nature should during the past year have happened to us, and that we who form this large congregation should have been quietly kept by the hand of Almighty God, through the entire twelve-month, safe from accident and alarm in our ordinary path of duty and enjoyment. There is more loving power of God enlisted in allowing no evil to happen to us than in saving us from some evident calamity. And in addition to our temporal mercies, God has been able to preserve us in a state of grace, so that tonight we are safe and blessed in the full Christian sense of these words, and we have reason to be doubly thankful to Him concerning whom we often sing:

'Tis His almighty love
His counsel and His care,
Preserve us safe from sin and death
And every hurtful snare.

In this thankful temper of mind, and acknowledging God's good hand over us in our past lives, let us now begin the special review of the year 1904.

At the close of the previous year the clouds of trouble were hanging heavy and ominous over the world in the Far East. The new year of 1904 had not proceeded very far on its course before they broke into a furious tempest of war between Japan and Russia. Battles by sea and by land have followed each other in grim succession. The latest inventions of science have, for the first time, been employed on a wide scale for the destruction of men's lives. At the close of the year, two armies on each side are facing each other, the one in the desperate siege of Port Arthur, the other in the neighborhood of Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. It were vain to endeavor to forecast the future of this vast struggle, except to express the belief that it will change the relations of the Orient to the Western World, and that it will bring in a new era in the conversion of the heathen nations to Christ.

The recent military march of the British into the heart of Tibet,—the one country still entirely closed to the Gospel, as our Moravian Missionaries, waiting on the borders of that mysterious country, have for fifty years found it to be,—this remarkable expedition points in the same direction: "The kingdoms of the world are to become the kingdoms of the Lord and of His Christ."

In Africa a vast unrest has arisen. In the southern part of the continent it takes the form of the "Ethiopian" movement. The missionaries have for some years felt it in the Churches, and now it is beginning to play its part in the political world as well. In German South Africa the native dislike to Europeans has, during the past years, shaped itself into bloody warfare. In the great English domain the movement is more peaceable in its character, but the antagonism is just as determined. It claims "Africa for the Africans," and in so doing seems to be moving backward, both in religion and morals.

In Europe the unrest is of a socialistic character, and often aims not so much at change of government as at revolution in business affairs. It is not so much a revolt against king or emperor as it is an issue between employers and employed, between rich and poor. In France this socialistic movement has become so powerful as to constitute part of the government of the country, and in so doing has seemed to become more conservative than has been the case in Germany and Italy. But everywhere it is the great problem which will need to be reckoned with in the Christian countries of the world.

France has hitherto been the leading support of Roman Catholicism. It has always been called "the oldest son of the Church." But now the signs are constantly growing of a separation between the Roman Church and the French State, which must have far-reaching influences on both.

In our United States there has been both shadow and sunshine flitting over the wide national landscape. The socialistic unrest has also risen with us. In Colorado it has almost assumed the proportions of a petty civil war. In other States it has taken the more peaceful form of increase in votes at the polls. There is an especial call for much wisdom in the framing of just commercial laws, so that every man, rich or poor, shall have his fair chance, no less, no more, and thus our people be kept in patriotic and loyal union with each other in all parts of our great country.

The increase in homicides in the United States is drawing the attention of the entire civilized world. Nearly two thousand cases were

reported last year, showing that there is more murder in our Christian country than exists even among the heathen. Closely allied with this sad fact is the loss of life on our railroads, both in a few great accidents and in a multitude of lesser ones. They seem mostly to arise from neglect of duty on the part of those employed, and tend to show that human life has not the value that it ought to have. The time has come when the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" should be constantly, in its varied applications, laid on the conscience of all Americans.

The last year was closed under the shadow of the terrible disaster in the burning of the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago, with a loss of 582 lives. To this horror there was added, in the middle of the year, an even greater one in the burning of the *General Slocum* an excursion steamer on Long Island Sound. It cost the lives of more than 900 people, mostly women and children, and involved a whole city in sympathy and sorrow. The fact is brought out that fire risks are greater in the United States than anywhere else, whether in a vast conflagration like that at Baltimore in the month of February, or in a multitude of smaller ones, which have made insurance losses greater than they have been before.

The Mormon evil has seemed to be gaining ground in our Western States, and perhaps in a measure everywhere. In fact, the country is hardly in a condition to throw stones at the Mormons, when a shameless facility of divorce is undermining the American home more or less in almost every State of the Union, and is spreading a practical Mormonism throughout the land.

Then there must be added the race trouble, which is ever with us and which has made no visible progress towards a settlement during the past year. It still waits for a more comprehensive treatment on the part of both white and black men.

Thus we are reminded of our shadows. They are many and deep ones. But, thank God, there is more sunshine than shadow with us over these beloved United States. It has been a year in which the nation has been greatly blessed in many ways. The crops have been abundant. The rewards of business have, in the main been ample. There has been great increase of wealth, not only for the pockets of a few, but in the homes, incomes and comforts of many. Religion and education have spread abroad their ever-increasing light. A national election has come and gone amid circumstances of almost universal good feeling. The great St. Louis Exposition has shown the progress of invention, and the development of more resources than God has given

to any other nation since the world has stood. Our national wards, as they may be called, the Indians, the Cubans, the Porto Ricans, the Hawaiians, the Alaskans have, upon the whole, been a credit to their great United States guardian. The Panama Canal, the greatest enterprise thus far of the 20th century, is about to be dug by American hands, guided by American brains. We are a nation living at peace with those who love us, and are, by God's good help, strong enough not to be injured by those who love us not. It is a vast responsibility which God's sunshine of blessing is laying upon us. Let us in our individual capacity be true and faithful to our trust as citizens of the most prosperous land on which God's sun has ever shone.

Thus we are naturally led a step farther, to recount the circumstances and conditions of the communities to which we more naturally belong, as they stand revealed in the light of the now closing year. I think that we will all agree that this has been a very good year for Winston-Salem. All the interests of the communities have thriven. Its churches, schools and charitable institutions have been blessed. Its businesses have been still further extended. Its improvements in street-grading, sewering, paving, and especially in water supply, have been greatly furthered. The peace of the community has been well kept. The fire departments have maintained their admirable efficiency, and have faithfully guarded the community against great fire losses. No city of the state has been more splendidly provided with medical help, and there has been great blessing upon the united labors of our physicians, so that no contagious disease has been able to gain a foothold among us. An inquiry among our business men has revealed a general satisfaction in existing conditions of industry and trade. Old establishments have expanded their work and new enterprises are constantly arising. A perusal of our manufacturing catalogues shows a surprising number of articles now made here, and some of them according to home patents of great value.

Through the special kindness of a very well informed friend the following items of business expansion and progress have been gathered. The year 1904, he tells me, has, in many respects, excelled the records of previous years, as almost all of our industries have been kept busy, and in some cases, could not keep up with the demands. The tobacco trade has been much larger than at any previous time, the increase of the output of manufactured tobacco being an increase of about 25 per cent. over last year. Several firms engaged in the business have made large additions to their plants. The Liipfert-Scales Company has

moved into the immense Hanes factory, and thus doubled its capacity. The R. J. Reynolds Company has greatly increased its facilities for leaf storage.

The knitting industry has been increased by the addition of the Wachovia Knitting Mills, which have now in course of construction a large two-story brick building, corner of Marshall and Wachovia Streets, and will be in full operation within a few weeks.

Several additions have been made to the wood-working industries of the community. The Forsyth Furniture Company has been organized to manufacture high grade furniture, and is erecting a large plant, just east of the railroad yards, consisting of two buildings 60 x 150 feet each, two stories high. The United States Veneer Company has just commenced operating its improved machine for cutting veneer. It is the invention of Mr. C. R. Traxler, and it materially cheapens the cost of production. The plant is situated west of town on the Mocksville Railroad. The Salem Excelsior Company has built an extensive plant along the Southern Railway, and is obliged to work overtime to fill its orders. The Winston Handle Works has erected a plant on the Wilkesboro Railroad for the manufacture of handles and other products of hardwood, and is in charge of a Northern expert in this line of industry.

Merchandising firms are keeping pace with their manufacturing brethren. Winston-Salem is becoming more and more a distributing wholesale center, and firms such as the Marler, Dalton, Gilmer Bros. Co. and the Brown, Rogers Co. have, during the past year, been organized with a view of still further enlargement of this feature of our city life.

The new pumping and filter plants of both Winston and Salem have been completed, and are now in operation, affording an abundant supply of pure water considerably in excess of present needs.

The number of buildings of all kinds, fine residences, factories, stores and tenements, erected during the year, will probably approximate one for each working day of the twelvemonth, and yet in all lines there is a demand for more, especially more tenement houses.

The Union Passenger Station has been completed and is now in service, forming a valuable addition to the traveling comfort of the community.

The Carnegie Library building will be completed early in the new year. The walls of Alumnae Hall of Salem Academy and College have been raised, and are ready to receive the roof trusses, and the third story will be added in the early spring.

Large and handsome colored churches are in process of erection, at a cost of $20,000 to $25,000. The old paper mill has given place to a row of neat cottages, greatly improving that neighborhood. A new departure of the greatest importance has been made in the erection of an entire tenement street by Col. F. H. Fries, consisting of houses fitted up with city water, electric lights and the latest sanitary improvements, thus leading the way in the construction of better homes for laboring people.

In the Moravian Church at large the alarming discovery has been made that unless our missionary contributions are very largely increased our missionary enterprise, for which we stand in the sight of the whole Christian world, is about to perish. No words of ours can too strongly describe the crisis of our missionary affairs. Moraviandom is rising to the emergency everywhere, and surely we in the South will show that we are Moravians in deed and in truth as well as in name. In the new year the missionary interest will need to lead; every other must, for the time at least, be regarded as subordinate.

In our Southern Province the work has quietly advanced, and has in some directions at least been strengthened. The recent District Conference at New Philadelphia has shown great earnestness of purpose in looking to the better support of the pastoral portion of our work.

And now ere we close our review of 1904 let us take up from our Church Diary some of the details which are specially worthy of notice, and which will help once more to recall to our memories in clearer outline a period of time which is about forever to pass away.

The New Year of 1904 came in for us amid a thronged, reverent and delightful service in the old Home Church. The New Year's sun rose clear, and the thermometer stood at 28 degrees. The attendance on the New Year's sermon was good. The text was Psalm 100:2: "Serve the Lord with gladness; come before his presence with singing."

On January 5th we committed to the earth, amid general sorrow, the mortal remains of our dear brother, Dr. Robert E. Caldwell, of the Presbyterian Church, a ripe Christian scholar, an able preacher, a devoted worker for souls, and a beautiful spirit in every way.

The coldest weather of the winter came on January 6th, when the thermometer stood at 10°. The snow was beautiful for a few days at the end of the month.

On January 15th a very fine organ concert was given in the church, by our eminent Moravian organist and composer, Dr. J. Fred Wolle, of Bethlehem, Penna.

On Sunday, February 7th, the Pastor received a very courteous welcome in Charleston, S. C., whither he had gone to preach, and to address the Y. M. C. A. of that city.

On the evening of March 6th the Pastor was invited into the beautiful, refurnished vestry. Many precious meetings have been held in this room since that time.

The Lenten season was, as usual, observed as a time of instruction. On Palm Sunday there were a good many accessions into the three Churches, Home, Calvary and Christ. The Maundy Thursday Communion was the largest in the year, 411 communed. The attendance upon the meetings and the spirit of them were very encouraging. On Easter Sunday the early Graveyard service was attended by about 6,000 people. The weather was beautiful. The Easter Morning Litany had been printed and placed into all hands, so that the Confession of Faith sounded solemnly and heartily from a multitude of lips.

On Tuesday, April 15th, there was a very heavy frost, which destroyed much of the fruit.

On Thursday, May 5th, a joint meeting of the Boards of Elders and of Trustees was held to consider the subject of arrearages in the payment of church subscriptions. A sub-committee had wrought so wisely and kindly in this difficult matter that affairs have been put in better shape than they have been for many years

On Tuesday, May 10th, Br. C. T. Pfohl was re-elected into the Board of Elders, and the Brn. W. A. Lemly and H. A. Pfohl into the Board of Trustees.

On Sunday, May 22d, a Commencement Sermon was preached very acceptably by Dr. Chreitzberg, of Centenary M. E. Church, Winston; and on the following Thursday Dr. William J. Holland, of Pittsburg, Pa., made the address. A large class was graduated. On May 27th twenty boys were graduated in the Boys' School. The entire Commencement season passed very happily.

During the month of June the Pastor was absent. It was the Sunday School picnic season, and these occasions were greatly enjoyed by young and old.

The early Fourth of July service in front of the Academy was a notable occasion and radiant with the spirit of praise.

On Friday morning, July 15th, the young Church Band opened the Bi-centennial year of Bishop Spangenberg's birth with the choral to which his celebrated hymn, "When simplicity we cherish," is set. In this hymn the bishop-founder of our Province set forth "The Simple Life" 200 years before the acceptance of that famous phrase in our country. The young Church Band, under the gifted and indefatigable efforts of Br. Bernard J. Pfohl, rendered their first public service at the Home Sunday School picnic, June 9th, and since that time have frequently charmed the community with their remarkable progress.

On the evening of August 22nd the Children's Festival came to a beautiful close in the outdoor service on the Academy Campus. In this connection we may say that the various Class Anniversaries have again been blessed. That of the Sisters and Older Girls is always a marked occasion of interest and joy, but this year that of the Young Men and Older Boys was equally hearty and successful.

With the end of August the Boys' School entered upon the largest year which it has ever had; and on September 7th Salem Academy and College had an enthusiastic inauguration of a very full school for the year. The Young People's Meetings started again, in which over four hundred youth listen weekly to the Bible story, and a hundred or more attended the prayer meetings, where many a young voice is heard confessing the Saviour before the throne of grace.

On October 19th, twenty-seven years had passed since the Pastor and his wife arrived at this scene of their labors. The congregation availed itself of the occasion to give them so loving a reception as to greatly encourage them in their long continued work.

November 2nd was a marked day in the annals of our city. About 5 a.m. the old Winston reservoir broke, carrying nine people to their sudden death, wounding as many more, and sweeping a broad path of destruction down into the railroad cut and thence into Belo's pond.

Sunday, November 13th, was the Congregation Festival. It was a remarkably stormy day, and there was even a heavy fall of snow, yet nothing could dampen the ardor of the congregation, which met at the various services in large numbers and with hearty praise. On the previous Wednesday, November 9th, the Home Church annual meeting had been held. Dr. H. T. Bahnson presided, and a good interest was shown. The following were elected into the Committee: the Brn. H. E. Fries, B. J. Pfohl, L. B. Brickenstein, R. A. Spaugh,

J. D. Laugenour and F. H. Vogler, and the following Sisters, Maria E. Vogler, Alice Clewell and Mary Fogle. The Committee was organized a few evenings later, with the pastor as president, Br. H. E. Fries, Vice President, and Br. F. H. Vogler as Secretary.

Thanksgiving Day was a glorious occasion, when the children came marching into the church with their several hundreds of offerings for the Salem Home, which were laid upon the beautifully decorated lower platform. A large offering was taken up for the Hospital likewise, and we had a Thanksgiving as we perhaps have never had it before.

Then came the first Sunday in Advent, with more than usual interest, and in this opening week of the Christian year the Workers' Lovefeast, in which a large number of Church Workers took part with a heartiness which we had never seen surpassed in any similar service.

Christmas season was marked with very unfavorable weather, but with very encouraging services of the Church, and of Home and Elm Street Sunday Schools in the church, as finely decorated as perhaps it has ever been at Christmas time in the 104 years that it has stood.

Our veteran chief sexton, Br. Allen A. Spach, though in very feeble health, to the pleasure of all took his post again at the lovefeast, and thus showed his love for the Lord and for the Church.

We have had our sorrows too, and our bereavements during the year. Sweet little lambs of our Church flock have been gathered into the Shepherd's arms in Heaven. Some have been called away in the very prime and beauty of their earth day. Silvered heads have been laid reverently to rest under our cedars; as was also the poet of our Graveyard, the late John Henry Boner, with notable appreciation, on December 11th. The rude hand of accident has more than once opened the pearly portal for some entering child or aged Christian. There have been shadows darker even than accidents, and thus in many ways we are reminded that "this is not our rest," but we are seeking a city yet to come. May none of us fail "through a spirit of unbelief in departing from the living God."

Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings, thy better portion trace;
Rise from transitory things toward heaven, thy native place;
Sun and moon and stars decay, time shall soon this earth remove;
Rise my soul, and haste away to seats prepared above.

1905

On the last night of an old year, when gathered in an assemblage like this, we are inclined to feel a peculiar friendship toward one another; we realize that in what is the most important aspect of life we are all alike. David, speaking for all his people on a notable occasion, said: "We are strangers before thee and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding." It comes over us to-night, as at few other times, that this world is not our home; we are merely, one like the other, travelling through it. The quickly passing years are mile-stones along our road; we are, all of us, leaving these solemn way-marks of life behind us, one after the other, as we journey on toward the "bourne whence no traveler returns." We are all children of the same mortal family; we are all brothers and sisters, whose real home must be beyond these earthly scenes.

It is very doubtful whether any of us would even wish to stand still on the pathway of life. An old year may have brought with it delights of a rare and memorable character. It may have been the marriage year; it may have been the year of some great business success or of some beautiful home achievement; it may have been the year when mind and heart opened to new and glowing visions of knowledge and of character. Thus it has become a dear old year, and yet there is something in us which irresistibly beckons us forward, and we are glad to go into a new year with new scenes, new hopes, new aspirations.

Religion does not check this mysterious current, moving through our inmost souls, but rather assists its swift and onward course. Religion itself bids us move on with cheerfulness into new scenes, without anxiety for the morrow, unknown as many of its experiences must needs be.

Set free from present sorrow,
We cheerfully can say,
Let the unknown to-morrow
Bring with it what it may.
It can bring with it nothing
But He will bear us through.

* * * * * *

And God the same abiding,
His praise shall tune my voice,
For while in him confiding,
I cannot but rejoice.

Everything that gives to our life more purpose and more plan and more resolute intention is of special value. It helps to make our career a real and compact building, instead of being a mere pile of stones accidentally rolled together. I am, therefore, not surprised at the interest which thoughtful men and women and children take in the Memorabilia of a past year. Their pleasure in such a review shows that they value the past in its bearing on the future. They exercise a certain piety toward by-gone days, because they have noble longings to make more of their future than they ever did of their past. I shall be glad if I can help you, be it ever so little, in fulfilling this true and high aspiration of your best nature, and with this thought upon your soul, I begin the review of the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Five.

The year commenced with the breathless interest of the whole civilized world fixed upon far eastern Manchuria. On the first of January, Port Arthur surrendered, after the most terrible siege in modern times. Then came the great winter campaign in the neighborhood of the old tomb of the Chinese dynasty. The battle of Mukden commenced on February 20th, and lasted until March 15th, a three weeks conflict, in which Japan lost 50,000 men and Russia lost 150,000. Thus decisively defeated upon land the Russian government waited for some advantage at sea, in view of the vastness of the fleet which had been slowly moving eastward until it finally reached the home waters of Japan. There, in the greatest naval battle ever fought, Admiral Togo crowned the glory of his country. In the course of the days May 27th and 28th the Russian fleet, with the exception of a few fragments, was swept out of existence.

The President of the United States at once saw and used the opportunity. His manly appeal was accepted by both warring factions. The city of Washington was chosen as the place where Europe and Asia could best meet and negotiate, though at a later date the scene was changed to the harbor of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire. It was a difficult proceeding, and might finally have failed, had it not been for the strenuously exerted influence of President Roosevelt. The treaty of Portsmouth was signed on Sept. 5th, closing a war of nineteen months, in which Russia had lost her Eastern Gibraltar, had sacrificed one-half of her army of 800,000 men, and had seen two fleets sink into utter destruction. The treaty, as is usually the case, was popular with neither party, but has secured for the Empire of the Rising Sun her future safety, and much more than her original

demands for which she went to war. It has been one of the greatest rebukes ever administered in all history to unrighteous aggression, and has brought out the justice of Him who rules over all.

During the entire year the Empire of Russia has been in a state bordering upon revolution. The Christmas days were marked with bloodiest events in the old Russian capital of Moscow, and it does not yet appear what the immediate result will be for a poor, long-suffering nation—whether it will be anarchy or a rough, military despotism.

But while there has been war and bloodshed in the Old World during 1906, there have been marked indications of the fact that, upon the whole, the spirit of peace is gaining ground among the nations. The unfortunate "Dogger Bank" controversy between Russia and England was smoothed over by means of arbitration. The serious difficulty between Germany and France, concerning the status of the Empire of Morocco, has been peacefully settled; the quiet pressure of the allied powers upon the Turkish Sultan is working toward some degree of justice in his ill-governed dominions. There has been a peaceable separation between Sweden and Norway, and tomorrow a Danish prince will be crowned king of the latter country, under the title of Haakon VII. The far-reaching treaty between England and Japan bids fair to secure a long peace in the Orient, and the merciful interference of the President of our own country has saved multitudes of lives which would have been lost through a continuation of Eastern hostilities. Thus over earth's wildest scenes the star of Christ's peace is rising with an ever-increasing radiance.

Amid the clash of resounding arms there has been a steady progress of the peaceful triumphs of modern science. In the course of the past year the great Alpine tunnel under the Simplon Alps, twelve and a half miles long—the longest tunnel in the world—has been completed. The highest bridge-span on earth has been carried over a river, the very existence of which was unknown fifty years ago, the Zambesi, at Victoria Falls. The lofty Nicaxa Falls in Mexico have been harnessed into a double team of electric plants, which send the current over 171 miles to the City of Mexico in order to light one million lamps. Still more wonderful are the ever-growing achievements of the Marconi wireless telegraph. During his recent return from the South, President Roosevelt was, for the first time in the history of the country, a President of the United States outside the limits of the nation, and yet the Marconi signals kept him in constant touch with the mainland from

Savannah to Old Point Comfort. Daily newspapers are now published in mid-ocean, filled with fresh telegrams from New York and London. Recently a sinking vessel off the New England coast, far out of all former means of communication, had its crew rescued because of Marconi tidings. The event was an illustration of what it means that the wide Atlantic should now be mapped out into squares, and the presence of a ship in any one of them, whether prospered or distressed in its voyage, should be known at any moment to those on land interested in its progress. And perhaps still more important has been the grand achievement of modern medical science in limiting the ravages of the yellow fever pestilence in our own South during the last autumn. The discovery of the mosquito source of yellow fever infection is likely in the years just ahead of us to give new safety, and with safety an enlarged prosperity, to our entire far South, and indeed to all tropical countries where enterprise has always been checked by the fear of this terrible disease. Thus our blessed Saviour is rising all over the earth with healing in His wings.

Our own country has lived at peace with all nations during the last year, and has been permitted to be the peace-maker in the great strife with which the year commenced. It has been a year of vast prosperity. The crops have been abundant. Wheat and corn and cotton, and many other staples of hardly less value, have been plenteously produced under the kind hand of the giver of all things. A spirit of steady confidence has reigned in the business world, which occasional failures, even though they may have been for very large amounts, have not been able seriously to impair. In the workshop the store and the office men have, upon the whole, enjoyed a good and liberal return for their labor. God has crowned the land with loving kindness and tender mercies. There have been no wide-reaching disasters, with the exception of the yellow fever plague at New Orleans and in the bordering country, and even this was, through God's blessing on the progress of medical science, greatly relieved of its former terrors.

On the fourth of March, Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated President of the United States for a second term. He has recently endeared himself to the people of the South by his wise and warm-hearted demeanor in the extensive tour which he has made among us.

The most marked event in the history of the United States during the last year has been the awakening of conscience in civic and business life. Certain evils which have long been condoned in the universal striving after material comfort and wealth are, by the general con-

science, being looked upon very differently at the close of 1905 from the view that was taken of them at the beginning. The great overturning in the elections of States like Missouri and Ohio, and of cities like Philadelphia, and of party nominations as in the election of Mr. Jerome in New York, have shown a new influence of conscience in public affairs.

The disclosures in the management of life-insurance companies have awakened a new demand for integrity in offices of public trust. The close attention which is being paid by the entire nation to the question of railroad rates and rebates has convinced the people of the essential immorality of any business that thrives upon secret favors and unjust preferences.

The word "conscience" is written higher to-day and in more shining letters than ever before. Graft and trickery of every sort are getting their right names and their just contempt, and for our young American manhood character stands for more than mere money.

In the presence of sickening disclosures of dishonesty in high places, our own State of North Carolina affords a pleasing picture to the contrary. A very able French writer has recently, at the close of extensive researches, published a map in which the States of our Union are colored more or less deeply according to the "graft" which prevails in the management of their affairs. Only four of our States are drawn white upon this map of public probity, and one of the four is the State of North Carolina, God bless her! In addition to her prosperity in crops of various sorts, there has come a notable increase in our manufacturing industries. The report of the State Bureau of Labor shows an increase of more than two hundred factories during the year and of 20,000 more employees.

With regard to our own county and community I have again relied upon the careful judgment of a highly esteemed friend. His report is so excellent that I have adopted it almost in its entirety in this Memorabilia:

"The business and material interests of the community have this year again enjoyed a season of great and abounding prosperity, with marked development and increased production appearing in evidence throughout the general community and all the various industries; and the salient feature of this forward movement and growth appears in the fact that it is not in any particular section of the town, but is general and apparently of equal growth throughout.

"The increase of the taxable property of Forsyth County over the returns of 1904 is $1,500,000, and of this increase a large portion is to be credited to our towns.

"The tobacco interests, the dominating industry of the community, are constantly expanding and increasing their output, the total of manufactured tobacco for the year being 35,000,000 pounds, representing a value of $11,000,000, an increase of 4,000,000 pounds over last year and being about one-half the total quantity manufactured in the State.

"The knitting mills are keeping pace in expansion and growth. The Wachovia Knitting Mills, organized last year, have consolidated with the Maline Mills, under the name of the Maline Mills, with a capital of $50,000, and are operating a large business in the building, corner of Marshall and Wachovia Streets, which has been doubled in size. The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company has recently completed a large addition to their already extensive plant on Church Street. The Pioneer Manufacturing Company is operating in the old Giersch store building, making a class of wearing apparel unlike any other Southern plant.

"The wood working plants have made additions as follows: the building and lumber business conducted by Fogle Bros. was incorporated on January 1st under the firm name of Fogle Bros. Co. The Oakland Manufacturing Co. have made large additions to their factory in North Winston. The Twin City Wood Co. has added a plant for making Excelsior, and the Salem Excelsior Co. has doubled its capacity. The C. F. Nissen Wagon Works have made large additions to their plant on Southside.

"The iron working plants of the Salem Iron Works and of J. A. Vance & Co. have both made large additions and improvements to their plants and equipments.

"The Winston-Salem Power Co. is erecting a large power plant at the Salem Creek to supply additional current for the street car service, which has outgrown the present facilities.

"The People's National Bank has recently doubled its capital stock to $200,000 for the accommodation of its growing business. The banking resources of the various city banks represent a total of nearly $6,000,000, being an increase of over 10 per cent within the year.

"The increase of the wholesale jobbing business has been a feature of 1905, as seen in the enlargement of the Jenkins Bros. Shoe Co., the A. F. Messick Shoe Co., and the large wholesale Drug trade.

"The retail merchants have moved on with the same spirit of enterprise, as is shown in their beautiful store fronts, and in a new building like that of Rosenbacher Bros., and a new establishment like that of A. C. Vogler & Son on Court House Square.

"Building operations have been going on rapidly during the year in all classes of edifices. The ground has been cleared for the large, new and beautiful Forsyth Hotel. Merchandizing and manufacturing buildings and dwellings and tenements have sprung up in all sections of the community, and a total of 500 houses is the result,—many of them large and expensive.

"The Carnegie Library has been completed and opened, with a selection of books remarkable for such an enterprise in so early a stage of its operation.

"The R. E. Caldwell Memorial addition to the first Presbyterian Church has been erected and will be completed early in the new year, at a cost of $15,000.

"Alumnae Hall has grown considerably during the year, the roof has been put on, and work is now in progress on the completion of the Music Department in the upper story. In addition to this the Academy has been equipped with a thoroughly modern sanitary, plumbing and sewer system, perfect in all its details.

"Christ Church and Parsonage have been repainted and electric lights put in. Calvary Parsonage has also been repainted. The Carrie Shelton Ogburn Memorial Gallery has been built in Calvary Church, and the interior altered into perhaps the most beautiful one in Winston.

"The Bennett Block of modern dwellings on the old Salem Hotel lot, and the removal of the old Zevely Hotel, have materially altered the southern part of the town. In the course of a few years it is likely that the old Salem Main Street will be one of the newest in the entire city.

"A new steam fire engine has been purchased by the Salem Corporation, and the old one has been placed in a building on Green Street, West Salem, so that there are now five steamers in the community available for service.

"Belews Creek Street, Shallowford and a part of Wachovia Street have been paved with Belgian blocks, and the extensive laying of sidewalks is bringing all parts of the town into easier access with each other."

The Salem Square has been beautifully renovated and a fine cement pavement laid through it, as a result of private subscription. The

Cedar Avenue and the Graveyard are now being also permanently improved and beautified, and their venerable shaded loveliness will in another year be lovelier than ever before. Such then has been the course of improvement in a community which ought, to-night, for its health and facilities of every sort, and for the good order and kindly relations of various classes with each other, be very thankful to God out of whose goodness it has all come.

On November 14th, 15th and 16th a Triennial Synod of the Southern Province was held in Salem. It was a very cordial gathering of Brethren. There was much thankfulness for the state of our Provincial work and good hope for the future. Br. E. P. Mendenhall was ordained a deacon, and the Brethren F. Walter Grabs and J. Kenneth Pfohl were ordained presbyters.

And now let me, from the Church Diary, kept over 150 years, draw the following additional details:

The New Year of 1905 came in with mild weather, and beautiful starlight over the heads of the multitudes who had reverently commenced the new period of time together in the old Home Church. During the first week in January prayer-meetings were daily held in the church vestry for the various classes of the congregation, and the various Christian labors in which we are engaged, and concerning which we can now say, at the close of the year, that the Lord has blest them.

On January 20th the Mission Band gave a fine Missionary Lovefeast, at which stirring addresses were made by Br. Henry E. Fries and Br. Rufus A. Spaugh.

February 14th was the coldest day of the winter, the thermometer standing for a while at zero. The month of February was the winter month, with a little snow and a great deal of sleet and ice. On one of the roughest days of the winter the extra collection was taken up for Foreign Missions, amounting, when fully paid, to upwards of $1,500.

On April 8th, Bishop John Taylor Hamilton, Representative of the Unity's Mission Board, on his way to Alaska, arrived in our midst. He spent a month of affectionate and faithful labor with us, advocating the Moravian Missions in our congregations, and we trust that permanent good has thus been accomplished.

On Palm Sunday 28 persons were received into the Home Church, and large accessions were also made in Calvary and Christ Church. The Passion Week meetings were held in all three churches with marked encouragement. Easter Sunday morning, April 23rd, was radiant,

and it was computed that 8,000 people were present in the solemn and beautiful service in the Graveyard.

At a meeting of the Widows it was resolved to transfer their covenant celebration to that of the Married People. This change was happily made in the month of September. It may be said of all the Class celebrations of the year that they were encouraging, and caused us to believe that the old forms of our fathers could still be kept up with blessing among their children.

At the Congregation Council on May 2nd, Br. Walter T. Spaugh was re-elected into the Board of Elders and the Brethren W. T. Vogler and H. F. Shaffner into the Board of Trustees.

The Commencement Sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Lilly with great earnestness and appropriateness to a very large congregation, and the Commencement Address was kindly made by State Senator Scales. Thirty-six students were graduated at the close of this very prosperous Academy year; and eighteen students on the following May 26th in our very flourishing Boys' School.

On May 30th the N. C. Nurses' Association did us the honor of meeting in our midst in their Annual Convention, as did the Teachers of Forsyth County in their yearly Normal Session, a month later. The series of August festivals seemed especially blessed.

On Wednesday, November 8th, the Annual Meeting of the Home Church was held, Br. Henry E. Fries presiding, and the record of Church work showed great zeal and efficiency. Br. L. B. Brickenstein, Br. Rufus A. Spaugh and Miss Mary Ann Fogle were re-elected into the Home Church Committee.

The Congregation Anniversary and Thanksgiving were very happy occasions, and the Workers' Lovefeast seemed to strike the note of united encouragement even to an unusual degree.

For Christmas the church was beautifully decorated, and the co-operation of many in this, and in all the other preparations for the season, seemed to show already beforehand that we would have a particularly blessed Christmas, and this we have had, as the unusual number of testimonies have shown. There has been a love and joy evidently shed abroad on all the Christmas occasions. The fact that we were gathering a Christmas gift for the far-off Leper Hospital in Jerusalem, toward which the Home Sunday School gave their whole $100 plate collection, was doubtless part of the secret of a peculiarly happy Christmas.

Again, as in other years, we have been called to give up some who were very dear to their homes and to the congregation, and many of

you can remember some occasion when the whole church was wet with tears. In the departure of our aged Br. Traugott Crist we lost the Brother who assisted in planting many of the now venerable avenue cedars, and whose residence with that of his father covered almost the entire 150 years of Wachovia. And to-night we seem to see our venerable chief sexton still standing beside the right hand entrance of the church,—the very picture of sturdy faithfulness; chief sexton of the congregation for 39 years and gracing his position with a simple integrity and an unfeigned piety which shone out brightly on his dying bed. Doubtless, in the coming year, it will again be so: some of the expected ones will be summoned away and more of the unexpected ones.

Lord for thy coming us prepare,
May we to meet thee without fear
  At all times ready be:
In faith and love preserve us sound;
O let us day and night be found
  Waiting with joy to welcome thee.

1906

It is the same old world yet, in which we have been living ever since we were born. Looking at it in some ways, it is a very good world to be is, and we are very loath to leave it. Looking at it in other ways, it is a very evil world,—as bad, indeed as it can be. It has its brilliant sunshine, it has its deep, dark shadows, and our year's narrative, if it is at all true and faithful, must deal with both. As with us, in our individual lives, so in a year's history of the entire world, the lines hold good:

> Here, in constant quick succession,
> Bright and gloomy days are seen.

During the terrors of the French Revolution, a company of good men were gathered in London, for consultation with regard to some religious enterprise. The daily news of change, even bloodshed, was deeply interesting to them, so much so that they could scarcely attend to their business. Only one of their number seemed calm and unconcerned. "You aren't anxious about the next news that will reach us," one of his associates said to him. "No, I am not," he answered, "for I know how it is all going to turn out." "You do! How will it turn out then?" "The Lord Jesus Christ," so the good man replied, "will have His way in the end, and He will reign." This was the thought which Jesus Himself had in His mind, when in our last text for the year He said: "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." In this cheerful, trustful temper, let us enter into the narrative of 1906. Whatever the lights and the shadows of our story may be, of this we may be sure,—Jesus Christ will have His own good, gracious, glorious way in the end; come what may, He will reign, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, in this very world which He died to save.

The year 1906 has been a year of general peace, and yet of general unrest. It has been like the sea which cannot be still. In the Orient a new life seems to be waking, especially among the millions of China. The continent of Asia is evidently going to be the scene of mighty changes, with deep and not always peaceful effect upon all the rest of the world. In Russia there is outward peace but inward war. The Government is ruling with a bloody hand, and the people are meeting these oppressions with an ever increasing amount of robbery and murder. In Germany there is great industrial advance; the nation is mov-

ing on with a progress in manufacture, such as the world has never seen before except in America. But Germany is too small for its teeming, busy population, and how to make proper room for themselves is the question which both excites the Germans and disturbs their neighbors. In France, a vast problem is upon the hearts and hands of this great and intelligent people. For nearly 1,500 years France has been the leading Roman Catholic country in the world. France has ever been called the "eldest son of the Church." And now the time has come when Church and State are at last to be separated. It is a mighty struggle, and no man can foresee how it will end. In England the interest in external politics has been exchanged for the keenest concern with regard to internal conditions. "Shall religion be taught in the schools or not?" is a question which is dividing the entire population into deeply antagonistic parties. In Great Britain, as in all other enlightened lands, social problems are the order of the day. The working people's hour has struck, and everything must be and will be hereafter arranged, in laws, for the benefit, not of the favored few, but of the greater number of the people—the toiling multitude. In the management of railroads; in the regulation of working hours and working ages; in the supply of great commodities by cities themselves; in the arbitration between employers and employed; in liabilities for accidents; in pensions for old age; in the new adjustment of taxes;—not only are the minds of the best scholars engaged all over the world, but the masses of the people are thinking about them as never before. One might as easily sweep out the rising tide of the ocean with a broom, as dismiss these social questions which are becoming the great issues of our day and time.

The little nations of the world are again coming into their rights. Norway has had her own King, Haakon VII, crowned this year. The prospects of Ireland, in the way of home, possession of land, and decent chance for the people to live, are growing brighter than they have been for centuries. Every little domain, down to such lands as Cuba and Nicaragua, is asserting its joy of separate existence. It is the wonderful age—this commencing 20th century—of great international movements to unite the nations and yet of insistence upon the rights, and especially upon the languages, of the littlest peoples. Languages which men thought were dying away are springing into new life and use. Even such a tongue as the French *Provence,* which had been practically lost for 600 years, is blooming out again into somewhat of the strength and beauty with which it led all European languages, 1,000

years ago. And yet, side by side with this new cultivation of separate tongues and literature there has arisen, in the new Esperanto, that unquenchable longing for one language all over the earth.

When God created man in His own image He gave him the commission "to subdue the earth" so that all its surface, all its material and all its inwrought powers might come into human use. Never, in the course of the ages, has this splendid commission been more splendidly fulfilled than in 1906. From our own Moravian Arctic station, Hopedale, the American explorer, Robert Peary, sent the proud message that he had gotten within two hundred miles of the North Pole, nearly fifty miles nearer than human foot had ever come to this great secret of nature. During the past year the Simplon tunnel between Italy and Switzerland, the most difficult mountain-tunnel that engineers ever grappled with, has been opened for traffic. During the same period of time the vast North River tunnel, between Jersey City and New York has been ceaselessly pushed toward a grand completion, which will interest the whole world. These are merely great samples of what is being achieved in every part of the realm of the natural world. The electric development is steadily going on; the Marconi wireless system is widening out its uses; every kind of machinery is being perfected; every physical and chemical problem is being victoriously grappled with; in Paris, the very movement of the earth itself is not merely being calculated, but is being rendered visible by an actual trail in the sand. If we argue from the manner in which, by an increasing number of experiments conducted by investigators independently of each other, steam came into use and then the locomotive and then the steamship, then the telegraph and then the electric car and light,—we may believe that, in a similar way, we are now on the eve of the amazing invention of movement through the air, by means of future aëroplanes. Thinking of all that is happening—all that is doing in the world, we may well say,

> We are living, we are dwelling,
> In a grand and awful time,
> In an age on ages telling,
> To be living is sublime.

And through this varied sound of the organ keys of human activity there has run the tremendous bass-note of God's omnipotence, able in a moment to shake man's pride into the very dust. In the first week of April, Vesuvius belched forth its vast store of lava and of ashes for the destruction of everything which came within its appalling

reach. On the eighteenth of April an earthquake, followed by a great fire, reduced our own San Francisco to sudden ruin. On August 16th and 17th the same dreadful earthquake-fate befell the flourishing cities of Valparaiso and Santiago, in Chili, South America. The fearful typhoon which devastated the Chinese and Philippine waters in the far East, in the middle of the year, had almost its counterpart in October, along our own Gulf of Mexico coasts, and in Central America where our Moravian Missions have also sadly suffered from the sudden burst of awful tempest. Thus we have, during 1906, more perhaps than in other years, been reminded that the Almighty holds, in earth and in sky, those reserves of infinite forces, wherewith to visit men, in a single moment, with the irresistible hand of His chastisement or of His judgment.

Passing from events and interests of the whole world to those of our own country, we have the privilege of recording the most prosperous year that our Nation and our States have ever known. That is a large statement, but the statistics of the year, in imports and exports, and manufacture and building, and traffic and purchase and sale of every kind, will show that the statement is strictly true. It has been the most flourishing year, in business, that these United States have ever known. The agricultural yield has, perhaps, not been so conspicuously good, in comparison with other favored years; certainly in our own State and vicinity the continuous rains of the midsummer interfered considerably with the crops, but the total outcome for farmer and artisan has been better than it ever was before. Let us be sure to thank God for it, who has thus "crowned the year with His goodness." Let us thank Him, even with fear and trembling, for this singularly prospered national year; otherwise He will be certain, in His righteous judgment, to give us very different years in the immediate future.

But although this has been a year of quiet prosperity in all our States, as in our own North Carolina, the American people have shared in the general unrest of all the world. No Congress has ever had more need to deal with abuses than the 59th, which closed its first session on the 30th of last June. The Pure-Food Bill, the Meat-Bill and most especially the Railroad-Rate Bill, showed how merciless men have become toward each other in the wild pursuit of wealth, wilder in this country than in any other part of the world.

The visit of our Secretary of State to South America has revealed a growing and a gratifying sentiment of peace and good will toward the United States in all the South American countries, but we have been

obliged to save little Cuba from herself, by sending our troops thither once more, and the Philippines bid fair to give us troubles, the end of which no man can foresee.

Most articles are becoming dearer in our country. But there is one thing which seems to be growing cheaper in the United States, every year, and that is human life. Lynchings and shootings and careless accidents are putting us, in this respect, almost on the same footing with Russia. Our railroads, too, are being run with such a disregard of life, especially that of employees, that the number of dead and wounded per annum amounts to the casualties of a great war,—about 50,000 last year. A sad commentary on this American disregard of human life appeared on last Thanksgiving Day when, by a very preventable accident, the esteemed President of our own great Southern Road lost his life, on his own road, in a dreadful wreck. When will the American people,—which every year is arming itself with guns and pistols more and more, dealing with powder and dynamite as if it were a plaything, and in every way endangering the life of the fellow man,—learn the solemnity of God's commandment: "Thou shalt not kill."

And as if to warn us amid all our prosperity of our National littleness in God's sight, we are finding it harder every year to keep our peace with the other races with whom we are coming in touch—with the negro in the South and with the Chinese and Japanese on our Western Coast. With regard to Japan, the cloud is, as yet, but little in the sky, but ere another year is passed the whole heavens may be overcast with the terrors of war. Oh may God help us, as the American nation, to have, in these prosperous times, a revival of justice and kindness toward weaker people and races, ere it is too late.

The community of Winston-Salem has again been highly favored through another year. There has been good order, good religious and educational opportunity, good health, and remarkable immunity from accidents and especially from fire.

A well-informed friend has again kindly furnished us with a very capable review of our business conditions, and I take pleasure in frequently quoting the very language of his admirable abstract.

The year 1906 will, in the history of Winston-Salem, be marked as a year of great public improvements, more so, perhaps, than almost any year which has preceded it.

The South-Bound Railway has been surveyed, and work has begun on the grading between here and Southside.

The Post Office Building erected by the U. S. Government is nearly finished, and will soon be occupied.

The County Home has been erected at the cost of $25,000, and is a handsome structure, with all modern conveniences and hospital appointments for the proper care of its inmates.

The new Hotel Zinzendorf, erected by the Forsyth Hotel Company, is a large and beautiful structure, and is already helping greatly in bringing our community into comfortable touch with the rest of the country, North and South.

The walls of the Masonic Temple, occupying the site of the old Piedmont Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Trade Streets, have reached their third story. The edifice will cost $70,000 and will be the most handsome building in the city.

The R. E. Caldwell Memorial Annex to the First Presbyterian Church was completed and formally opened during the last summer, and is a type of the most modern ideas in Sunday School Building.

The foundations of the large and beautiful "Brown Memorial" Church, at the corner of Fourth and Spring Streets have been laid and the building will be proceeded with in the Spring.

The number of stores and office buildings erected during the year is greater than ever before, both in number and cost, approximating a total of $150,000.

The City of Winston has laid out the Woodland Cemetery, near Piedmont Park. It has also made additions to its Water Plant, while Salem has voted a bond-issue of $125,000 with which to purchase the plant of the Salem Water-Supply Co., to make improvements, and to extend the mains throughout the community.

The Southern R. R. has expended from $60,000 to $70,000 on the improvement of its freight buildings, its side track and its new coal-chute.

The tobacco trade has enjoyed another very prosperous year,—the Reynolds Co., Taylor Bros., Ogburn, Hill & Co., have greatly increased their plants, and the firm of M. W. Norfleet & Co. has erected a new Piedmont Warehouse on Trade Street, which is the largest Warehouse in the city.

The other varied industries of our Twin-City have enjoyed their share in the general prosperity. The establishment of J. A. Vance, and the Salem Iron Works have been enlarged; the wood-working and bed-making factories have been as busy as they could be; the Winston Furniture Co. has been reopened by the B. F. Huntley Furniture Co.; the lumber plant of J. H. Phillips has been rebuilt; the mill-building of Fogle Bros. has been enlarged; the extensive dairy of P. H. Hanes

has been opened; the Ice Plant, grown too small for the community, has been increased; the Carolina Knitting Mills have enlarged their capacity.

The erection of dwelling houses, while not larger than in former years, has kept pace with the needs of the growing community.

The interior of Alumnae Hall is being completed. The upper floor occupied by the Music Conservatory has been in use since last September and the Auditorium will be in readiness by Commencement; and by this time the great Memorial Organ will also have been completed, and be in its place for the notable occasions of the season.

Probably the most important movement of the year in the community has been the raising of $55,000 in fifteen days for a Y. M. C. A. building, which has demonstrated that the best young progressive sentiment of Winston-Salem will, in the future, make it to be one City in heart and work—and as such it will be in the front rank of Carolina towns.

From the Diary of the Salem Congregation we make the following extracts for 1906.

On January 1st we left the church at about 12:30, after a large and reverent service, in which Br. E. S. Crosland had made a fervent address. The stars were shining brightly on ground scantily covered with snow. The thermometer stood at 28 degrees.

The New Year's sermon was preached on the words: "Behold my servant shall deal prudently, he shall be exalted and extolled and be very high," Isaiah 52: 13, and thus the testimony for Jesus Christ was begun in the Home Church for another, the 106th, year.

The first funeral of the year, that of a young member of the Christ Church Branch, was held on the 7th of January. During the year, through the superintendence of the Ladies' Committee and the custodian, Prof. Samuel Hege, the Graveyard has been beautifully kept, as has also been the case with the lovely Cedar Avenue.

The first Communion of the year took place on the second Sunday of January, and since that date the Communions, twelve in number including one for each separate class of the Congregation, have, with their preparatory meetings, been regularly held.

Beginning with the month of January, collections have been taken up every Sunday morning and evening for charitable and missionary purposes. These plate collections have amounted to the gratifying sum of more than $2,500. One of the great objects of collection was the raising of the salary of our own missionary, Bishop Ernst Van

Calker, of the South African Mission, East, among the Kaffirs. Besides this salary the Mission Band of the Home Church has supported the native missionary Br. Palmer on the Moskito Indian Coast; Christ Church has paid the salary of a native missionary in Surinam; Elm Street Sunday School has recently taken charge of a native missionary in Central East Africa; so that the Salem Congregation is remarkably well represented on our great foreign field.

February was, as in several later years, our most wintry month, although there was no phenomenal degree of cold and very little snow.

There was a good religious interest during the early months of the year, and quite a number came forward at the close of Sunday evening services to accept the Saviour. The Confirmation instructions were largely attended during the Lenten Season, and the Palm Sunday accessions made our hearts glad. There were perhaps more received into the various Branches of the Salem Congregation than in any previous year. The great storm which crossed the country from South to North on Easter Sunday, April 15th, passed over us, just in time to give us a beautiful outdoor Easter Service with a large and reverent multitude of people.

On April 25th and 26th the Oratorio of the *Creation* was rendered in the Academy Chapel with splendid effect.

At the Annual Congregation Council, May 1st, Br. F. H. Fries was re-elected as Elder, and Br. J. W. Fries and Br. W. C. Crist were re-elected Trustees.

On May 6th the Festival of the Older Girls and Single Sisters was celebrated with the usual degree of happy interest, and this can be said of all the Class Festivals of the season from May to the beginning of September.

The Academy Commencement week was very appropriately opened on May 20th with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Laird, of Danville, Va. The Commencement address was made by U. S. Representative Page, and thirty-four scholars were graduated. On the following Friday, in very largely attended exercises, thirty-seven were graduated from the Boys' School.

With June came the happy season of Sunday School picnics, for which our Nissen Park forms a safe, easily accessible and comfortable gathering place.

On June 11th we bade good-bye to Br. F. H. Fries and his party for their long absence, fervent wishes and prayers accompanied our

Brother and Sunday School Superintendent for the full recovery of his health.

On June 24th Br. Edgar Holton and Br. Edward Stempel were ordained deacons of the Unitas Fratrum.

On Monday, July 2nd, the pastor left Salem, with his wife, on his long journey to attend the Unity Meeting in London. Br. J. H. Clewell had been appointed President of the Board of Elders during his absence, and the two young Brethren Gerhard Brennecke and Rev. Edward C. Stempel were placed in working charge of the Home Church. Every thing was satisfactorily done during the Pastor's absence, although services were greatly interfered with by the constant summer rains. On the evening of September 22nd the Pastor and his wife were welcomed back again by an enthusiastic welcome led by that excellent organization, the Boys' Band, which took them utterly by surprise.

On Wednesday, September 26th, the young People's Meetings were resumed, with an attendance which now quite fills the church, in a service that has grown into one of the most important ones which the Church is holding.

On October 4th Br. Edward S. Stempel, whose worth had proved itself to the people during the summer, was appointed assistant to the pastor in the Home Church, with an especial regard to the visting in the congregation and the interests of the young people.

During the month of October, special services were held in East Salem and in Elm Street Chapel under the direction of Br. Edgar Holton. In the latter series he was very ably assisted by the evangelists, Mr. and Mrs. Burdette. The meetings were greatly blessed to many souls.

On Sunday, November 4th, the anniversary of Christ Church was very happily celebrated. The new Sunday School rooms have added much to the efficiency of the work. The Congregation Festival was celebrated with fervor on November 11th. The attendance of Salem delegates on the Kernersville District Conference was large. Br. Wenhold, the pastor, had made admirable arrangements, and the conference was one of the best and most spiritual we have ever had.

Then in due order came a radiant Thanksgiving, a most encouraging Lovefeast of the workers of the Congregation, and on December 12th the cheering annual meeting of the Home Church, at which the Brethren H. E. Fries, F. E. Vogler and Hope Holland and Sister Alice Clewell were elected into the Home Church Committee.

A circle of young people has recently been interested in arrangements for the support of a visiting nurse. Miss Bertha Regennas has been

put in charge of the work, which is now already usefully under way.

The Christmas occasions, all the way from Centerville to Fairview, and from Christ Church and Calvary to East Salem, have been more than Christmas entertainments. They have shown the solid work which our Brethren and Sisters are doing, and what strong foundations are being laid for the future in the hearts and lives of the young people and children. The lovefeasts of Christ Church, Calvary and Fairview have, in particular, manifested how, under careful management of pastors and people, the Moravian faith and form are commending themselves to the general Christian community more and more.

The texts which surround us to-night in this beautifully decorated church speak to our hearts: "Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins,"—"Immanuel, God with us." Let the presence of our Incarnate Saviour be our constant strength and comfort as we make our pilgrimage through a world in which, as the departure of dear Brothers and Sisters and children during the past year has again shown us, we too cannot expect long to remain.

1907

The years are like the trees of the forest, they vary in kind and importance. Some like great giant oaks tower high above the others and send forth their wide-spreading branches thick with foliage; others tall and slender like pine or poplar have few lateral branches and a corresponding absence of green; while still others like the gum, the dogwood or the maple are so much smaller as to appear of little significance beside their larger neighbors. But side by side both great and small have met with experiences which have made them very near of kin. They have experienced the warming rays of the spring's sunshine and felt its soft mild breezes, the summer has come with its greater heat and branded all alike, while autumn chill and winter cold has smitten them with pain and disappointment and piled thick with leaves the ground about their base. Does it sometimes appear that there has been more cloud than sunshine, more cold than warmth? Go sound them and you'll find in them the sound wood of God's goodness still. Whenever a discount is made for all accident, and sorrow, and pain, and trouble, there yet remains a good year, of which we may say with the Psalmist, "Thou crownest the years with Thy goodness." And because these are God's good years, they are well worth our earnest study and review. And if as we review them we will always remember they are His years, we shall be saved from undue elation in regard to things which have gone well, and from undue depression in regard to those things which have gone ill. So that looking upon them as His years we gratefully pass on into whatever of new time awaits us.

Looking at the year 1907, now fast drawing to a close, we are pleased to call it a year of peace, and what is even better, a year of peace-making. For the second time the representatives of the World-powers have met in a Peace Conference at the Hague, and while the hopes of the most ardent of the peace advocates were not realized, much good was accomplished. The nations were brought into closer fellowship, and an opportunity was given the directors of national thought and policy to come into personal contact with each other in the friendly interchange of views. Again, the year has witnessed further advance in the direction of peace by the ending of the long-standing duel between England and Russia, and of the more recent unfriendly feeling between England and France, and England and Germany. If there have not been treaties of agreement in each instance, there have been such friendly interviews as to show that there need to be no fear of war from

these sources; and thus the peace of today is resting on a surer foundation than for years past. And we cannot but believe the recent sending of its splendid fleet to the Pacific by our own government, thus giving demonstration of our great strength upon the sea, will also tend to the firmer establishment of the world's peace.

There has been but one sign during the entire year which really threatened war, and that so slight as to appear but as a scratch upon the surface of the earth—the disturbance in Morocco. The year witnessed the peaceful separation of Norway from Sweden, and the establishment of the Kingdom of Norway with Haakon VII as King, and later in the year the loyal Swedes had the sorrowful experience of laying to rest their aged and good King Oscar, who was succeeded by his son Gustavus V.

In Russia, at last, there appears to be comparative quiet and cessation of the turmoil of recent years, which we pray may be lasting.

Among the races of the world, other than the Caucasian, there is noticeable a movement of deep unrest, which calls for the wisest and most careful treatment by the race which stands in the position of world leadership. This unrest is strikingly noticeable in the case of the Hindus, who are growing more and more restless under British rule: the Japanese, whose sensitiveness over the exclusion of their workmen from our Pacific coast recently called for the wise and tactful dealing of our national leaders; and in a less degree, in the case of the negroes of our own country. This seething movement and threatened upheaval on the part of the under races gives the race question a much broader significance, and calls for brotherly love and Christian consideration if the question is to be brought to a happy and successful issue.

Industrially, while there has been no one marked achievement, there has been a combination of onward moves. The work on the great Panama Canal has progressed beyond the highest expectations, and gives promise of an earlier completion of the gigantic undertaking than was at first thought possible. Other great engineering feats, such as the pushing of tunnels under the city of New York, and the building of great railroad terminals in our large cities, have met with success. The domain of steam has been still further invaded by electricity, and the flying ships, while having something of the romantic about them still, seem to be approaching nearer and nearer the practical. The race from St. Louis to the sea by airships of different nations points to the conquest of the domain of the air for transit. While nothing very definite has been achieved, we seem to be on the verge of some great and, we trust, useful development along this line.

During the twelve months under review the Marconi System of wireless telegraphy has become definitely employed in our commercial life, and has entered into competition with ocean cables and telegraph lines for its share of business.

In our own country, now consisting of 46 States, Oklahoma being the latest addition, we have had a good year. There has been an absence of great disasters such as those occasioned in recent years by fire, earthquake and storm, though in the opening month of the year the earthquake which almost destroyed the city of Kingston, Jamaica, gave us opportunity to show sympathy and give proof of our readiness to help those in need. The promptness with which provisions were dispatched for the aid of the destitute was further proof of the closer brotherly tie which is fast binding the world into one strong brotherhood.

The year was one of continued business success and prosperity, with but slight signs of diminution, until the sixteenth of October, when the attempted "corner" in Copper stocks failed. This caused trouble in the Mercantile National Bank of New York, and other affiliated institutions in which the copper speculators were interested. The New York Clearing House Committee came to the aid of these banks, on October 20th, conditioned on the resignation of the old Board of Directors of the Mercantile; but they refused to sustain the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which had been under the control of the same parties, and this Company suspended on October 22nd. These events were followed by an unprecedented run on the Trust Company of America and the Lincoln Trust Company, but it was successfully withstood by the help of the associated banks and trust companies of New York. Only a few small institutions in Harlem and Brooklyn were forced to suspend.

On October 26th the New York Clearing House authorized the issue of clearing house certificates, and this was promptly followed by the adoption of the same system in most of the large cities, and cash withdrawals were limited to $100, and in some cities to $25, to one depositor. On October 28th twenty millions of dollars were engaged from Europe, and this importation of gold has grown to the enormous amount of one hundred millions of dollars. (The amount actually received to December 28th is $91,655,097. More has been engaged.) The whole country has suffered from financial disturbance during November and December.

This panic has been remarkable for the intensity in the financial centres; for the unusual coöperation of leading financiers, and consequently the small number of institutions that had to suspend; for the demonstrated soundness of our banks and trust companies, except in the rare cases where the management had indulged in reckless speculation; and

particularly for the fact that the business of the country in the smaller cities, towns and villages has been prosecuted so well, in spite of the fact that the ordinary mechanism of exchange with the large cities has been so badly deranged.

Barring this financial unrest of the last weeks, the year has been a good one industrially, and our people have been prosperous and contented. God has given us full and abundant harvests, for which we should give Him heartfelt thanks.

In our own community we have shared the prosperity in common with the rest of our country, as will be seen from the following review which has been specially prepared for us.

The business history of the communities of Winston-Salem for 1907 presents much the same appearance as the several preceding years, being another year of urgent growth and expansion of all branches of industry and of the community in general, and has again given evidence of the public spirit of our people in the inauguration and furtherance of many enterprises and buildings for the general good.

The Masonic Temple has been carried to a successful completion, presenting an imposing appearance, and already most of the offices are occupied.

The new building for Y. M. C. A. has been erected, and will be completed by Spring; it is a four-story brick building of Colonial design and occupies a commanding position corner Fourth and Cherry Streets.

The Chatham Manufacturing Company has erected a large woolen mill on the Mocksville Railroad for the manufacture of blankets.

The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company has erected a large mill building as addition to their plant.

The Winston Vehicle Company has erected a large plant for the manufacture of buggies and carriages on the site of the old White wagon shop on Liberty Street.

The Carolina Cold Storage Company has opened up a cold storage and ice manufacturing plant on Fourth Street, near the Passenger Depot.

The R. B. Horn Company has started a candy factory and large wholesale grocery establishment on the N. & W. Railway.

Jenkins Brothers Shoe Factory has increased its business and moved into the factory building on West Fourth Street formerly occupied by Walker Brothers, the output now is upward of one thousand pairs per day.

An addition has been made to the Winston City Market to be used as a Fish Market, and a lot has been purchased for a Wood and Hay Market.

As in former years, a number of stores have been remodeled and several new ones erected.

A number of nice residences have been built, and many smaller buildings.

The Salem Dry Goods Company has been incorporated to conduct the store of H. A. Siddall in the Hunter Block.

Salem Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. has erected a three-story lodge building on the old Meinung lot on Main Street, the first story to be occupied by the Salem Branch Post Office.

The Old Salem Hotel has been thoroughly remodeled and renovated and converted into comfortable apartments.

The Academy has erected a building for a Gymnasium.

The Norfolk & Western Railway has enlarged its freight yards, more than doubling its capacity for handling freight.

The Street Railway has been extended to Grace Church in East Winston.

Of special interest to the town of Salem has been the purchase by the town of the Salem Water Supply Company, and extensive improvements have been made to the system by installing larger pumps, by the extension of the water mains and the building of a clear water basin.

In the volume of trade the business interests of the community have no cause for complaint. The retail establishments have served a growing trade, and our large wholesale houses have expanded their business and have helped to make Winston-Salem the base of supplies for a greatly enlarged territory. Freight receipts have been large, and at all times the depots and railroads present a scene of great activity. The Post Office has been so crowded with heavy mails that it has become necessary to divide the work, and this has called for enlarged quarters for the Salem branch office. The official report of the internal revenue department shows their receipts to have been $75,000 more than in the previous year.

In religious affairs there have again been no very marked advances made, yet there is evident one very hopeful tendency which augurs well for the future. The Church is most surely awakening to its great mission to the heathen, and the new Layman's Missionary Movement which seeks to bring active and influential laymen into closer touch with the mission cause, giving to the Church wise business judgment and larger means, is one of the most encouraging signs of the year.

For our own portion of the Church we are glad to report the vigorous prosecution of all lines of mission activity, and that the work has been carried on without incurring a deficit. It is very evident that our own people in other Provinces, as in our own, are giving more largely to this great cause of the Church. In our Southern Province interest in missions has perhaps never been so great as now, and with the fuller consecration of our means there has come corresponding blessing along other lines.

The statistics for the year show a healthy growth. The success attending the special efforts for the ingathering of souls was cause for general rejoicing. The Provincial Conference held at Christ Church in the month of November showed an earnest spirit on the part of the delegates; and with our ministerial force increased by the addition of Br. Leon Luckenbach to the ministerial force, thus giving better opportunity for pastoral service, the outlook is encouraging.

In the Salem Congregation, with the parent congregation and its growing children, it has been a happy and a God-blessed year, and the mother Church has rejoiced over the prosperity of her children. The Calvary division of the congreation is rapidly approaching the stature of manhood, and is making its influence strongly felt in its portion of the community. Christ Church, as was witnessed at our recent Conference, is wide awake and its Sunday School pushing to try to make more room for its growing numbers. East Salem has received the largest increase in its membership of any single year in its history; and Fairview, the youngest of the children, has been active in adding to its better equipment and is now taking steps to install electric lights. Centerville, which appeared for a while to slumber, has, under the lead of its new and energetic pastor, Br. Leon Luckenbach, shown that there is life there still, and its splendid Christmas entertainment and the growing attendance on its preaching services show how tenaciously a congregation may hold together during adverse times. Elm Street Sunday School has done excellent work, and so has Br. Crist's school in Pine Chapel. As for the Home Congregation, we shall let the following extracts from the church diary speak for themselves:

After a most fervent meeting, during which the New Year was ushered in with praise and prayer, the great assemblage dispersed reverently and quietly. The night was calm, the moon shone brightly, and the air was soft and warm, with a temperature of forty-nine degrees. The service on New Year's Day was well attended, the sermon being preached from the daily text, "Be still and know that I am God; I

will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth." Ps. 46:10.

On January 2nd the first midweek service of the year was held, with much encouragement. These services have been blessed throughout the year, with an increased attendance and unusually good singing.

From January 4th to 10th the pastor was away on a trip to South Carolina. He had been invited to preach to the three Presbyterian congregations of Charleston at their joint New Year Communion, and took advantage of the opportunity to visit Moravian members and friends there and in neighboring cities.

The first Young Peoples Meeting for 1907 was held January 16th, with 524 present. The large number of young people who attend these meetings makes them one of the most important features of the Church's work.

January 18th the Mission Band Lovefeast was held. A large congregation was present and Br. Kenneth Pfohl made an excellent address.

The first three weeks of January were remarkably bright and warm, so that many spring flowers blossomed, but January 27th was the coldest day of the season, and the beginning of really wintry weather. In the midst of it, on February 7th, a reception was tendered Bishop Rondthaler and Dr. H. A. Brown, by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fries. Two rooms in Main Hall at the Academy were thrown open, and despite the cold and slippery walking some eight hundred people called to congratulate Bishop Rondthaler and Dr. Brown upon their thirty years of service in their respective congregations, and Mr. Fries upon his work for the same length of time in the East Salem Sunday School.

Easter came early this year, Lent beginning February 13th. The usual Lenten services and instruction classes were held, much interest being shown, and thirty-six were received into the Home Church on Palm Sunday, with ten at Christ Church, and eighteen at Calvary.

The attendance on the Passion Week services was unusually large, and the weather was warm and bright, but when the trombonists aroused the people on Easter Sunday morning, March 31st, the sky was heavily overcast. Still a large company gathered for the impressive service on the Graveyard, and the rain did not begin until an hour later. The church was prettily decorated for Easter, and there were good congregations morning and evening. In the afternoon the Home Sunday School gave an interesting Easter program.

April 14th, Elm Street Sunday School celebrated its 40th Anniversary, and on April 21st there was a reception of members at East Salem.

May 5th the Single Sisters celebrated their Covenant Day, and all the other summer festivals were happily observed on their appointed days.

May 7th, at the annual Congregation Council, Br. C. T. Pfohl was reëlected an Elder, the Brethren W. A. Lemly and H. A. Pfohl were re-elected Trustees, and C. E. Crist, F. H. Vogler and B. J. Pfohl members of the School Board.

May 12th a change was made in the hour of the Church services, the sermon being preached at 10:30 a.m., and the Sunday School meeting immediately thereafter.

May 17th the new Memorial Hall was publicly used for the first time, in connection with the rendition of the great oratorio *The Creation.* The *Te Deum* was given on Saturday evening, and a grand Organ Concert on Monday evening, this "Music Festival" taking place at the time of Salem College Commencement. The Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. J. Mortimer Levering, the Memorial Hall was formally opened at the Alumnae Meeting on Monday afternoon, and the Oration was delivered by Hon. J. H. Small, on May 21st, thus ending a most pleasant and successful Commencement season.

The Boys' School held their Commencement exercises in the same Hall three days later, closing a prosperous year.

Most of our Sunday Schools had their picnics during the month of June, the days being pleasantly spent, although somewhat interfered with by rain.

July 7th was the warmest day of the summer, the thermometer registering ninety-seven degrees.

September 30th, the Pastor left for a month's vacation, during which he attended a Centennial Celebration of the Moravian Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., which was a notable event in the history of the American Moravian Church. In his absence the Brn. Clewell, Pfohl, Crosland and Stempel had charge of the Church services.

November 19th and 20th the District Conference was held in Christ Church. A new feature was the Lovefeast given to the delegates on the second evening.

Thanksgiving Day fell on November 28th, with the usual service and offerings.

December 1st was the First Sunday in Advent, with large congregations and deep interest.

December 6th the Workers Lovefeast was held, and was largely attended.

December 15th, Bishop Greider, who has spent the winter in Salem, gave a very interesting discourse on the Moravian work in the West Indies.

Sunday evening, December 22nd, the Morning Star Anthem was sung in the beautifully decorated church, so ushering in the happy Christmas season. The weather for Christmas Eve was all that could be desired, and the Lovefeasts were largely attended. The evening service was particularly pretty this year because the lighted tapers were given to all, instead of only the children. The Pastor's illness was the only drawback to a full enjoyment of the service on Christmas Day; and the Concert by the Home Sunday School in the evening was successfully rendered, as were those of our other schools.

The close of the year brought with it a number of changes in the Sunday School work. In the Home School Col. F. H. Fries found it necessary to resign the superintendent's position, on account of the condition of his health. He has faithfully filled this important office for a quarter of a century. At the request of the Board of Elders he has consented to continue his relation to the school as Superintendent Emeritus. Br. Walter T. Spaugh has been appointed Superintendent of the Home school, and Br. E. A. Ebert has been appointed Superintendent of Calvary Sunday School.

Here our record ends. There remains but a word to be added and the Memorabilia of 1907 will be closed. We have, in the course of the review of the year's events, read the list of those who a year ago tonight were present with us, but who during the progress of the year have gone from us never again to return, and the mere mention of their names has given an affectionate and solemn touch to our record. If the list of names of our dear departed of this year could have been presented at this time last year in a kind of proof sheet, doubtless each one would have heard his name with great surprise. And so, in due time, the case will be with us, and the thought calls for a very earnest acceptance at the close of the year of what our Savior has said: "He that hath the Son hath life, and he that hath not the Son hath not life, but the wrath of God abideth upon him." If only we keep our names written in the Lamb's Book of Life, we need not fear their entry upon any earlier death list than we had anticipated, but shall have joy and not shame at His appearing for us.

"I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth which thou has showed unto thy servant." "It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not. They are new every morning, great is thy faithfulness." "The Lord hath been mindful of us, he will bless us. He will bless them that fear the Lord, both small and great."

It is with great thoughts like these, bearing upon them the stamp of God's own spirit, that we make our earnest, cheerful, humble, trustful passage out of an old year into a new one. Different years are like the different faces in a crowd. At first glance they seem alike, and yet, as we look at them more closely, we notice that each of them has a face of its own, individual and distinct. It is a year different from any other that has gone before or that is to follow after. Let us tonight try to make out the special face and features of this good old year of 1908, to the very last hours of whose 366 days we have now come.

The world in which we live is made up of aspiring races, of ambitious nations, of keen and grasping states and communities—it is like the ocean which, even in its most peaceful moods, is tossing back and forth in ceaseless unrest. Such general peace as our restless world can have, it has enjoyed during 1908. There have been minor disturbances in Morocco, in Hayti, in Venezuela. There have been heavings of national discontent in such far off lands as Persia and India. There has been a terrible assassination of both king and crown prince of Portugal, there are even now flashes of possible war in that tinder-box of Europe, the Balkan peninsula, but the tendency of the greatest nations of the earth is more distinctly toward peace with each other. It is, of course, an armed peace, with constant increase of drilled battalions and of warships. But it must be remembered that increase of armaments makes war less likely, because more expensive and more hazardous. Two mighty neighbors, armed to the teeth and ready, will not be so likely to spring upon each other as would be the case if one of them, at least, were unprepared. In the national movements toward peace our own country has held an honorable place. Its great cruise of battleships, the greatest the world has ever seen, commenced December 20, 1907, in the waters of Hampton Roads. It has not yet been completed in its long course and its perfect order, through Tierra del Fuego Straits to San Francisco, Hawaii, Australia, Japan, Hongkong, Ceylon, the Suez Canal and home. But it has served everywhere, not as a threat of war

but as an embassy of peace and good will, and so it has been received, notably in that Island Empire with which there seemed serious danger of a misunderstanding a year ago. The treatment which the United States has given to its Spanish possessions and dependencies has been a broad notice to the world that we mean to be fair to even the smallest or weakest peoples. China has recently sent an embassy of special thanks to Washington, and with tomorrow our troops begin to move from Havana, in strict accord with our plighted word. All over the earth our Stars and Stripes wave for peace with those who will keep the peace.

Freed from the perils and excitements of great wars, the world has been able to devote itself the more earnestly to the peaceful problems of political and social improvement, of invention, of scientific progress, of the general well-being of the individual, especially if he be sick or poor. Even a country like Turkey is waking up to the value of representative institutions, and on a day in this month of the year the streets of Constantinople were crowded with happy people, dressed in the costumes of a dozen nationalities, to welcome the Sultan as he went to open the parliament the "Young Turks" have quietly forced upon him.

The sort of questions which are interesting the world now are different from the narrow, personal ambitions of former ages. Take, as a sample, the general interest in old-age pensions which has recently become the subject of law in England, and by which every workman, as in Germany, Italy and France, may look forward to a fairly comfortable old age. The drift of men's thoughts all over the world is in such a benevolent direction as this.

The great fight which modern medical science is making against disease has pursued its wonderful course this year. To the discovery of the connection of mosquitoes with fever, especially of the yellow fever type, has been added the other fact that rats are the real cause of the bubonic plague—and on this basis, the marvelous campaign against the plague has been successfully carried on in San Francisco, so that in the same series of months which cost half a million of lives in an East Indian state, our Golden Gate City was practically delivered from the same impending calamity. We cannot yet say that the cure for that saddest of all diseases that afflicts humanity, consumption, has been discovered. But we seem to be almost at the door of this medical triumph likewise. Through fresh-air treatment, and through careful observance of those actually suffering from the disease, there has been a lessening of victims, and a lengthening out of lives such as could scarcely have been dreamed of ten years ago. And what is most beauti-

ful about this modern medical science is the alliance which the Gospel has made with it. The missionary hospital is now a settled benefaction in the most remote and wildest parts of the earth. Even the ice-bitten sufferers along the coast of Labrador now find their way into the refuges of mercy which the Oxonian missionary-physician, Grenfeld, has established there.

Theoretic science is busy, as never before, with every force and element of earth and sea and air. How intense this search is we note in such a fact as that our government recently bought one-thousandth of a drachm of that rare element, radium, for $3,000, simply to conduct experiments with.

As soon as theoretic science has opened the way, applied science moves in to occupy the field, for the good of all mankind. It is the age of every kind of wholesome, helpful invention. We have not yet fully admired the newest achievements of electricity before we are invited to witness what men can do in navigating the air. The aëroplane, the dirigible balloon and the air-ship have, along their several lines, made remarkable progress during the year. How great the interest is in these experiments is shown by the sympathy which a whole nation exercised toward the staunch old Count Zeppelin, when his third air-ship met with an accident,—$750,000 were quickly raised for him, and his fourth air-ship is now taking its serene and well-directed course through the air, with an occasional royal guest enjoying its apparently entire safety.

For this peaceful, busy, philanthropic year of 1908, our own dear United States have, as we have already seen, well held their conspicuous place. It has with us in America, as with all the world, been a year of sins and sorrow, but the good has been, thank God, more than the evil.

It has been the year of our presidential election, resulting in the election of Judge William H. Taft, by a majority of 159 electoral votes and a plurality of something over a million popular votes. If the United States could form its constitution over again, it would probably make the presidential term longer than it is, and forbid a re-election. But we must make the best of things that are, and despite the interruption of business we can rejoice in the fact that every four years our men, and especially our young men, go to political school, and thus become the better instructed citizens of the great republic. And there is another fact which is an honor to the party that is defeated in a presidential election. It is the quiet and even cheerful acquiescence in the result. This may best be illustrated by the telegram which a

Texas man sent to Mr. Taft just after the election. "I am a Democrat and voted for Bryan yesterday. I am starting on the first vacation I have had in two years and am contented to leave my business in your hands." It is such joining of hands—the successful with the unsuccessful—that helps to make a great people.

On February 11, 1908, the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the uses of anthracite coal was celebrated at Wilkesbarre, Pa. During this century there has been a wonderful expansion in the use, but also in the waste, of the natural resources of our country. It is a matter of great satisfaction that a Governors' Convention could be held this year at the White House, commencing April 13th, and voicing the sentiment of the whole unbiased people (about nine-tenths of our nation) in favor of the preservation of forests, mines, water-ways, of irrigation and reclamation of marshes, in a word, the voice of people proclaiming, "We will preserve the natural resources which our God has so wonderfully given us."

We must admit that there is an appalling amount of evil in the land. Such "graft" disclosures as are opening up in Pittsburg, Pa., such iniquities as are being revealed in the night-riders' trial going on in Tennessee, make one sick at heart. In our dear South, especially, human life seems to be cheaper sometimes than that of cattle. But on the other hand, there has been no period in our history when the conscience of Americans has been more stirred toward better things. We see it in such a movement as that which Governor Hughes of New York pushed through against gambling at races, and we see it especially in the strength of the anti-saloon sentiment. By a majority of over 40,000 in a vote of 175,000 North Carolina declared, on the 26th day of May, for prohibition. In so doing she has placed herself side by side with a sentiment that is sweeping over the country, to such an extent that, whereas in 1900 there were 18 millions of our people protected against the saloon by local option or state prohibition, there are in 1908 no less than 36 million so protected.

The year which we are closing opened with a deep business depression. How deep it was may be measured by such a single fact as this: The railroad earnings for the first half of 1908, as compared with those of 1907, were 250 millions less. It has, however, been a year of gradual recovery. There has been nothing whatever to indicate that there is a "boom" at hand, but there is a great deal, in the way of railroad earnings, of demand for iron and steel and the like, to encourage the business man and the workman in the legitimate pursuit of their life tasks. There are several steady elements to be reckoned

with in their bearing upon the improvement of our affairs. One is the natural increase of our population, which necessarily creates a demand for manufactured goods, calls for the building of homes, and brings about a natural uplift in the items of material improvement. The other is the bountiful harvest of 1908, yielding, in the aggregate, about eight billions of dollars in value, far more than our country needed, and therefore in good part laid up as permanent wealth. Such elements of increase must, under the blessing of God, give us, after every depression, a return of good times, "the clear shining after the rain."

The first of January came upon this community of Winston-Salem with clear weather and thermometer at 32 degrees. The winter was not severe, and at normal time, about March 15th, the spring with its blossoms was really here. The summer was not excessively hot nor dry, as in some portions of the country, and the autumn was very beautiful. As the year was favored in its weather so has it been in its health. No epidemic of any kind has prevailed during the summer or winter, unless we count the uncomfortable Grippe as such. Our municipal affairs have moved on smoothly. A good deal of paving has been done and street improvement, without the undue haste which disturbs the welfare of some ambitious communities. School and Church life have pursued their usual and prospered way. The beauty of our Avenue and Square have repaid the care which was expended upon them.

In treating the business developments of Winston-Salem the pastor has again, as in other years, availed himself of the careful estimate made by a valued friend and correspondent, which he here incorporates.

"A review of the incidents and occurrences of the business and material interests of our communities, and the relative effects of the general business upheaval of October, 1907, upon our towns as compared with other communities of similar characteristics, and a general comparison of these with the effects experienced throughout the country, affords an interesting study and adds to the many indications of the general growth and progress of our communities and the position they have attained in the general industrial development of the State and section."

In accordance with the expectations of a year ago, the year has been made up of alternating influences both depressing and encouraging, some industries being practically at a standstill for a portion of the time, and many of them showing a decreased volume of business, and all to greater or lesser degree experiencing the effects of the financial depression.

Many people have been out of work for part of the year in all sections and our communities have shared with the others in this experience, although the lack of employment has as little effect here as at any other place, as many of the industries were in operation throughout the year, and a few of them at practically their full capacity. This kept money in circulation and helped to keep trade moving to some extent until the general business interests could recover.

This period of depression had the effect of retarding to an appreciable extent the rapid expansion of the communities, which had been going on for several years in an increasing degree; but along with this has also appeared another result of more agreeable character,—the vitality displayed by the various industries and manufactures and the business community throughout. Notwithstanding the fact of many people being out of employment, some of them for considerable periods, the towns seem not to have emptied, as is often the case under like circumstances, and the demand for houses and tenements did not cease, so that the erection of both large and small ones has continued throughout the year, the number erected will compare favorably with preceding years, and the demand does not even now appear to have been oversupplied.

These evidences of vitality have been commented upon by many who have had the opportunity of general observation, and has reflected credit on our business men, who have labored unceasingly, and sometimes under great odds, to keep business moving.

The year has witnessed the accomplishment of extension of many enterprises for the general good of the community; both Winston and Salem have done a large amount of work on permanent improvements, in paving streets and sidewalks, sewer lines and water mains.

The city of Winston has erected a large and well-appointed High School building; a market house and fire department in Fairview; and a fire department on Eighth Street, near the site of the old reservoir. The county commissioners are erecting a modern and fire-proof jail and hospital building for the accommodation of the county prisoners, at a cost of approximately $60,000.

The Liberty Street car line has been extended to the Chemical Works; and the old Piedmont Fair Grounds have been removed, and new and larger buildings erected at the new terminus of the car line.

The Bell Telephone Company has installed a new automatic system in place of the old one, which had given out.

The Standard Building and Loan Association was organized in April, in response to general demands of the community for greater facilities for home building, and already has two series in successful operation.

The beautiful new Y. M. C. A. building has been completed and opened up for business, at a cost exceeding $50,000.

The store buildings erected during the year have been more than was anticipated, and all buildings seem to be kept filled, indicating that the mercantile establishments are having their share of the trade.

Many of the manufactories have added new equipment, increased their storage facilities, or in other ways enlarged their capacities for doing business.

Another landmark of old Salem, the old Shultz carpenter shop, has undergone a remodeling and is now doing service as a handsome and comfortable dwelling house.

Passing on more particularly to our Church interests, we are glad to say that our Moravian Province has been prosperous during the last twelve months. Our ministry consists either of young men or older men still in the vigor of their years. They have been able, therefore, to labor on with no break occasioned by death, without protracted illness, and with good support from the congregations. As a result there have been gracious revivals of various kinds and a good deal of accession to the membership. In the spring of the year a church building was purchased in Greensboro, in which a promising congregation was organized in the autumn. The schools of the Province have done well. Salem Academy and College more than keeps its large number of pupils, and had the honor of welcoming in March the first meeting of the Presidents of Ladies' Colleges in North and South Carolina. Clemmons School is vigorously contending with its initial difficulties, and is gaining a name for its excellence. The Boys' School of Salem has again proved a valuable adjunct to our educational system, as have the good schools for little folk, in which education is commonly started among us.

Our Triennial Synod, held from November 17th to 20th, in Salem Home Church, was perhaps the most encouraging we have ever had. It was fully in sympathy with the Church's spirit of extension, rejoiced in the favorable condition of the Provincial finances, prepared for the enlargement of the Provincial interest by the establishment of a number of new Boards, and in every way showed itself a body of Church men, encouraged in their work, cordial among themselves and with other Christians, true to the doctrines of Christ and hopeful for the future.

During the year we were favored with visits which testified to our affectionate place in the world-wide Unity of Brethren. Bishop Edwin Greider, president of the West Indian Province, East, cheered us with his genial presence in the early winter. Bishop Hamilton, of the Mission Board, came in from his long visitation in the tropics and gave us the benefit of his observations and advice. Rev. Jonathan Reinke, president of the West Indian Province, was a welcome visitor in the autumn, who took back with him for the relief of earthquake-riven Kingston a substantial token of Southern regard.

A visit of our own president of the Province [Bishop Edward Rondthaler] to the Northern Synod, at Lititz, became the occasion of many courtesies and tokens of regard. We are now an integral portion of the government of the Unity, and as such stand in frequent and affectionate correspondence with our Brethren elsewhere. Our own Province, like all the others at this time, is looking forward to the meeting of the General Synod at Herrnhut on May 18, 1909, with its great questions of maintenance of doctrine and equality in government, and especially with the great problem how best to deal with the ever-recurring deficits in our missionary enterprise for Jesus Christ among the heathen.

During the past year a committee was charged with a review of the constitution of the Salem Congregation, now grown in its various Churches to a communicant membership of nearly 2,000, and brought face to face with conditions entirely different from those of a generation ago. The results of their careful and far-seeing labors were, in the main, adopted by a series of Councils held in the autumn of 1908. These measures now await some legislative action, and will then go into full effect, though they are already in part being carried out, as for instance in the form of this Memorabilia. To state the case in brief,—the new constitution provides for one congregation, consisting of Churches represented in the Central Boards and in the Central Council, and also of "Missions." Each Church has its own separate field of independent action, with its own boards fully responsible for its own work. There is a general Pastor, at least for the present, and the Brethren who were assistant pastors formerly are now pastors in full charge of their respective Churches. The Home Church retains its place as mother, in the legal sense of the term, but without any interference with the separate duties and functions of the daughter Churches. The "Missions" give opportunity for still further development of our work for the Lord, and from them we may hope that still more Churches of Salem congregation will arise, capable of not merely enjoying the

privileges, but of bearing their share in the burdens of the one incorporated Congregation.

The Home Church has had a good year. Its accessions in the Easter season were large, among the largest it has ever had. Its special seasons, such as Easter, the Class Festivals, the Congregation Anniversary, Thanksgiving and Christmas, have been inspiring occasions. The Sunday School and Christian Endeavor have been pushed. The societies have done good work both in charities and the community and in the support of missions. The Women's Missionary Society and the Mission Band have maintained their former usefulness. A foreign missionary has been supported in full and an ordained native missionary in part. On the first day of November, the pastor of thirty-one years, whose 31st anniversary had been affectionately celebrated on December 21st, yielded his place in the Home pulpit to Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl, and the work showed its innate strength by going on steadily and happily as before.

Calvary Church celebrated its crystal wedding on Sunday, June 7th. It has much, under its pastor, Rev. E. S. Crosland, to show for its first fifteen years, both in the appearance of the church building and in the increase of the membership. The past year has been marked with special increase of the Sunday School interest, and with the fuller development of the Moravian services, both in the Passion and in the Christmas week, and with very great encouragement in both cases.

Christ Church has likewise materially increased its membership. The Sunday School has grown to be one of the largest in the Province. The young people have been active in the social life of the congregation. During the summer the church was finely renovated, at the expense of the members themselves, so that it now presents a beautiful and fresh interior, capable of seating more people and more comfortably, and well fitted for Sunday School and other work. On November 1st, Rev. John F. McCuiston succeeded Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl as pastor, and the recent Christmas occasions have shown how solid is the work which has been done in this congregation, and how heartily welcome the new pastor has come to be.

Fairview Church is situated in a quarter of the city which is developing to a surprising degree, and the Church is keeping full pace with the community, under the new and energetic ministry of Rev. Leon Luckenbach. The church building has been improved with a furnished church parlor and electric lights. Being entirely free from debt, it was happily dedicated on July 12th, after a cheering sermon by its first pastor, Rev. Howard Rondthaler. On the evening of that day the

Church was constituted at the Lord's table. The Home Church gave 71 communicant members, and others were added, along with other former workers, and the recent Christmas occasion has shown the value of the presence of the old and tried workers.

Pine Chapel, likewise, on the South-side, while not a part of the Salem congregation, has a whole-souled and very successful Moravian Sunday School superintendent in Mr. Clarence E. Crist.

Elm Street Sunday School, in the vigorous charge of Br. Ernest Stockton, has again made a fine record for the year, as its various occasions, including a deeply spiritual lovefeast, have abundantly shown.

The Colored Church is a life-long testimony to the friendship of the Moravians to the colored people. Rev. William Spaugh, the pastor, his wife, and Mr. Emory Knouse, the superintendent, with other faithful workers have wrought nobly during the past year, and their Christmas concert, with its vast crowd of reverent hearers of both races, has testified to the regard in which the work, notwithstanding all its difficulties, is held in the whole Winston-Salem community. So, after a review of the whole situation, we may thankfully say that the Salem Congregation has, during 1908, been richly blessed.

As the Memorabilia was closing there began to come the news of the most terrible earthquake which this generation has known, and which in a moment in the early morning of December 28th blotted out the city of Reggio in Southern Italy, overthrew Messina in Sicily, and a large number of other towns and villages, and caused the death of perhaps 75,000 people. We, in the Salem congregation, have had no such sudden removals of dear ones to lament, but the inevitable flight of time has been apparent here as everywhere. As Zinzendorf said in one of his finest hymns:

> One here, one there, is gone
> Into the sweet eternal home.

We miss them; we prize their memory; we pronounce their names once more tenderly and solemnly this evening as having once been a part of our number here, and still remaining a part of it, in yonder world of light and glory.

> Let us call to mind with joy.
> Those who have before us gone,
> Who obtained the victory,
> Through the blood of Christ alone;
> That we all may zealously
> Imitate their constancy
> Till we, too, the prize receive
> And with them in glory live.

1909

We have lived through a very notable and interesting year—this year of 1909. It was worth living through, and now that it is over it is worth remembering. These modern years, as the new century speeds them on, are years of tremendous energy, men are thinking, working, searching, finding as never before. The most distant parts of the land and even of other lands are being brought into quick and constant touch with each other. The religion, the science, the business, the social impulse of the one soon touches the life of another, separated as that may be by widest seas or vastest stretch of peopled continents. Great issues are rising with which the fathers had little to do, and which need to be settled along new lines of widest adjustment. A year now is worth a score of years as they were lived a century ago. It is as Tennyson wrote:

> Through the shadows of the globe we sweep into a younger day,
> Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.

If time thus grows in its intensity of interest on the European continent, how much more is this the case in America, where in the eyes of all the world the prophecy of Bishop Berkeley is fulfilling itself most wondrously:

> Westward the course of Empire takes its way,
> The first four Acts already past,
> A fifth shall close the drama of the day,
> Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Let us then as Americans review this mighty year of 1909, and let us do it as Christians who firmly believe that in this vast complexity of modern interests God still reigns, with supreme wisdom and with an infinite love.

The year 1909 has not been one reddened with great wars, and punctuated with decisive battles. A brief street-fight in Constantinople, a desultory warfare of Spanish with Africans on the Moorish coast, a Nicaraguan uprising against the intolerable oppression of the dictator Zelaya, make the record happily slight compared with many another year.

But the preparations for war fill a much longer chapter. The rivalry between Great Britain and Germany hangs as an ominous cloud on the world's horizon, and is moving all the other leading nations to similar and extraordinary preparations especially for naval warfare.

The expense is colossal, exceeding that of a great, actual conflict. In October, our own country completed the two most powerful war ships afloat, but just afterwards both England and Germany launched still greater ones. France expects in the next ten years to construct six ships of the "Dreadnaught" type and many other war ships at a cost of $600,000,000; Russia plans for four, Austria for four, Italy for three. In a recent naval review of defense along the English coast, Britain brought 350 war ships in line. Where will it all end? Perhaps in God's providence war between civilized nations is to become so expensive and so deadly that it must cease by its own sheer weight, and thus a reign of peace be forced upon a burdened and suffering world.

But while the picture has an ominous look, much change has been accomplished during the year without the deadly noise of rifle or of cannon. Turkey has received a new constitutional ruler, Mohammed V, in the place of his infamous brother Abdul Hamid. The great provinces of Bosnia and Herzgovina have been permanently ceded to Austria, with the price of eleven millions paid to Turkey, peaceably, in the place of a general European war. The dangerous agitation in the island of Crete has, at least for the time, been silenced. The evil day of church and convent-burning anarchy in Spain has been postponed if not finally ended. There has been a growing desire to refer to the Hague Tribunal of Peace, a multitude of questions which might otherwise have helped on war in various parts of the earth.

The democratic impulse which is moving through all Asia forms one of the most striking chapters in the history of the present time, and is quite unprecedented in the experiences of that conservative continent. From Japan to Persia the Asiatic world has wakened up to a sense of its liberties and to a new longing for progress along educational and political lines. China is now instituting schools everywhere, after the Western models; the people are being systematically taught the nature of free government, and within the next ten years are to have their two Houses of Representatives. It may be of passing interest to note that 400 millions of Asiatics are now under the nominal rule of two little boy Kings. In China the baby-emperor, Hsuntung, is about three years old, in Persia, the new Shah, Ahmed Merza, is a boy of twelve. In Africa, upon the scene of recent implacable English-Dutch warfare, a great confederacy of States has been formed under British supremacy. It has two capitals—English Cape Town and Dutch Pretoria, two equally accepted languages, English and Dutch, and six millions of people, united over an area of 600,000 square miles. In this new

electorate, the four millions of colored people have been simply counted out.

In Europe the Socialistic advance is the great feature of the day. Every election in Germany shows the fact. In Berlin alone, the Socialists recently gained fourteen out of the sixteen seats in the Prussian Landstag. In Sweden, the national strike of 300,000 laborers was for a while so complete that there was no one even to dig graves, except the soldiers. In France, the socialist power was shown in the strike of all sorts of government operatives, actually cutting off Paris from the world for an entire week. In England a crisis has come on, which has not been equalled in a hundred years, if ever, along the line of the attempt of the Liberal Government to place the enormous taxes mainly upon the richer people. In our own country, the same tendency shows itself in the ever increasing demands upon the Government to do new things for the people, in rural postal delivery, in irrigation, forestry, railroad control, education and health. There never was a time when wisdom was so greatly needed to decide between true and false demands in the matter of social reform, all over the world. To check it would be like driving back the tide of the sea with a broom; to guide the reform of society aright may be the bringing in, under Christ, of the Kingdom of God, in its final earthly form.

It is a noteworthy fact that amid all the unrest and social and political strife of the age, there is a steady growth of world-wide charity. It was grandly illustrated at the very beginning of the year. In the reading of our Memorabilia it was noted that the half-minute of chief earthquake shock along the straits of Messina, at 5:20 a.m., December 28th, 1908, had produced "the most direful calamity in the world's history,"—the sudden loss of 200,000 lives and the destruction of a billion worth of property. Russian soldiers were landed within an hour to help. Germans and English followed quickly. The *Celtic,* with 40,000 rations, was started at once from New York, and three of our battleships were detached from our world-circling fleet to do what they could. Congress in the early days of January voted $800,000, and ere the first month was out seven millions had been cabled to Italy from all parts of the world to help the Sicilian and South Italian sufferers.

All through the year the stream of charitable gifts has been flowing into myriads of little or larger benevolences. Quite recently it was found that a quiet business man of Philadelphia had bequeathed 66 millions to various charities and social, mission and educational needs. Mr. Rockefeller gave ten millions to the Education Board, and recently

a million to enable our noble physician Dr. Stiles to carry on the successful war against the hook-worm disease. Nathan Strauss gave one-half million for the prevention of consumption among children; Miss Stokes three millions for the improvement of tenements and education of the lowly. Men, women and children are learning to give as they never did before in all the time since the world has stood.

This vast amount of giving is naturally connected with the wonderful increase of the world's wealth, which may perhaps be best represented by the increase of gold—six billions in 25 years, as compared with only seven billions in the four hundred years previous, and perhaps not more than that since the world began. It may be that this vast and unparalleled increase of gold is the chief factor in the great increase of the cost of living, which is reckoned at about 50 per cent in recent years, giving housekeepers, and all whose salary is at all limited, no end of perplexity and calling for new adjustments of life along the line of economy.

The increasing wonders of modern science are perhaps best illustrated in the field of locomotion. We have scarcely become accustomed to the most recent developments of steam and electricity before we are invited to witness new powers of nature in active operation. Speaking of railroads, it may be of interest to mention that there are now nearly 600,000 miles of railroad in the world and almost half of it in America. In July, the two McAdoo tube terminals were opened, bringing New Jersey within three minutes of Broadway, N. Y. It is estimated that in the next year 200,000 automobiles will be built in this country, with the vast incidental improvements of roads everywhere and for us in the South, especially along the National Highway from New York to New Orleans, which seems destined to pass through Winston-Salem, and to which our own Salisbury Road improvement, as far as it has progressed, is a notable contribution.

But the wonders of locomotion on earth's surface are being outdone by the new navigation of the air. Early in the year Count Zeppelin made his now historic flight over Germany, a distance of 850 miles from Constance to Bilterfield and back again in thirty-six hours. On July 25th the Frenchman Bleriot crossed the British Channel, twenty-one miles in thirty-seven minutes. In the great pageant of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York, the most admired feature was the flight of one of the Wright brothers from Governor's Island to Grant's Monument, with perfect control of the great "air-bird" machine, above the Half-Moon and the Clermont and the vast naval procession on the

Hudson River waters below. In the great aviation contest at Rheims, during last August, thirty-eight flying machines were exhibited. They rose to every desired height and circled around in every direction under perfect control. The principal prize went to an American, Mr. Curtiss, in view of a speed at the rate of forty-seven miles an hour. It is confidently expected by those who have the best reason to know, that in a few years even the wide Atlantic ocean will be crossed with air-ships. The era of the navigation of the air seems already to be triumphantly ushered in. To these astonishing feats of human skill has come to be added, in this notable year, the discovery of the North Pole. It seems to be fully attested that on April 6th, 1909, Commander Robert E. Peary reached this long-coveted goal of Arctic exploration, and there found nothing but a great frozen sea, with its vast masses of ice driven hither and thither by the ocean storms. It now only remains to reach the South Pole, and Lieut. Shackelton of the British Navy has come within 111 miles of that last remaining secret of Polar geography.

In our own country, the year has been one of vast prosperity. The crops of the year have been reckoned at eight billions of dollars. In view of the ever increasing demand for food stuffs, and the likelihood of an insufficient supply held at high prices, it is possible that the tide of population may begin to flow back again from town to country.

On the 4th of March, in the midst of a "blizzard" storm, our new president, William H. Taft, was peacefully inaugurated. He has recently completed a 13,000 mile tour through the country, in connection with the new policy of bringing the Government in closer touch with the people, so that questions of public interest may be talked over with them before they are acted upon in Washington.

The most important measure of the year was, doubtless, the signing of the new Tariff Bill on August 5th. Probably it has been a disappointment to the great majority of the nation, irrespective of party. There has, however, been this comfort in the situation—the weight of uncertainty has been lifted from the back of business and there is general rejoicing at the evident return of prosperity. With this blessing, however, there comes increase in what is the great American temptation, covetousness, revealing itself in many ways, and especially in the great frauds to which our government is everywhere exposed. But while we have much need to deplore the prevalence of sin, in deeds of violence, in racial unkindness and the like, we have reason to rejoice in one great success, i.e., that of the movement toward greater national sobriety. The North Carolina prohibition law went into effect on the

first day of January, 1909. If anyone expected that it would abolish drinking on the part of those who were determined to get liquor, such an expectancy has, of course, been disappointed. But it must be evident to all men, that in the removal of the saloon the greatest temptation has likewise been removed. There was one arrest for drunkenness in Winston-Salem during Christmas; in Raleigh only two drunken persons were seen. The tendency to temperance reform still continues to assert itself throughout the land. In some places, it is true, extreme measures have been rebuked by the people, but the prospect of having a new American generation more sober than ones that have gone before it is fair and bright.

Our own community of Winston-Salem has had its share of the blessings vouchsafed by God to our entire country. The general health has been good. The public order has been well maintained in both our municipalities. The opportunities, material, educational and moral, connected with our town life have shown a happy degree of development. From a series of very able articles recently published in the *Union Republican,* a few items have been extracted which show how fully our city shares in the returning prosperity of the land. The resumption of work on the Southbound Railroad between Winston-Salem and Wadesboro has been a source of great satisfaction to all our people. The extensive preparations for the crossing of our difficult Middle Fork valley show with what earnestness the enterprise is being pursued. The three Banks of the city publish assets of nearly ten millions of dollars. The growth of the manufacturing industry of Winston-Salem is a surprise to all who examine into the situation. It is said that the manufacture of tobacco for the year will reach the amount of forty-two millions of pounds, while the market for the raw article has become one of the largest in the world. Beside the great tobacco industry, there are other notable ones in cotton, wool, wood, and iron and flour and sugar. A careful count has been made of as many as 92 separate articles manufactured in this city. The weekly payroll has been estimated at $50,000. The list of new buildings, warehouses, factories, stores, churches and schools and other public buildings, and private residences, is so long that it can only be referred to in general terms. Time was when each building of any importance could be mentioned by name, but now we can only say that a careful survey of the whole building situation counts up the building expenditure of 1909 at more than one-half a million dollars.

The large back-country of Winston-Salem,—all North-Western Carolina—explains the vast growth of the jobbing interests of the city and

gives part of the reason why the railroad yards are covering an ever-widening area, in wonderful contrast to the single siding or two at our little railroad station only a generation ago.

More money has been spent on sidewalks, curbing and bitulithic pavement than in any previous year. It is interesting also to notice how the street car facilities are keeping pace with the growth of the city. Heavier rails, lengthening of lines, some thirty-three cars maintaining a ten-minute schedule, are giving us a street car system, which, for its size, is not surpassed by any in the whole country.

The Schools have gone forward markedly during the year. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are developing nicely. A great deal has been done in church building, and the value of the various edifices and religious institutions is put at about one-half million of dollars. It is interesting to note that there are about 6,000 white communicant Church members in the city, and about as many gathered in the Sunday Schools.

We recount all this progress in the past and promise for the future with humbly grateful hearts,—"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

The year 1909 has been an important year in our Southern Moravian Province, consisting of Churches more or less in this neighborhood and of Moravians in every portion of the South.

During the spring and early summer of the year the General Synod was held in Herrnhut, Saxony. In this decennial gathering the Southern Church was represented by Bishop Edward Rondthaler, as Bishop, Br. John W. Fries as delegate of the Provincial Elders' Conference, and the Brn. John F. McCuiston and F. Walter Grabs as the elected delegates of the Southern Provincial Synod. It was again noteworthy, as on similar occasions during more than 100 years, that the delegates from all parts of the earth, even from remotest Asia and Central Africa made their journeyings in safety with the Lord's good hand over them all.

The proceedings of the seven weeks' General Synod were unusually important. The doctrine of the Church, in this profoundly agitated age, was reaffirmed on its old, evangelical, orthodox lines, and was impressed upon the theological seminaries of the Church with an earnest emphasis. The overtures of the Church of England for a closer union with the Moravians were received with a unanimous friendliness.

It was a great sorrow that the extension of our missions needed to be curtailed to the amount of $50,000 a year, but it had to be done to avoid further and overwhelming deficits.

The next General Synod is to be held five years hence, in view of the crisis in which our Foreign Missions now find themselves.

At home our membership has been very considerably increased, although with the rectification of lists which from time to time becomes necessary, the increase may not largely appear in the statistical tables.

In the Salem Congregation the year has been of unusual importance. The Rules and Regulations of the Congregation have been thoroughly revised, and the Charter amended by Act of the recent legislature. The Salem Congregation now consists of the following Churches: Home, Calvary, Christ Church, with representation on the Central Boards, Fairview, which is rapidly approaching representation, East Salem Church with its own committee, as also Centerville, and the two Missions, Elm Street Sunday School and the Colored Church. There is a Congregation Council consisting of the male voting membership of the Churches. Bishop Edward Rondthaler is at present the pastor of the Congregation in its general aspect and relations. The Central Board of Elders consists of Bishop Rondthaler, J. Kenneth Pfohl, Pastor of the Home Church, Edward S. Crosland, Pastor of Calvary, John F. McCuiston, Pastor of Christ Church, Leon G. Luckenbach, Pastor of Fairview, Edward C. Stempel, Pastor of East Salem and Centerville, Howard E. Rondthaler, President of Salem Academy and College, F. H. Fries, W. T. Spaugh, R. A. Spaugh, C. E. Johnson, P. G. Pfaff.

The Central Board of Trustees consists of the Brethren W. A. Lemly, President, H. F. Shaffner, W. T. Vogler, H. A. Pfohl, W. J. Hege, Powell Gilmer, L. B. Brickenstein, C. D. Ogburn and A. H. Disher.

The School Board consists of Bishop Rondthaler, W. A. Blair, B. J. Pfohl, F. F. Bahnson, J. Kenneth Pfohl, W. A. Walker and W. R. Petree.

The first Council of the Congregation, at which the Central Board members were elected and the new rules went into effect, was held on October 12, 1909. The new beginning has been marked by great liberality on the part of the united membership, and great unanimity of the several Churches which henceforth constitute the Salem Congregation. The occasions which have been selected as special times of gathering of the whole Church are the Easter Eve Lovefeast and the

Easter Early Morning Service, the Thirteenth of August Festival, the Christmas Eve services and those of New Year's Eve, and the Annual Lovefeast of the workers of the Congregation.

From the Home Church the following items have been reported:

The Week of Prayer was observed with evident blessing.

From March 7th to 10th Mr. S. D. Gordan, and in June and July Dr. R. A. Torrey, were in the community and the spiritual life of many was quickened.

On April 25th Dr. Francis E. Clark preached in the Home Church, being in attendance upon the State C. E. Convention.

May 7th Br. J. H. Clewell, for twenty-two years the faithful and successful President of Salem Academy and College, resigned to take a similar position in Bethlehem, Pa., and Rev. Howard E. Rondthaler of the Theological Seminary was elected to succeed him.

May 22nd to 25th the Commencement of Salem Academy and College was held with much interest. The sermon was preached by Dr. Kincaid of Charlotte and the address was made by Dr. Neal Anderson.

On May 27th, the successful Commencement of Salem Boys' School took place.

July 13th a farewell reception was given to Br. and Sr. Clewell.

On September 26th the delegates to General Synod were welcomed home in a lovefeast given by the Woman's Missionary Society.

On November 4th, a large reception was given to Br. and Sr. J. Kenneth Pfohl on the first anniversary of their pastorate.

On August 22nd, the gift of $5,000 by Sr. Hannah A. Siewers for a new organ was announced.

On May 6th, a Brotherhood was organized among the men of the Home Church and has been active along many lines since its organization. Under its auspices a series of Home Prayer Meetings was held for ten weeks from August to October; a course of lectures has been arranged for, and is being given in Memorial Hall for the instruction and general culture of the community; the aged are being provided with conveyances to bring them to church on special occasions, and the cause of good fellowship is being greatly promoted. The first officers are Dr. P. E. Horton, President, L. F. Owen, J. F. Crouse, Vice Presidents, J. Fred Brower, Secretary, E. L. Pfohl, Assistant Secretary, and R. A. Shore, Treasurer.

The Ladies' Societies have been busy as usual. Much money has been raised by them for important work for Missions, Salem Home, and for other charities and for local needs of the congregation.

Considerable work has been done with the young people. The Young People's Choral Society organized in the winter gave a successful concert on February 22nd, and on Easter Sunday evening rendered a very pretty Easter Cantata. The Boys' Chorus, composed of small boys in the Congregation, has rendered very acceptable services in connection with the meetings of the church. The Christian Endeavor Society has continued its work persistently. Its members have strengthened the mid-week service, have paid special attention to the "shut-ins" of the congregation and under their auspices an excellent missionary evening was held, the address being delivered by the Rev. Stephen S. Myrick, of Greensboro, on "Mission Work in China."

The Sunday School has enjoyed a good year, and has been strengthened by the organization and arrangement of adult classes. On July 25th a Baraca Class was organized with Col. F. H. Fries as teacher and Br. W. F. Shaffner as assistant. The attendance over the summer months was the largest in seven years, and with one exception the largest in the history of the school.

Interesting Rally Exercises were held from September 24th to 26th, consisting of Home Department, Social, Cradle Roll and Primary Department graduation exercises, connected with a social afternoon, and General Rally of the School and Installation of Officers and Teachers in a special service. Special efforts for the S. S. Library have realized $175. A beautiful concert was given on Christmas evening.

The regular obligations for the support of Bishop Van Calker, the Missionary of the Congregation, have been met. The Mission Band have again contributed to the support of their native missionary in Nicaragua. A special offering of nearly $1,200 was gathered for the Mission deficit. The Mission Study class has continued its instructive efforts.

In Calvary Church there have been large accessions to the membership during the year, more than in any previous year of the Church's history. The Sunday School has been in an excellent condition, as appeared very manifestly in the Christmas Concert. The two Christmas Eve lovefeasts were remarkably happy and successful. The most noteworthy event of the year was the erection of the Baraca Annex, at the cost of some $2,200 raised by the young men and their friends. The building was consecrated on the first Sunday of December, on which occasion a great gathering of Baraca Classes of all the Churches took place. It was a time of great interest. There has been, during the year, a very gratifying increase in contributions for Foreign Missions. A

Church Lawn improvement is under way, at an expense of $400, which amount has been raised.

In Christ Church the year has been of an encouraging character, as was shown by the very successful Anniversary at the end of October, and the beautiful Sunday School Concert on Wednesday, December 22nd. The Church has again paid the salary of its missionary helper in Surinam, South America.

From Fairview Church the following report has been received:

On January 12th the new parsonage was occupied by the Pastor and his family.

During the year improvements have been made on the church, costing $1,383. The church was repainted and an addition built for Church and Sunday School purposes, a Young Men's Reading Room, a Primary Class Room, four additional Class rooms and a lovefeast kitchen have been added to the church plant. A number of the classes of the Sunday School have been organized during the year, among them Dr. P. E. Horton's Nitschmann Class, Mrs. H. W. Foltz's Philathea, Mrs. Southern's Sunbeam Class, Br. Kemp Cummings' Junior Baraca Class, and Sr. Luckenbach's Mothers' Class, all of which classes have assisted in defraying the expenses of the new church extension.

The Ladies' Aid Society has done excellent work during the year. A Young Woman's Missionary Society has been organized with monthly meetings. The Christmas lovefeast was very successful, and perhaps the most enjoyable of the year. At the close of the year Br. H. W. Foltz retired from the Superintendency of the Sunday School, which office he has filled with distinguished success and faithfulness from the very beginning of Fairview work. Br. John W. Frazier was appointed Superintendent in his place.

In East Salem the Church and the Sunday School have done well during the year. The services of Brother and Sister Henry E. Fries have happily continued. Br. George A. Boozer and other laborers have done much for the work, and the progress of this Church into more stable conditions of congregational life and worship is very evident.

In the course of the spring Br. Edward C. Stemple succeeded Br. Luckenbach in the pastorate of Centerville. The earnest labors of Brother and Sister Rufus Spaugh in the Sunday School have continued, reinforced by other faithful workers from the Home Church, and the future will show the good results of the seed which has been sown.

Br. Clarence E. Crist has continued his self-denying labors in Pine Chapel. Br. Ernest Stockton and many workers have continued their energetic task in Elm Street, and Brother and Sister Wm. E. Spaugh

and other laborers out of the Congregation have finely shown in the Colored School what true-hearted devotion Moravians can manifest in the most difficult situations.

So we come to the close of the year, this busy, notable year of 1909, in the world, the nation, the state, the community, the Province, and in the Church. We may say of it everywhere, "Thou, Lord, hast crowned the year with Thy goodness." But it is a year which has also had its peculiar sorrows and bereavements. We sorely miss dear friends and relatives who were with us at the beginning of 1909, and whose names must now be tenderly and tearfully mentioned with those who have gone before. Among them has been our faithful Senior Elder, Br. Christian Thomas Pfohl, whose name has for thirty-two years been signed to the annual Memorabilia,—but tonight this reverend signature is wanting.

1910

The Memorabilia hour on the closing night of the Old Year brings with it a solemn feeling on the part of all thoughtful people. The current of human life seems to quicken its rapid flow before our very eyes. We realize how many of our race have, during the last twelve months, passed into eternity. In the course of 1910 a King on whose realm it is said the sun never sets, King Edward VII, has ended his earthly career. The greatest preacher of the English race, Maclaren, no longer speaks. The pen has dropped from the hands of world-novelists, Björnson and Tolstoi. The scientist who robbed cholera of its terrors, Robert Koch, has ceased from his labors; those two angels of mercy, Florence Nightingale, the nurse, and Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross, have both closed their earthly work. The prince of humorists, Mark Twain, has passed away; and the Chief Justice, Melville Fuller, has listened to the call which has summoned him from the presiding seat in one of the highest tribunals of earth.

These mentioned names are but a handful of the illustrious men and women who, during the now closing year, have joined the great majority beyond our mortal sight, and with them have passed millions of others, gifted with mind and heart as we are.

> Ten thousand to their endless home
> This solemn moment fly;
> And we are to the margin come,
> And we expect to die.

But while the Memorabilia hour gives us solemn feelings, it likewise cheers us, encourages us and makes us very thankful. We learn in our world-survey for another year that God still reigns—all-wise, omnipotent, supreme. There is a bright side to human affairs, because He is in them, working out His purposes toward His final Kingdom of righteousness and peace and joy. He is a Father-God, watching over the destinies of the nations and over your own with equal grandeur of design and with equal minuteness of parental love. It is the story of the world which God loves in Jesus Christ, the Saviour, that we are, in briefest outline, to tell tonight.

At first glance, the year 1910 has not been as interesting as some other years have been. It has lacked the thrilling events which in some years strike men into a breathless awe. But as soon as we begin to look beneath the surface, we can note the intense interest of the age in which we live. It has been a year of peace, but only as the ocean is,

amid its ceaseless movements never at rest. The Eastern world, in Japan, in China, in India, in Persia and in the Ottoman Empire, is awakening out of the sleep of ages to a new consciousness of the rights of the individual man. The European world is responding more and more, in Germany, France, England, to the socialistic thought that government must be for the thorough and unfeigned welfare of the masses. In the United States, when we look at the working people we see the spirit of Unionism, when we look at capital we see the same Unionist spirit of the Trusts. Thus the Labor Union and the Trust Union face each other and clash with one another as they move forward to the higher union which by and by is to embrace them both.

While no great national events are to be specially noted among the leading people of the earth, there have been smaller scenes of action which deserve our passing attention. The Hermit nation, ancient Korea, a thousand years old, has, under the ambitious grasp of Japan, ceased to be. The little Montenegrin nation, for centuries an outlying rock against which the Turkish wave of Mohammedanism beat and dashed in vain, has bravely lifted its head and proclaimed its ruler—allied as he now is to sovereign houses of Europe—a King and itself a Kingdom completely under its own rule. The little land of Switzerland, with its twenty-two little Cantons and three and a half millions of people, pursues its even, prosperous course as a republic, in the midst of European empires and monarchies and vast armaments. No foreign power thinks of touching it. Its political affairs move so smoothly that few people know of the change in the presidency every year; and that, by a referendum, the Swiss people are in more immediate control of their own affairs than any other nation on the face of the earth. This beautiful land is the favorite meeting place of peaceful international movements. It was the original home of the Red Cross. It is said that Switzerland has present thought of calling a world convention to reform the Calendar, with a year of thirteen months of twenty-eight days, and one day extra, the New Year's Day.

In the extreme southwest of Europe is a nation whose unhappy lot, as the poorest, least educated, most corruptly governed land in the old world, is in exact contrast with the blest condition of Switzerland. It was until the last few weeks a monarchy under the boy-King Manuel. It is now trying to be a republic, its impotent monarch driven out and its ill-trained people summoned to a task for which they are as little fitted as any nation in the world.

Then on the continent of Africa a new nation has been evolved, the United States of British South Africa. It is the wonder of the world that Boer and Briton should now dwell together peacefully in one land, over which Lord Gladstone presides in the name of the new King George V of England. We are the more interested in the conversion of this recent field of bitterest warfare into a great peaceful commonwealth, because we have great mission enterprises there, and the missionary supported by this Home Church lives and labors under the new flag.

Another little country has the same special interest for us. It is Nicaragua, in later years, to our great loss, under the rule of the abominable dictator, Zelaya, and all last year convulsed with murderous strife, but now, under the implied protection of the United States, governed by Estrada, a president friendly to foreign interests and giving us new hope for our mission work.

Whether in great nations or in small ones, peace is the growing desire of the world. International courts, like the one which recently settled the long and often angry Fisheries' Dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and ever increased armaments by land and sea which will make war too appallingly expensive to be lightly indulged in, and the general longing for cessation of warfare, as evidenced, for instance, in Mr. Carnegie's princely gift recently of ten millions for purposes of the world's peace, these and a multitude of other causes are hastening on the rule of Him, "of whose government and of whose peace, there shall be no end."

We say of the course of the world's science and business in 1910, what we have already said of its universal history. There have been no epoc-making discoveries or inventions, but there has been an unceasing and deeper search into what has already been discovered, and a rapid progress in the useful applications of modern science. The battle against disease, and especially against tuberculosis, is progressing splendidly. The reasonable hope is expressed that in twenty years of continued health-warfare the white plague will have sunk into the secondary order of occasional diseases.

The facilities for rapid and easy communication by land and sea are being marvellously increased. The great railroad tunnel through the Andes, completed in this year, has made South America one, from ocean to ocean, as North America has long been. Look at a picture of a Santa Fe freight engine. It is sixty feet long, it weighs nearly one-half million pounds. Look again and see the tremendous freight train which leaves Boston every afternoon, loaded with perishable freight, and

reaches New York every morning, early enough for the day's markets. Formerly eight to ten miles an hour for freight train speed was considered almost insane. This train runs its 225 miles with perfect regularity, at nearly thirty miles an hour. Look again and see the cotton-picker, almost human in its contrivance of many fingers, moving slowly through the fields and giving such a reinforcement to labor, that the crop may now be increased almost indefinitely; and look again and gaze upon the wonder of the world, the Pennsylvania Underground Terminal in New York City which with its connecting tunnels is the largest mechanical labor, completed within a few years, which the world has ever seen.

When we think of speed of transit and perfection of mechanical device, the automobile industry at once occurs to us. Apart from its exhilaration as a rapid form of conveyance, it has led to a wonderful improvement of roads, which we in Winston-Salem enjoy the more because we have been placed on the National Highway between North and South. The new industry has advanced from the manufacture of 5,000 five year ago to 160,000 this year. It employs a capital of two and a half hundred millions, and has been the chief factor in building up the city of Detroit into the ninth or tenth in our Union.

When we are thinking of speed, we quickly pass from the automobile to the aëroplane. Astonishing feats have been accomplished during this year, ascents and descents have been made with perfect ease; the Alps and California Coast Line range have been traversed; the British Channel has been crossed again and again; a height of nearly 11,400 feet has been attained, and a frequent smoothly directed speed of more than a mile a minute. And still the invention has not taken its place, as yet, among the fully practicable and efficient ones. It is still in the period of its romantic danger rather than of its approved usefulness. The wrecking of the 6th Zeppelin machine, the recent death of the daring Johnstone, and of very many others of lesser note, the accidental rescue of Wellman by the steamer Trent, as he was trying to cross the Atlantic, all show that the struggle for air-navigation has not yet reached a real success. In fact, whether in air or on land or upon the sea, whatever the human discovery or invention, there is much in the progress of science to humble us. By the increase of mechanical and chemical and electrical contrivance, have come increased sources of danger to human life. There are more accidents than ever. They lead us, as we daily contemplate them with sorrow in the newspapers, to commit ourselves to Him concerning Whom it was said long ago, and it is just as true to-day, "Except the Lord keep the house, they labor

in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain."

The greatest fact of the United States during the past year has been the magnificent present which the Lord of the harvest has given to our country in the shape of a nine billion dollar product of our farms. According to the government report of October 1st the corn crop this year was the largest ever raised, three billions of bushels; the oat crop was similar in its bountifulness, amounting to a billion of bushels. The wheat crop was only forty-five millions short of the enormous yield of last year and is reckoned at nearly seven hundred million bushels. Cotton came out at eleven and a half million bales, notwithstanding the apparently ruinous frosts of spring, and every bale of it will be needed the world over and at a high price. Other products have been similarly large, and our imagination almost staggers at the immensity of the Creator's gift, nine billions worth spread out upon His table for the benefit of the American people. "Oh give thanks unto the Lord for He is good and His mercy endureth forever."

It has been our census year. It has been found that our country has about ninety-three and one-half millions, an increase of about seventeen millions since 1900, about 22 per cent. When the population of the Philippines has been added, the sum total will exceed one hundred millions. The increase within the United States, East and West, North and South, has been so equal that the center of population has not been moved more than thirty miles during the decade. It has been and still remains not very far from our congregation of Hope, Indiana.

The work of the Panama Canal has gone on gloriously during the year, and there is every prospect that it will be completed at the appointed time, in 1915. To us it is a subject of especial interest that one of the great freight lines between our West and Asia via the Panama Canal will pass beside our own doors in the new and now finished Southbound Railroad.

During the past year the high cost of living has been a serious drawback, entering into every household, and especially afflicting that part of the community whose income is fixed beyond much chance of raising it. Perhaps the best description yet given of this increase in the expense of living has been the statement of a good family hotel in the city of New York to the effect that it cost 40 per cent more this year to spread their table than it did last. Certainly our Creator's table has been bounteously spread, but it seems to cost unreasonably much to bring it to our individual board. The reasons are variously stated. They seem, in part, to be world-wide, but the fact remains, and there

will be great unrest until some new and more comfortable adjustment is made.

Passing from the United States to our own State of North Carolina we may thankfully say that we have shared in the bounty of God toward our entire land. North Carolina is a quiet, steady State. Its people take perhaps as little pleasure in boomed and inflated statements as any in the Union, and our progress during the decade has corresponded to our character as a people. The census gives us a population of 2,206,287, an increase at the rate of 16.5 as compared with 17 per cent in the previous decade. Our State affairs are in a good condition. The improvement in educational facilities is very gratifying. In Asylums for the unfortunate we are likewise making wholesome progress, although in the movement towards reformatory institutions for youth we are distinctly behind. With regard to Prohibition, we may say that the obedience to the anti-saloon feature of the law has been better than might have been expected. The public evidences of drunkenness have decreased. Much temptation has been removed from the path of the young. But, on the other hand, the introduction of Near-Beer saloons, the vast importation of liquor in express packages, the legally established right of clubs to dispense intoxicating beverages among their members, these facts show that a considerable part of the older generation is still resolved to drink itself to death,—the State does not forbid it.

Coming to the conditions prevailing in our county of Forsyth and our community of Winston-Salem, we have much reason to thank God and to take courage. Our county is one of the smaller ones of the State and yet it shows one of the largest populations—about ten thousand increase in the decade, and nearly a three-fold increase in the assessed valuation of property, now nearly twenty millions, while the fields and the houses along every main country road show the widespread spirit of improvement and the evident blessing of God. It is the growth of Winston-Salem community which gives us special satisfaction. In making some brief record of the business affairs of our joint city we have availed ourselves of the observation of careful and skilled experts. The Board of Trade, in which the interests of the whole city are united, now numbers six hundred members, comprising the great majority of the business men of Winston-Salem.

The great feature of the year has been the completion of the South-bound Railroad, under the presidency of Mr. Henry E. Fries. This road connects Winston-Salem with Wadesboro. It is eighty-nine miles long, and was built in the most substantial manner, during a period

of fourteen months, at an expense of four million dollars. It is the joint enterprise of the Norfolk and Western and the Atlantic Coast Line Railways. It will have the practical effect of putting our community on the main line instead of its being on branch lines as hitherto. Being operated under the control of the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southbound will give the community direct connection with all the large railroad systems of the State.

The Wachovia Bank and Trust Company has been organized with a capital and surplus of $1,600,000, as a consolidation of the Wachovia Loan and Trust Company and the Wachovia National Bank, and has erected the great office building at the corner of Main and Third Streets at a cost of $150,000.

The Merchants National Bank with a capital of $100,000, under the charge of Mr. George W. Maslin, has recently been organized to do business and will have its quarters in the Masonic Temple.

Other new enterprises may be noted as follows: The new mill of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., two miles west of town, built at a cost of $250,000,—the chief feature of which is the excellence of the cottages for the operatives and the care and thoughtfulness exercised in planning the mill village for their comfort and pleasure.

The Inverness Cotton Mill, built just north of town, at a cost of about $100,000, including cottages for operatives.

The Carolina Ore Co., established in North Winston, with a capital of $50,000, organized to convert the by-products of the fertilizer plants of this section into high-grade furnace ore.

The large new mill-building of the Shamrock hosiery mills; the large new warehouse of the Maline Mills; the new office building and factory of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; the new building of the Imperial Tobacco Co.; the factory of the Standard Mirror Co., of High Point, for the preparing of mirrors for the furniture trade which is assuming large proportions in this city; the large addition to the B. F. Huntley Furniture Co.'s already very extensive plant.

Many new and beautiful residences have been erected during the year, as also a number of storehouses, and a large number of new tenements and cottages both in the city and in the suburbs on every side of it—showing that the town is keeping up its rapid pace and growth.

What adds to the value of our material growth is the increasing evidence that Winston-Salem is a city worth living in. The pure water supply, the abundant electric and gas supply, the easy communications which are cheaply furnished by our excellent street railroad system,

enhance the health of our spreading community. Under our two municipal administrations the city is well handled, honestly and safely. The Churches are marvellously busy. If the very last man in the community is not being reached, it is not the fault of the various denominations in their united and individual activities. The Methodist Orphanage just outside the city is a splendid addition to our organized charities. The schools, public and private, are a strong feature of our communal life. To those already established have come during the present year the flourishing Tinsley Military Institute in its handsome quarters in the Salem Boys' School Building, and the Preparatory School of the Academy on the southern side of the Salem Square. The old, established Salem Female Academy has this year had two hundred boarding pupils, and a total enrollment in all its schools of more than five hundred scholars, the largest number in all its history. Through the liberality of the Southern Education Board and of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, through the liberality of Col. F. H. Fries and other donors, through the great gift of the Salem Congregation, and through the noble action of the Southern Moravian Province in the surrender of its income privileges from the institution which it had gradually built up with labor and sacrifices, through these various beneficences there has come to Winston-Salem the crowning opportunity of an endowed college for women, famous throughout the South. Should the entire city now fail of this opportunity, it would fail of doing what every other Southern city, under the circumstances, would do, and would lose the most distinguishing mark of its coming greatness.

Passing from our previous topics we come to the brief consideration of the Moravian Church, in its missions, its Southern Province, and its organization in this city.

For another year, God has helped us with a foreign mission work which is so vastly beyond our own resources that it is a constant wonder of faith that it should be, at all, continued. Its support reminds us of the experience of the widow of Zarepath in Elijah's day, when "the jar of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of Jehovah." That old supply of food in time of famine was not more marvellous than the help which the Lord has this year again given amid our constant and pressing financial needs. A great sorrow came upon us in our mission administration through the loss of our gifted Brother, Bishop Ernest Reichel, who was lost in the Atlantic, probably during the last days of January, while on his way to a missionary visitation in South America. His place has

recently been filled by his devoted brother, the Rev. Leonhard Reichel, known in this Province by his visit here and his long administration of our missions on the Mosquito Coast. It is pleasant to see how our young men in the South are waking up to the stronger support of our Moravian Mission work. By a private subscription, the Provincial Secretary of the east West Indian Missions was invited to Salem last summer, and with the Brn. Henry F. Shaffner and Herbert A. Pfohl made a stirring campaign throughout our Churches. As a result of this and other efforts our mission contributions have been increased by a larger percentage than that of any other Province. It is a striking fact that the two things for which the Moravian Church has ever stood, and often stood alone—the spiritual union of Christian denominations and the spread of the Gospel among the heathen,—are the two things which have most marked the history of American Christianity in the last years, in the shape of the movement for the Federation of the Protestant Churches and of the Laymen's and Students' Movement for the evangelization of the whole world.

The Southern Moravian Church centered around Winston-Salem, but with a membership scattered in the most distant parts of the South, has continued its Provincial activities during the year and has been blessed in them. When we consider how small this body of Southern Moravians is, only 6,000 all told, and how entirely it must, humanly speaking, depend upon itself, when we compare this tiny body with the great masses of other Christian denominations and the millions of people in our Southland, it is a marvel that it continues at all to exist, and that it should grow with the average increase of the mightiest denominations of the land is a spiritual miracle, and shows distinctly, by the simple facts of the case, that Jesus Christ is, what we believe Him to be, the Head and Chief Elder of our Church, and it is by Him that we continue to live and grow.

The Salem Congregation consists of the Home Church, Calvary Church, Christ Church, Fairview Church, East Salem Chapel, Centerville-Southside Chapel, Elm Street Sunday School, Waughtown Sunday School and the Colored Mission. This one congregational body has a presiding pastor, a common Church Council, a Central Board of Elders, a Central Board of Trustees, and a Central School Board. In its united capacity, it has done very well during the past twelve months. The Elders have been privileged to encourage every portion of this widely extended work throughout the city and its rapidly growing suburbs. Through the efforts of the Central Board of Trustees and

the local Church Boards the necessary contributions for the support of the congregation have reached a sum far beyond former years, and without which a Church, which has far outgrown its limited funded support, could not continue to exist. We have held loyally together. Our pastors meet in regular conference, for the united maintenance of our congregation, and our councils and boards, gathered out of all the Churches, have wrought with a beautiful harmony of effort. Our united occasions of worship, as far as such can be maintained in any one place now that we are so widely spread in many churches and chapels, long distances apart, these occasions have been very encouraging. A great throng of our people, and their friends from everywhere, met in Easter Eve lovefeast and then solemnized the early Easter service together. The most distinct manifestation of our union with each other, in the one Salem Congregation, was given in the Workers' Lovefeast, held in the dear old Home Church on the evening of December 9th. Two hundred and sixty workers, an unprecedented number in a congregation of less than 2,000 communicants, sat down to an affectionate lovefeast together. In the course of the songs and the prayers of the evening brief addresses were made, mostly by laymen, on some characteristic feature of the present work in each church and chapel. The Home Church reported growth in contributions, in Sunday School and Society interests, and the hope that the workers would, in the next year, be invited into a renewed church building. Calvary reported that the getting together of members, new and old, into closer social ties, and the largest growth of membership and Sunday School in its history, had been the great successes of the year. Christ Church reported a large contemplated improvement on their extensive grounds. Fairview had greatly beautified its surroundings with pavements, and grading of their church environs. East Salem spoke hopefully of its work, as did Elm Street Sunday School. Centerville-Southside reported a great deal of encouragement in services and Sunday School, much interest in the new church building project, for which the Trustees have already secured a beautiful lot on the corner of Sunnyside Avenue and Sprague Street, and $750.00 thus far subscribed for it out of a little circle of members. Waughtown Sunday School has made a fine beginning in a part of this rising community not covered by any other denominational effort. The Colored Church has much improved its interior at its own expense, and reported a considerable increase in its Sunday School. So that all around the workers gave tidings of a good year. Like all other work for the Lord, it has had its drawbacks and shadows; it would not be good work for God, in an evil world, if there were not difficulties

and crosses. But at the close of the lovefeast, the presiding pastor could feel like Barnabas at Antioch, concerning whom the Acts of the Apostles say (11:23); "who when he was come and had seen the grace of God was glad."

We note a few additional items of congregational interest culled from the Central Diary of the Church. The New Year of 1910 came in with the beautiful star-light of a mild winter night, but the first weeks of the year were cold and wet, bringing with them a considerable amount of sickness.

To the great Laymen's Missionary Convention of 1,600 delegates in Greensboro, January 12th to 14th, the congregation sent a goodly number of delegates in the special train, twenty-five of them being Home Church members.

The Brotherhood of the Home Church canvassed the whole membership in February for Foreign and Home Mission support, with very gratifying increase of contributions.

Much interest was taken in the Home Church, as in all the other Churches of the community, in the Tuberculosis Convention, which has been regarded the model convention of this sort in the South. Its efficient chairman, Col. Ludlow, has so energetically followed up the convention work that there has been a temporary tuberculosis hospital and permanent dispensary in the community.

During the last days of June, the old organ which has done a hundred years good service, was removed from the church and reverently laid away for memorial preservation.

The individual communion cups were introduced in the Anniversary Sacrament of November 13th. This costly service was purchased by the Ladies' Aid Society, with assistance from memorial donors.

Our Moravian fellowship with other Churches was signalized in various ways—among the rest by the able sermon by Dr. J. Keir Fraser, of Second Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., on the occasion of the Academy Commencement, and the presence, both in admirable sermon and at other times, of our warm friend, the Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, Bishop E. R. Hendrix.

A Sunday School Convention in the Home Church on December 1st was very encouraging.

It remains for us as we close the Memorabilia of 1910 to give special thanks to God for His goodness to us during another year, and, in view of the list of dear departed ones now to be communicated, earnestly to ask our fellow members to join with us in making our election for heaven sure through grace.

1911

"Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." It is this promise of our divine Saviour, which gives the truest interest and the brightest hope to the hour which we are spending together on the solemn eve of another year. If the Lord Christ has, with His over-ruling presence, been in the midst of 1911, its varied story is well worth repeating. The darkest threads in the year's fabric lose a good part of their gloom because of the gold thread of the Saviour's presence, which is interwoven into the finished material of another year. Nothing can be entirely dark where Jesus is, and nothing can be entirely hopeless which He is using for the happy purposes of His final and universal Kingdom.

Always with us, always with us,
Words of cheer and words of love,
Thus the risen Saviour whispers,
From His dwelling place above.

Let our hearts be singing such strains of faith and comfort as we tell to one another something of the joys and, it may be, also sorrows of the year of our Lord, 1911.

Shall it be peace or war? This has been one great question around which the interest of the past year has revolved. The surplus in the United States treasury on June 30, 1911, amounted to the goodly sum of $33,000,000, and yet, under conditions of war, it would have all been swallowed up in the course of two or three weeks.

Men are thinking more than ever about such financial loss, and about every other kind of loss which war brings with it. Doubtless, the Saviour's own spirit is present in the great peace movement which is spreading over the Christian world. There is a new enthusiasm in the multitudes of peace meetings; there is a new expression of human brotherhood in the plans and treaties for the arbitration of international difficulties. There is a new literature of peace which is being spread in millions of copies far and near. Peace is in the very air,—and we are glad that the United States and their President are leading the world in this great issue of world-wide importance. England and America have been uniting this year in the celebration of the Ter-centennial of the English King James' translation of the Scriptures, and King and President have joined hands across the sea in the acknowledgment of the Book of the Prince of Peace. And yet there needs to be care and discrimination even in this blessed aspiration for universal peace. If

the army or the navy should be neglected only a few years, the result would be a terrible aggression upon the part of some powerful and warlike neighbor, and a single great naval battle lost would mean the scattering of the peace-savings of a decade of years. How true this is, the various sorts of wars of the last twelve-month clearly show. In the spring the army of the United States needed to be quickly moved into Texas, on account of the border-war occasioned by the Mexican rebellion against aged President Diaz, whose 8th term of office has now ended in bloodshed and defeat, and whose successor, Madero, is holding the vacated place with an as yet uncertain tenure.

At the end of September a fierce war broke out between Italy and Turkey for the possession of the North African Province of Tripoli, scarcely 300 miles from the Italian coast, a neglected and undeveloped end of the Turkish empire, as large as are the Atlantic States of our Union, from Maine to Florida—a land of vast oases which now lie waste and useless, but which, under Italian culture, will blossom as the rose. There are two sides to this little fierce war just as there were in the wars which our own colonists waged with the Indians, often unjust, and yet without them America would have remained an undeveloped wilderness.

Then there is the Civil War which, during September, started in the great western Sze-Chuen Province of China, and which seems already to have won all South China for a republic. At all events the unprogressive and oppressive dynasty of the Manchus at Peking seems to be doomed, and we may hope that a new era of liberty, of modern progress and of Christianity, has opened among these 400 millions of the human race.

We would more deeply deplore the recent invasion of Persia by the Russians if we did not know that, for a Mohammedan land, any change of government is likely for the better, and that in Persia, divided into a Russian North and an English South, the southern half, at least, will be happier than for many ages it has been.

But of all the war movements that have transpired this year, the most important has been the war which has been mercifully avoided. In the spring, France declared her final protectorate over Morocco, thus rounding out her new empire of order and prosperity in a North African territory as large as half the United States, and in which peace had become impossible except through European rule. Germany at once met the French movement with a warship at Agadir. England took the side of France. For months the war clouds hung imminent

for the greatest international struggle in a hundred years. The vast preparation for war became, under God, the surest means of settling this awful crisis. Let us all be for peace with everybody, but let us be so prepared on land and sea that other nations must be at peace with us even if they don't want to.

If peace or war has been a great question during the year, social progress has been a still greater one. The more civilized and Christianized a nation is the greater and more complicated are its present social problems.

There is the labor problem. The masses of mankind are wanting the very best support they can get out of God's gifts in earth and sea and air, workingmen in all lands are combining for this purpose, and sometimes there is a rude clash in these efforts. Such movements always have their rough and even criminal side. In London 1500 policemen and soldiers were needed to quell an anarchistic mob, and, later on, traffic through a great part of the island was paralyzed by mighty strikes. France has had similar experiences. All European countries are filled with the rumors and the partial outbreaks of the same sort of unrest. In our own country the McNamara trial in Los Angeles, Cal., in view of the dynamiting of the Los Angeles *Times* building, whereby more than 20 persons lost their lives, ended most dramatically in the confession and sentence of the guilty brother. The rank and file of American laborers showed their sympathy with American law. Still the labor situation is so tense and angry that everybody on either side should try to be a fair and earnest peacemaker in what is often a threatened war in the very bosom of society.

Then there is the business question. The United States Supreme Court has decided that both the Standard Oil Trust and the American Tobacco Company are "combinations in unreasonable restraint of trade." These and other vast corporations are returning, partly under stress of law and partly from their own free will, to the safer and juster paths of business competition. But the path is difficult and much beset with prejudice, and we need anew to pray for guidance on the big business and on the little business of the country as well, that they may be at peace with one another.

Then there is the health question, which has likewise taken a strong social turn. Men are feeling as they never did before that there is a solidarity of human intrest in the matter of health,—that consumption or typhoid germs and the like, hidden in some pitifully neglected negro cabin, may mean the imperilled health of a whole community. A

noble health work along social lines is being widely done in many communities, as in our own it is being attempted by Col. J. L. Ludlow and his many helpers toward better sanitary conditions. What has been done in lessening the scourge of consumption needs now to be done with equal wisdom and vigor in lessening the scourge of typhoid, especially through social union in exterminating the house-fly.

How great the need of such combined efforts is in our country we see from the comparisons of death in the United States and other lands. In Scotland typhoid claims six lives, but in the United States 46 lives out of every 100,000 people. There were in our country last year 400,000 cases of typhoid and 35,000 deaths, and all preventable if people will work together toward that end.

There is the question of the conservation of our natural resources in order that society in the next generations may have the benefits of forest and mine, and many other gifts of God which this generation has been sadly wasting. We are this year hearing of the first purchases of Appalachian forest preserve, which means the preservation of the natural beauty of the Carolinas,—of its timber and the best means for the prevention of disastrous river floods. Out in desert Arizona, on April 8th, the big Roosevelt dam was completed with a water basin which would cover the whole state of Delaware a foot deep, and which, out of a howling wilderness, is going to make a garden land large and rich enough for the average support of 15,000 families. These are but specimens of the vast movements under way, from Alaska to Florida, wherein men are uniting on social industrial lines to save bird and beast and soil and forest and stream and coal and oil and iron for the children of the American future.

Side by side with the conservation of our natural resources lies the question of transportation and travel. The railroads have long been receiving the attention which has given our country the greatest railroad mileage and the finest railroad equipment in the world. To this has now come a more vigorous study of our magnificent waterways. What the trolley convenience means for the good of town and country we see in our own admirable Winston-Salem system. To travel by earth and sea have come in these years, and especially in the last year, the wonders of travel through the air. A new set of heroes has been developed by it, comparable to sea heroes in the days of Columbus and the Cabots. In the past year Vedrine rode through the air for eight hours at a speed of a mile a minute. Gorres rose to the height of nearly three miles into the air, and Rodgers sped over the continent from the At-

lantic to the Pacific. The Aeroplane has for the first time been used in war, with the merciful effect of discovering murderous ambushes, which in our Civil War cost so many precious lives. Air travel is still too unsafe for the ordinary passenger, but a greater knowledge of the atmospheric world and more perfect machinery may remedy this danger by and by.

More important, however, in 1911, than any other form of travel improvement has been the development of the common road system, especially in the South. The automobile, which in itself is an article of luxury, has begun to give the farmer good roads such as he formerly did not dream of. In the South he used to live for at least one-fourth of his time amid oceans of mud, which hindered church activity and the school attendance of his children, which cost him countless sums for the wear and tear of beast and wagon, and dangers to health and limb. The roads which have come and are coming mean a new life to the country district. The children will thus live in a different world from that in which their parents were confined during the long and dreary winters.

Then there is the high-living cost question, which disturbs every town and city household. In France gendarmes have been selling meat to the poor people in the markets, and in Berlin the policemen have been similarly set to sell fish, because it is now universally admitted that the farmer only gets a modest profit; that even the grocers and other middlemen do not get overmuch profit out of the struggle over food prices, but that it is the lack of social combination which creates the waste that everybody must eventually pay for. There will be savings here, just as they have come, for instance, through the newly opened Postal Savings Banks which are, for this reason, gathering up hitherto wasted pennies especially of our young people. For the first time the United States Post Office has become a paying business, largely because the interests of society have come to be recognized in numberless rural routes weaving their beneficent threads over the whole land. What has been achieved in the interests of society for the postal package will soon be coming for the express package and other social conveniences,—more profit and more comfort, because the true socialistic side of the government is being developed more and more.

Then there is the suffrage question. Shall women vote? They are thinking quietly about it, and when they have made up their minds the result will be according to their best and widest thought. Men will never say nay to what the mother, the wife, the sister, the friend clearly

sees to be for the best interest of the human society of which she is the very life and crown. A few weeks ago, in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., the first election was held in which, according to the new Californian law, women voted. They voted in tremendous numbers, and there resulted an overwhelming majority for the good order of the city and for the safety of its homes.

There is the political question, not so much as to what party shall get the offices as to the deeper measures which shall enable the people promptly and distinctly to say what they want in the way of law and what they do not want. The Referendum, the Initiative and the Recall are being debated along these lines, and may God in His wisdom give due restraint where restraint is needed, and due progress where He would have the nation go forward, to the end that this United States Government of forty-eight States (New Mexico and Arizona now included) may become more and more a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," so that along all right lines of social progress there may come the happiest possible uplift for the greatest possible portion of mankind.

Intellectual, moral and spiritual movements are taking place in the same social directions. On May 25, 1911, the General Education Board shared out $634,000 to what the best educators of the land considered the best institutions to be helped. It will remain a memorable day for us, because Salem College was considered worthy of $75,000 of this amount for its broader and nobler development in behalf of the young women of the South. It is the time for vast social movements, such as the "Boy Scouts," with the idea ingrained in their minds: "Do things, things that are worth doing, that are skilful, that are virtuous, that please God, do them in camp, or when meeting elsewhere,—be prepared to do them." In this country alone there are already 300,000 young Scouts, and the number is rapidly growing.

Then there is the "Men and Religion Forward Movement." It is said that 8000 persons are serving on committees merely to get at the facts about men and their relation toward Jesus Christ in order that the right measures may be taken to win them for Him. It is part of God's answer to the challenge of the unbelief and of the indifference in our day.

And, above all, there is the "Laymen's Missionary Movement," which is getting men to give and to toil for the uplift of a whole, lost heathen world. This vast, united effort is the very crown of our civilization, because it is laboring for the elevation of the greatest number of mankind for time and for eternity, in Jesus Christ the King and Saviour.

Passing from our general survey to things about our own home, I am happy, as in other years, to make use of the business observation and good judgment of a valued friend, who writes to me as follows:

"The record of the past five years in our community is one of continued expansion and growth, culminating in 1910, which was the year of the greatest development in the history of the community; the present year, while not equalling the preceding one, has also been one of growth and prosperity."

Two interesting features of development are the Schools and the Churches. The City of Winston has erected three large school buildings —the North Winston School, the East Winston School, and the West End Primary School. The Centerville High School was completed. Salem Academy and College is erecting a large Dormitory building, and the Town of Salem has voted almost unanimously for a $75,000 Bond Issue, for Graded School, Street and Sewer purposes. This will involve the erection of another large school building in Salem. In addition to these several small schools have been erected in and around the community.

The new Trinity Moravian Church on Southside, to take the place of Centerville Chapel, is nearing completion. West End Methodist Church has laid the foundation for its building, corner Fourth Street and Brookstown Avenue; the Methodists have also erected a Chapel on North Liberty Street. A Methodist Protestant Chapel has just been completed in East Winston. Several Colored Churches have been erected. The interior of Brown Memorial Church was completed this Fall in time for the Baptist State Convention. The total amount thus invested in schools and churches which have been built and projected will not be less than $150,000.

Four hundred dwelling houses were erected, at an average cost of $1,000. Thirty business houses, stores and factories have been built at a cost of $250,000, besides a number of buildings of miscellaneous character. In the month of February the Farmers' Warehouse, one of the old landmarks of the early development of Winston, was burned, and in its place have arisen handsome store buildings.

Other notable improvements in the mercantile interests of the community are the rebuilding and enlarging of the store of the Huntley-Hill-Stockton Co.; the remodelling of the building occupied by the Hitchcock-Trotter Co.; the new Thompson's Drug Store; Merchant's National Bank; the Home Real Estate building. Also the Garage, erected by Mr. Paul Montague on the site of the old Ebert Homestead, corner of Main and Belews Creek Streets, Salem.

Another move, which will have a material effect on the future of the town of Salem, is the proposed extension of the Southbound Railway up the Tar Branch for the purposes of establishing a freight depot on the corner of Liberty and Cemetery Streets. This will have the tendency of altering the future character of the town to a considerable extent from a residential standpoint.

In the industries of the community the R. J. Reynolds Company has added another leaf factory to its plant; Mr. F. M. Bohannon has built an addition to his manufacturing plant; and the Standard Mirror Company and the Forsyth Furniture Company have made important additions.

In the Moravian Church of this Province the year has been one of considerable importance. A Provincial Synod was held in November, at which a new Constitution was adopted. On Commencement Day, May 24th, when the Governor of North Carolina, Hon. W. W. Kitchen, was present to deliver the address, the President of Salem Academy and College, Rev. Howard E. Rondthaler, was able to announce that the subscriptions to the $300,000 Endowment had been completed, which would, therefore, include the conditional $75,000 promised by the General Education Board. It has been a great effort, to which members and friends and former and present scholars, and, very especially, the citizens of both Winston and Salem had magnificently responded, and upon which the Lord our God manifestly laid the tokens of His divine favor. During the year *The Wachovia Moravian* has been revived, with a subscription list which practically covers the Province. More and more the members of our Province are laying hold of the great Moravian missionary work among the heathen. The efforts of the Provincial Missionary Committee have largely assisted to this result, and our enthusiasm for work is spreading, especially among our younger membership. Those who are particularly interested in it are engaged in what is comparatively the largest religious enterprise in Christendom, because there are two Moravian communicants among the heathen to every one communicant in our home churches, and if this proportion were maintained in Christendom throughout, the whole world would, at this time, stand converted to the Kingdom of Jesus Christ.

The Salem Congregation consists of the Home, Calvary, Christ and Fairview Churches; of East Salem, Centerville, Southside, and Elm St. Chapels, West Waughtown Mission and a Colored Church. The Salem Home for Aged and Infirm is filling a great need, and a nurse is busy among the sick, and is growingly appreciated. One missionary, the

Bishop resident in East South Africa, and four native laborers are supported in the Foreign field. With its more than 2000 communicants it is now the largest of the Home congregations in the Moravian world. At the Workers' Lovefeast, on Dec. 8th, more than 250 Church workers were present, in perfect unanimity of spirit, so that we might say, indeed, "One family we dwell in Him."

From the reports of the separate Churches of the Congregation we gather the additional items.

HOME CHURCH

On Jan. 15th, the pastor preached the first sermon in connection with the new Waughtown work.

On Jan. 20th, Dr. Paul de Schweinitz delivered the address at the Missionary Lovefeast of the Mission Band, at which a very large audience was present.

There was special encouragement during the Lenten season in spiritual things.

The Easter occasions were memorable for their size and spirit. A vast throng of reverent people were gathered in the Graveyard for the sunrise service.

The Messenger made its appearance with the first of the New Year, and has brought its message of varied church activity and greeting at the beginning of every quarter.

On June 25th a Junior Christian Endeavor Society was organized with 25 members.

The Evening Services during the summer were held on the campus, with large attendance and much interest and profit.

The Festal Season in August was observed with much spiritual fervor. On the occasion of the 13th of August celebration the church band announced the day in every part of the city. Warm greetings came from the First Prebyterian Church of Winston, and the large congregations earnestly remembered God's mercies to the fathers.

On September 24th a great rally of the Sunday School took place. The School has shown much improvement during the year, and is beginning to receive the much needed support from the older members of the congregation. Great interdenominational movements have been presented to the Church, the "Men and Religion Forward Movement," the Christian Endeavor, the work of the Gideons, the American Bible Society.

On November 12th the anniversary of the Home Church was very happily observed.

On Thanksgiving Day the largest offerings came in that have on these occasions been donated to the Salem Home.

The Advent and Christmas services were full of blessing.

Calvary

Calvary believes that it has had the best year which it ever has had, the best financially and the best in every way. It is now nearly as large as the Home Church membership was when the senior pastorate of the congregation began 35 years ago.

The net gain of the communicants during the year has been 68.

A committee is engaged on plans for the enlargement of the church building.

In the course of the year Br. C. E. Johnson has become the superintendent of the Sunday School, with marked results of uplift and increase. Baraca, Philatheas, "Diggers," all are giving good reports of themselves. One of the veteran teachers, Br. H. W. Foltz, has become superintendent of the very flourishing Sunday School near the Hanes' Mills, and has received encouragement through the presence of Calvary workers.

During the year the Calvary ladies have formed themselves into a Woman's Missionary Society, with an annual lovefeast and a native missionary to support, Br. Meficolo, in Eastern Africa.

Christ Church

For Christ Church we report a great improvement in the grounds, with cement walks and pavement at a cost of $828.

The Sunday School is doing fine work, as the recent anniversary and Christmas occasions very especially showed.

The pastor has added Wachovia Arbor to his other labors, and with good results, so that the town is here also helping the suburbs.

The recent municipal movements are likely to bring new life into this largest section of Salem, most beautifully situated on its fine hill crest.

Fairview

Fairview has made the striking experience this year of the long and almost fatal illness of its pastor and his wife.

It has, during the past twelve months, fulfilled all the requirements which make it a regular Church of the Salem Congregation, and it is now duly represented on the Central Boards.

The walks and grounds about the church have been greatly improved.

The church building, with all its additional annexes, is getting too small for a work which is more than holding its own in this very rapidly growing northern suburb of Winston-Salem.

EAST SALEM

East Salem continues to show that affectionate steadfastness, which the long labors of its superintendent, Br. Henry E. Fries, have given it. He is the veteran superintendent of the Southern Province, having filled this office in East Salem for 35 unbroken years.

ELM STREET

Elm Street Chapel celebrated its 44th anniversary on April 23rd.

A new heating plant was installed during the year.

A cement walk and wall have been laid and built in front of the property and an iron fence erected around it. The property is in excellent condition and the work most faithfully carried on.

COLORED CHURCH

The Colored church is showing the fine spirit of its pastor and workers, and there is a good feeling there and an evidently deepening proof of the grace of God.

WEST WAUGHTOWN

West Waughtown is the youngest child of the Salem Congregation. The Central Elders have asked that a collection be taken in every Church of the congregation for its support. The pastor of the Home Church preaches there and Br. Clarence E. Crist superintends its Sunday School which, after the usual manner of children's clothes, has far outgrown its outer garments of house accomodation.

CENTERVILLE

We close our review with Centerville, Southside, in view of the special importance of the new departure which is made this year.

The new Trinity Church is situated on the car line on a beautiful slope of the hill beyond the chair factory, corner of Sunny Side Avenue and Sprague Street. It is a substantial building of red brick with cement trimmings, and beautiful square tower. Ground was broken for the new building on August 25th, and the corner-stone was laid October 8th. Work has been progressing nicely; the building is now under roof and will be finished some time in the spring of 1912. The auditorium

is 45 x 60 feet and will seat about 300 people, while beneath there will be a Sunday School room with a seating capacity of about 250. The rear will be a frame structure with a pastor's room and love-feast kitchen. The entire building will be finished in natural wood finish, and will be lighted both with electric lights and gas. The windows will be of beautiful stained glass with a memorial window to one of the former workers, Miss Emma Vogler.

And now looking over our whole field we close with the words with which we began: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." And we say with John Wesley: "Brethren, the best of all is that God is with us!"

1912

Nineteen hundred and twelve,—Nineteen hundred and thirteen,—they both knock at our door to-night, the one for the last time, the other for the first. They are sister years destined to stand side by side in human history, and yet to-night they seem to us to be so different from each other. We cannot recognize their kinship. Nineteen hundred and twelve has such a familiar and kindly face. It has gone in and out with us these many days. Nineteen hundred and thirteen looks at us with a strange, impassive countenance,—we know not whether it means joy or sorrow. But there is a precious text which has been given to us by lot for this last day of the year, "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He will bring it to pass." The manner in which God has helped and guided during 1912 is a warrant of hope and confidence for the newly opening period of our earthly time. Let us comfort our hearts with a review of God's leadings not only with us, but with His whole world during the year 1912.

The very first experiences of the year on the wide, international field were calculated to encourage friends of peace. There had arisen during 1911 a dangerous difference between France and Germany on the subject of that large African country called Morocco. With the new year this was peacefully settled. Morocco is now recognized as a French Protectorate and certain compensations have been given to Germany in other parts of Africa, and thus the imperilled peace of Europe was for a while longer preserved.

Africa is now almost altogether divided up between the powers of Europe. Only Abyssinia is left as an independent State. A somewhat similar fate has befallen the continent of Asia. The old prophecy of the book of Genesis: "God shall enlarge Japheth and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem," (Gen. 9:26) is after 4000 years passing into a vast fulfillment. With the British in the south of Asia and the Russians in the north and the French in the southeast, the continent of Asia is now largely a European domain. During the year 1912 the ancient kingdom of Persia has fallen under the same iron destiny. It has become a Russian province in the north and an English one in the south, with scarce a vestige of its former proud position as an independent State.

We earnestly trust that as the years go on, these vast political changes will turn out for the good of the multitudes of the African and Asiatic world, and especially for their conversion to Christianity.

We are sure that God has great, wise and loving thoughts with regard to this largest portion of the human race, and we are actually seeing it in the vast revolution which, with little bloodshed, has during 1912 taken place in the Chinese Empire. On February 12th, the last Mantchu Emperor, Pu-Chi, a child of six years of age, abdicated from the throne. Thus the long Mongul rule, opposed to human progress and in recent years stained with so much martyr Christian blood, has come to an end, and the 400 millions of China have entered upon the year One of their Republic. On a recent occasion the first President, Yuan-Shih-Kai, openly acknowledged the debt of China to the Christian missionaries. Christian advisers now stand in close relation to the Government and it seems most likely that our own young people will live to see China a Christian land,—a Republic under the banner of the Cross. It will be the greatest victory which the Gospel has ever achieved.

Our own country has again stood for the world's peace. Even though the much lauded arbitration treaties in which the United States was to lead the way to international harmony have seemed for the present to have failed of immediate acceptance, yet in America's treatment of all nations our country has shown that its mighty influence is for peace. We have had a very troublesome neighbor in the unruly Republic of Mexico during the last year, and a great war could easily have been brought on. It is to be sincerely hoped however that another year will see the well-meaning government of Madero more firmly settled. In Nicaragua it was necessary that the United States should interfere, for humanity's sake, and the bravery of our little band of marines in putting down wild and cruel disorder has reflected a new lustre on the American flag. In Cuba, the quiet, unselfish, but resolute attitude of our Government has secured peace, and the orderly election of the new President. The completion of the Panama Canal, will, it is to be hoped, add to the peaceful influence of the United States in the near but turbulent Central American world. On next September 25th, 400 years to the day since the Spanish explorer Balboa first saw the Pacific, our ships are to sail through the Panama Canal, the greatest achievement of peaceful national energy that the world has ever seen.

But while there has been much in the Eastern as well as the Western hemisphere to encourage the fond longings for universal peace, there have likewise been loud notes of war ringing through the world as the year 1912 has drawn to its close. The conflict between Turkey

and Italy has indeed come to its close with the peace of Ouchy in Switzerland, which ceded the vast territory of Tripoli to the latter, but more recently there has arisen the brief but tremendous Balkan war, the latest and one of the bloodiest conflicts between the Christian and the Mohammedan nations of the earth. In the far eastern penninsula of Europe, named from the Balkan mountain range, through whose romantic pass the railroad runs between Constantinople and Vienna, in a country south of the broad Danube river, there are three nations of the same stock as the Moravians and Bohemians. These are the Servians, the Bulgarians and the mountaineer Montenegrins. The two former have only within the last 30 years come fully out of Turkish slavery, with its awful reminiscences,—how for instance, in 1878, villages were found silent as the grave, and piles of young slaughtered girls lying among their burnt up homes. A nation can never forget if it has suffered as the Bulgarians have. Then among the hills to the west near the Adriatic Sea, lies the little Montenegrin country, where every man is a soldier and where they have held their mountain nest against the awful Turk, from father to son, through thirty generations. South of all these territories is the broad Macedonian land, where Paul preached to the Philippians and Thessalonians, and where mingled Turks and Bulgars and Servians and Albanians have lived in an unspeakable disorder of robbery and bloodshed, and what for women is worse than death. And then south of Macedonia comes Constantinople in one direction and little Greece in the other. For years these nations have been brooding over the wrongs of Christian kinsmen in Macedonia. When we came through these countries more than 20 years ago, it looked as if war must break out almost the next day. But they were very much divided among themselves, and the Turks were very strong, and powerful countries of Europe, each seeking its own advantage, said "Wait, wait." So these Balkan people waited, while their Macedonian kinsmen suffered. But many of their best young men were being educated in the American Robert College on the Bosphorous, the prime minister of Bulgaria among the rest, and they imbibed the American spirit. Others went to Paris, as did the now famous General Savoff, and there they were taught and drilled at Saint Cyr. Quietly they put their mutual enmities to the side, quietly they combined themselves—Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Greece—and prepared themselves, and then when the Turk challenged their ultimatum, October 17th, to the astonishment of the world they sprang across their borders to meet the enemy both of their religion and their kinspeople. Few realize what such a

battle as Lule-Burgas has been, two or three times larger than Chancellorsville and lasting for two terrible days, and now the Christian army lies in its trenches 20 miles from Constantinople. The Turk is asking all Europe for peace, and when it comes God grant that this awful Mohammedan misrule may be swept out of Christian Europe.

But we return to more peaceful subjects. What has interested civilized nations more than war have been social themes—working men's pensions and insurances—alleviation of the conditions of women and children in mills—higher efficiency in labor—government brought nearer to the people by referendum and recalls of elected and appointed officers; and notably the suffrage of women—the relation of races—the regulation of great corporations and minimum wages—and of the whole status of capital and labor. There are, along all these lines, great differences of opinion throughout the world, but every thinking person knows that these questions are on, and must be settled in one way or another, and we are permitted to believe that after the smoke of controversy there will come in God's great Providence the clear, warm flame of juster and happier human life, in this Twentieth Century of our children and of their children. Amid all of these heavings of opinions, sometimes precipitated into sharp conflicts, as at Lawrence, Mass., Christ's religion is moving forward especially on lines of greater missionary and charitable activity. The recent death of Gen. William Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has reminded us anew of his great dictum: "Never despair of a single human soul," and more self-sacrificing work is being done in this direction than ever before. Education also is becoming wider and we hope better. Science is doing vast things for the good of the world. During the year it became known that the South Pole had been reached on Dec. 14th, 1911, by the Norwegian Amundsen, as the North Pole had been, 2½ years earlier, by Peary. The North Pole country was found to be a vast frozen sea, and the South Pole a great highland continent of rock, snow and ice, silent and lifeless as the grave. The death of Lord Lister during the year has pointed anew to the inestimable value of modern medicine. His great discovery of the antiseptic treatment in surgery has already saved tens of thousands of lives. And human life is perhaps more valuable, because it reaches many of its finest results so quickly in these great years of ours. Concerning this fact the whole world was impressed when recently the Emperor Mutshito died, during whose one enlightened reign of 44 years Japan rose from a weak, barbarian nation to one of the foremost people of the earth. And how near the nations of the earth are being brought together by

the application of science. Recently messages were sent from Washington to Honolulu, 5,000 miles in 1-40 of a second by wireless telegraphy.

But while the greatness of man shines out in this century more than ever before, Oh! how small men appear in some of the sudden emergencies that have marked this now closing year, as when the great Equitable Insurance building of New York, solid as the granite of which it was constructed, burned out in January as easily as if it were built of kindling wood—when the Mississippi, in the spring, suddenly spread over 2,000 square miles with the loss of ten millions of dollars; and most especially does the fact of human weakness come to us when we think of the dark Atlantic moaning its requiem this very night over the spot where the Titanic, the largest and apparently the safest ship ever built, went down during the night of April 14th-15th, four hours after she struck the iceberg, with 1595 souls aboard, some of whom had millions on shore—worthless to them as the pauper's rags in this hour of their sudden and appalling doom.

It is worth remembering that our own country has now 48 stars on its banner, since Arizona and New Mexico were fully admitted this year as States of the Union. And this great land of ours has, during 1912, been so prospered that the imagination fairly staggers at the amazing figures. It is reckoned that three millions of manufactured products are put forth on every working day of every month. It is computed that whereas the farm products of the United States amounted, 15 years ago, to 4 billions of dollars this year they reached the figures of 9 billions and a half. And God has blessed the land with a stability commensurate with its prosperity. On the morning after the election of Gov. Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency everybody went calmly to work, whether they had voted for him or against him, without a ripple of national excitement, only the cheerful acquiescence of good citizens of every party in the results. It should be remembered also that on Nov. 5th one million and five hundred thousand voting citizens were added to our nation, nor did these consist of aliens or ignorant people of other races, but of mothers and wives and sisters of our best American people. In 8 states of the Union women now have a full vote, and if they use this power aright, what an influence this will be for purity, for health and cleanliness, for temperance, for all measures that secure the woman's best domain, her own dear home.

And America needs the influence of good men and women, whether exercised by vote or in any other way, against sore evils. Never since Rome went down into its pool of sexual sin and perished there, has

there been such a tide of opposition against the seventh commandment, in books, papers, moving picture shows, immoral plays, improper dances, reckless social forms and unhallowed association of the sexes, as is now the case. And still further, while much territory has been gained for prohibition more liquor is being made and sold than ever before. And still further, there are multitudes of our people who, in carrying concealed weapons, show their contempt for the sixth commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." In these days of high cost of living nothing is so cheap among us as human life, nor is it only homicides which have terribly increased, but all sorts of neglect of human life. Ten thousand have been killed by the railroads this year, and what is most appalling is the fact that two-thirds of them lost their lives by walking on the tracks or by carelessly crossing them. Surely we have need of God's help and also the aid of all classes of society to save our country from the moral dangers which are imperilling her people.

In our own community of Winston-Salem and in its Southside and other suburbs, the year has been one of civic, industrial and educational progress. Perhaps the decrease of deaths by tuberculosis from 75 to 52 best indicates the progressive movement for the better health of the city.

Many new buildings have been erected, factories, business houses, stores, residences and dwellings to the number of 500 or more, representing a great outlay in the actual cost of construction and giving vastly increased business facilities and greater opportunities of earning a livelihood to a larger number of new people. Very many people are building their own homes, with the attendant result of better citizenship and of a more stable and reliable population.

The County has erected a fine building on its farm on the Walkertown road, for a Reformatory of youthful trangressors. The Town of Salem has built an admirable town hall and a Fire station, the old one having been torn away to make room for the new station of the Southbound Railway. A great deal of church improvement has taken place. That of our denomination will be mentioned a little later, but here we refer, with fraternal congratulations, to the large and handsome church which the Methodists are building in the West End, the beautiful enlargement of the First Presbyterian Church, and the erection of Baptist houses of worship in East and North Winston.

The Southbound Railway, which is so valuable a factor in our new prosperity, has built its very substantial branch up into the heart of Salem, in order that a great freight station may be established at the corner of Liberty and Cemetery Streets.

The large number of fire alarms during the past year should be noted for the warning of our citizens. Most of these fires were extinguished by our very efficient fire departments with small damage, but on the other hand, the largest single fire loss we sustained in our community occurred last March in the burning of the tobacco storage, Depot and Third Streets, and later in the season, the great fire at the Ogburn-Hill factories took place. Let us never, in our singularly prospered community of Winston-Salem, forget the abiding truth long ago uttered by the Psalmist: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

In our Southern Moravian Church, we have enjoyed a good year. It has not been in general one of much numerical increase. This is mainly owing to the very large loss of membership which we incur every year by the removal of Moravians to places where there are no Moravian churches, and it is only through exceptional gains at home, that this loss can, in any year, be made up.

But in other respects, and in those things which make up the real life of a church, the year has been a very good one. In midsummer the Rev. W. E. Besiegel came to us from his important field in Central America, and the half year at Christ Church, under his pastorate, has been a happy one. Two strong circuits of churches have been built up during the year, one under the pastorate of Rev. John F. McCuiston, and the other under that of Rev. James E. Hall. In Mayodan a very able church committee and an energetic Sunday School management have given a fine impetus to the work. In Greensboro a resident pastorate, that of Rev. C. E. White, has opened new prospect for the congregation there, and our valuable little church at Moravia has been united with it. A separate pastor has, with excellent results, been located at Southside. Our lay preacher, Br. C. E. Crist, has been of very great service to us in small outlying fields like Fulp and Providence. The work of several of our young women, conjoined with that of the Pastor, Rev. F. W. Grabs, has greatly freshened the mountain mission work; while Br. H. W. Foltz's labors conjoined with Br. McCuiston's have signally renewed the Bethesda Mission at Hanes Mills, so that at the end of 1912 our churches are more fully served than for many years passed.

During the year a new and well located lot has been purchased in East Winston, for what hitherto has been called our "East Salem Congregation" in whose Sunday School Br. Henry E. Fries has reached a remarkable length of faithful superintendency, covering 35 years.

On Southside a very beautiful and capacious church has been built and the new Trinity congregation has been organized. In West Waughtown, the handsome Immanuel Church has risen in the midst of an appreciative neighborhood. Calvary, Christ Church, and Fairview have continued along the line of constant improvement; and the patient care of the pastor, Rev. W. E. Spaugh, and his fellow laborers has made the work among the colored people more hopeful than in many years. And finally, in our survey of outward improvements, we note the Memorial Sunday School Building of the Home Church, now reaching completion, and the great internal changes in the old Home Church of Salem about to be begun, the most important building work done by this congregation in a hundred years.

Much attention during 1912 has been paid to revival work, and in four of our congregations special blessings have been enjoyed, under the faithful and affectionate preaching of the Rev. Samuel Groenfeldt, the Evangelist of the Northern Churches of our Unity.

The visit of our American representative on the Unity's Board of Missions, Bishop J. Taylor Hamilton, D. D., in October last, was a notable event. The wisely directed zeal of the Provincial Missionary Committee spread the advantages of his earnest visit in illustrated lectures, discourses and conferences all over the Province.

The departure of our veteran Sunday School worker, Brother James T. Lineback, has drawn attention anew to the feature of our Southern Church life which seems most to impress visitors to our Province, and that is the interest which the laity take in the work of the Church, and not only in its business affairs but also in the most spiritual aspects of the Lord's service among us. As this union of laity and clergy progresses more and more, we may expect ever richer results for the glory of our Saviour in this His Southern Moravian Church.

To our general Church survey we finally append a few special items.

The new year entered with damp and cloudy weather. On March 6th came the heaviest snow-fall of the season to the depth of several inches. Easter Sunday, April 7th, became immediately after the close of the Graveyard service the rainiest Easter for many years. Tuesday, March 15th, will be remembered as the date of the great freshet. Owing to an unusual downpour of rain, and the breaking of the dam at the Winston Water Works, the Salem Middle Fork rose to a height never known before. Throughout the County lands were inundated and bridges washed away to such an extent that the damage has not even yet been fully repaired. At the beginning of September there came an unusual and somewhat protracted spell of great heat.

The most notable religious meeting of the year in our community was the Convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the Centenary M. E. Church, addressed by eminent speakers from various parts of the country. The different sections of our congregation participated heartily in the movement.

Commencement Day of Salem Academy & College came on May 28. The address was delivered by State Attorney-General Bickett, of Raleigh, the sermon having been preached on the previous Sunday by Rev. Dr. Melton Clark, of Greensboro. Twenty-eight were graduated at the close of this very successful session of the College.

For the Home Church we note the Missionary Lovefeast of the Mission Band on January 16th, with an address by the Rev. Plato Durham; the greatly blessed series of meetings conducted by the Rev. John Greenfield and the pastor, from March 10th to 20th; and the impressive Palm Sunday morning service at which 44 were received into the Church.

Much of the effort and interest of the Home Church have gone into its building enterprise. It was resolved upon on Feb. 26th. The contract for the new organ, the gift of Sister Hannah Siewers, was given to the Kimball Company of Chicago on April 30th. On June 8th, the work of excavation for the new Sunday School building was begun, under the direction of Mr. George S. Ebert. On September 18th the first brick of our new Sunday School building was laid by two little boys, J. Kenneth Pfohl, Jr., and Edw. Rondthaler, Jr. The building contract has been undertaken by Fogle Brothers. The corner stone of the Rondthaler Memorial edifice was laid on the Sunday afternoon of October 20th with appropriate services.

With regard to Elm Street Sunday School, we note the celebration of its 45th anniversary on April 14th. As the Elm Street Sunday School Building and property lies on the line of the new Southbound R. R. improvement they needed to be sold; accordingly on May 19th the entire Sunday School with its officers and teachers marched over to the Home Church, where under the energetic direction of Br. Ernest Stockton it will be separately conducted until Home and Elm Street Sunday Schools unite in the new Sunday School Building.

In Calvary Church the notable event of the year was the visit of the pastor, Rev. E. S. Crosland, to Palestine and the other Bible countries of the East. He started upon his journey on Feb. 2nd, and on June 20th in a very happy lovefeast at Calvary he was welcomed home, after a prospered journey. Calvary Church is greatly

improving its grounds. In November the Evangelistic services of the Rev. Samuel Groenfeldt were deeply blessed.

Christ Church welcomed its pastor Rev. W. E. Besiegel, in a very hearty reception, on July 2nd, since which time the Church has continued to move on with good interest and progress.

In view of the fact that the old location of East Salem Chapel is no longer a favorable one, two finely situated lots have been purchased for the future use of this congregation, corner of 4th Street and Claremont Ave., East Winston.

The Fairview Church has continued to grow in numbers and interest, while more and more distinctive Moravian services are being introduced. Br. Samuel Groenfeldt's labors were greatly appreciated in the month of October.

The Colored Church work seems to be steadily developing among the young people and is bringing out a fine spirit of service among its devoted workers.

For Trinity Church this has been a very marked year of blessing. The corner-stone of the new Trinity Church was laid on Oct. 8th, 1911. The beautiful building was opened for public worship on Sunday, May 12th; the new congregation was organized on July 14th. The work is now proceeding with much encouragement, in which the Rev. S. Groenfeldt's special work in November greatly assisted.

Immanuel Church, Waughtown, is closely related to Salem Congregation though not a part of it. The corner-stone of the new church was laid on April 28th, and the very attractive building was occupied for worship on Sunday, July 28th. On the evening of October 6th, a congregation was organized here with 23 communicant members. This promising work is under the charge of Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl and Mr. Clarence E. Crist.

Thus the year 1912 has proceeded with blessing and closes with the comfortable assurance that despite all difficulties and drawbacks the Lord is still with His people.

1913

While successive years are wasting
Still our God abides the same;
All His words are everlasting,
All His works His love proclaim.
Men and angels
Sing thrice holy to His name.

Under such sense of the divine Province as is conveyed by this exalted hymn, let us enter upon our customary review of the year which tonight comes to its solemn close, and first let us give a brief sketch of the world-occurrences of the year 1913.

It is a very interesting world in which we live. As it moves along its varied course of experience through the years we are reminded of the construction of some great tapestry. Many hands are working on the vast frame. Threads of bright and threads of dark color are being interwoven. Parts of a great picture are beginning to emerge. Amid conflicting shades and shapes we begin to see the signs of a mighty plan; we begin to discern the presence of an overruling mind. We feel surer with every year that the outcome of this long and combined toil will be a glorious view of the completed Kingdom of God and that gives a hopeful interest even in the darkest parts of this picture. God's plan is in them likewise, and they too will in the end show forth the power and wisdom and righteousness and love of the Triune Author of all things.

There is a sad interest attaching itself to the world's wars during the year 1913. When the year began the great conflict between the Balkan States, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Montenegro against Turkey, was well under way, and astonishing victories had been won by the Christian allies over their agelong Mohammedan foe. At last even old Adrianople fell under sturdy attack of the young Bulgarian nation. Peace between the warring parties was signed in London on May 30th. But the bitterest conflict was still ahead. The European powers insisted that there should be a new Albanian nation. Thus the plans of division of conquered Turkish lands were interfered with; Bulgaria insisted on an undue share of what remained to be divided, and thus a new and more frightful war arose. Rumania, with its long ignored claims, entered into the conflict. Servia and Greece fought fiercely with their recent Bulgarian ally. Turkey recovered Adrianople from her gallant foe. At the end of the year a second peace has been

declared—with a sorely humiliated Bulgaria. Out of a population only twice as large as that of North Carolina, nearly 50,000 Bulgarian soldiers have perished, and more than 100,000 Bulgarian men have been wounded in the course of those two fearful wars. And yet, if peace can henceforth be maintained, the ending of Turkish misrule in this long troubled portion of Europe may ultimately compensate for all the loss and sorrow which have been incurred.

While the great struggle was going on in south-eastern Europe, Mexico, our neighbor, has also been convulsed with civil warfare, commencing anew with a revolution in Mexico City, the murder of President Madero and the rise of the new dictator Huerta, in the early spring. The conflict is now going on fiercely between Federalists and Constitutionalists, neither party having the financial means to carry on a decisive campaign. The duty of the United States to protect, as far as possible, the interests of its own people and of other foreigners entrusted to our guardianship is a very difficult one, but if, in the end, the laboring-class millions, especially of northern Mexico, secure human rights and decent wages, and educational opportunity for their children, it will be worth all the patience now being exercised by our Government and all the sufferings through which the Mexican land is passing. God hasten this day of relief for 15 millions of the human race!

There is also great interest attaching itself to those vast armaments in which the leading nations are engaged both on land and on the sea. It is a very significant fact that the Christian nations are the very ones which are most earnestly preparing for war, or may we not rather say against war? For we must not forget that war seldom breaks out between parties well prepared for the struggle. It is not likely that there would ever have been a Civil War in our own country, if North and South had been thoroughly equipped and ready for the conflict. It was the unpreparedness of both sections which tempted them to war and which made the struggle so long and terrible. And at this very time, the peace of Europe would not be worth a week's purchase, if it were not for the great and equal war preparations and war alliances of France on the one hand and Germany on the other. Preparations for war are often precautions against it, and it is right that Christian nations should in this respect excel, the more so as other influences are being mightily awakened toward universal peace. We may hope that the great Peace-Palace at the Hague, constructed this year by Mr. Carnegie's liberality, will serve more than a mere purpose of show; that the efforts of our own Secretary of State

to introduce a period of deliberation and of arbitration before any war whatever is entered upon, that the moral effect of America's and England's coming celebration of 100 years of peace between them, that these and many other agencies which God's spirit is strangely awakening, especially in the Christian world, will make the vast armies and the great nations of Christendom to become the conservators of the final peace which our Prince and Saviour was born to bring.

The close intercourse between the civilized nations is also an influence for peace, and this is being marvelously promoted by modern science. The new Cunard steamer, the "Aquitania" is to have a length of 900 feet, just twice the length of Noah's ark. A complete wireless message has, in the course of this year, been sent from the wireless station of Arlington, Md., to the Eiffel Tower in Paris. These two facts may briefly serve as samples of the facilities for travel and for rapid message which are rising all over the earth. Down the valley of the Euphrates the railroad tracks are approaching the sites of the long silent cities of man's earliest civilization—Babylon and the rest of them. Across the trackless isthmus of Panama the silver canal-thread is about to link Occident and Orient together. Up to the top of Mt. McKinley, the highest summit in America, the hardy arch-deacon, Hudson Stuck, has climbed this year; through the Alps the Lueshberg Tunnel under the Gemmi pass, the most romantic of all tunnel routes, has been completed. At the beginning of the last century ⅘ of the earth was still unexplored. Even the existence of the Rocky Mountains was, as yet, unknown. Now the earth has been searched out into its remotest polar secrets,—and not only searched out but is rapidly being welded into peaceful intercourse.

We might, a couple of years ago, have expected that the air would by this time have furnished another and superior means of rapid transit, but we are again being taught that mankind can only attain to mechanical as to moral excellence in the hard school of toil and suffering. The aeroplane has, in the last year, cost nearly 150 lives, but it is doing wonderful things—flying over the British Channel, over the Mediterranean, over the highest mountains—all the distance between Paris and St. Petersburg, 3100 miles, up to a height in the sky of 4 miles and more, and turning topsy-turvy at vast altitudes, with perfect safety.

Speaking of toil and courage and sacrifice in scientific pursuits, we naturally turn to the heroes of medical research, one of whom, Dr. Emil de Scheweinitz, in his young early fame, lies in our own Grave-

yard. No one perhaps knows what the risks of germ study are, except those engaged in them. In the course of the year the germ of the terrible infantile paralysis has been discovered, and with each discovery the appropriate relief draws nearer, as in diphtheria and other diseases it has already come.

Science is sometimes, with reason, suspected of being hostile to religion. It was, therefore, with the greater satisfaction that the world heard on the most notable scientific occasion of this year the declaration of the scientific belief of Sir Oliver Lodge, President of the British Association, to the effect that memory and affection can endure after death in a personal and individual immortality.

We are constantly being reminded by new research of the treasures which God has implanted in the physical world. Electricity is ever rising into new and more perfected uses. The age of oil, in locomotion as well as in light, is said just to have begun. In a few years the whole British navy is to be moved by this agency. The experiments with radium,—so costly that a pound of it is said to be worth 52 million dollars,—suggest the thought that God may have hidden treasures in store for His human creatures, such as we yet hardly conceive of.

And with His material gifts His spiritual agencies go hand in hand, for the moral and eternal uplift of mankind.

It may interest those of us who have helped in Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association efforts in our own community that China, now a republic of 320 millions ascertained population, under its first President, Yuan, has a finer Christian Association equipment than America, so great is the appreciation of this Christian agency in a nominally heathen land. Oh, it is an interesting time in which we are living.

> In an age on ages telling,
> To be living is sublime.

Interesting it is to turn from our world survey to that of our own country.

On January 13th, the Presidential electors cast their vote representing 14,908,615 voters in 48 states, and on March 4th, Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall were inaugurated. Congress met in extra session on April 7th, and has continued in session ever since; the longest continuous sitting in the history of our country. During this protracted term the new Tariff and the Currency Laws have been passed. Whether, however, the high cost of living will be materially reduced is an open question, in view of the ever increasing demand,

of everybody for more comforts and luxuries and more of everything. Probably the only measure which will reach the case is the excellent judgment expressed by a distinguished New York divine, who said that he loved to look into the splendid Broadway shop-windows and see how many things he could do without.

Two amendments to the Constitution have been passed during the year, the Income Tax Amendment on February 3rd, and the election of United States Senators directly by the people, May 31st.

The crops of the year have been excellent. The wheat yield was unprecedented. The value of the corn crop is estimated at thirteen to fourteen billions of dollars, the most valuable crop ever produced in the world's history. And the third in the great trio, the cotton crop, has been about as good as in other years.

We have the more reason to be thankful for these vast agricultural results, when we remember that it is only God who can give the increase. The calamities of the year remind us of our ultimately necessary dependence on an Almighty Providence. In a single night of Jan. 7th, in California, the frost destroyed an orange and lemon crop estimated at 15 millions. On March 13th and 14th tornadoes and floods ruined several million dollars worth of property in the South and West. Then came the cyclone of March 23rd in the Middle West, and close upon it the immense floods in Ohio and Indiana. Later in the farther West, in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, the great drought, accompanied by 13 days of excessive heat, injured the crops by many millions of dollars, to which we add the recent great losses to property and life through the floods in Texas.

Busy and successful as the farmer has been, there has been no lack of toil and success along other lines. The oil industry of the world, for instance, produced in 1912 222½ millions of barrels, and 70 per cent of this annual gift of the Creator in earth's oil-fields came from the United States.

Doubtless there is need of legal control of the great corporations of our country, but there is often a foolish and hurtful prejudice and abuse with regard to them. When we remember that in 1912 (the last year of which we have completed statistics) the corporations of the United States earned 3¼ billions of dollars above their expenses, it comes home to us that any unjust interference with corporate activity, railroads and the like, would produce widespread panic and poverty. God has so interlinked our lives and industries that we must think justly and kindly of each other, whether in large business or in small.

Otherwise the best welfare of society cannot be maintained and all must in the end suffer together.

The largest business enterprise experience of the year has, of course, been the Panama Canal. The last barrier at the Pacific end was blown away by a charge of 44,800 pounds of dynamite on August 31st, and the final obstacle between Atlantic and Pacific, the Bamboa-dike, was burst into pieces when President Wilson touched the electric key in the city of Washington. An humble dredge was the first vessel to make the voyage between the two oceans, and 36 millions of dollars will still be needed to complete the enterprise.

Happily our world is not all work, otherwise mankind could not endure. It is, therefore, not unimportant to note how in every civilized country athletic play is coming in, to relieve the pressure of toil and build up young strength,—tennis and basket-ball and foot-ball and golf and what not. In Prussia 30,000 people gathered to witness the opening of the Olympic stadium, recalling old Grecian enthusiasm for athletic sport; and in our own country, which wins many of the world-prizes, the base-ball games between Philadelphia and New York were for some days the chief subject of national interest.

But man lives neither for manual and brain toil nor for play, but for higher and spiritual aims and ends. We think our country is progressing in these directions likewise,—not indeed straight ahead but in the spiral movement, where often there appears a backset and yet, upon the whole, the trend is upward. We are getting the better of the drink-habit, though slowly and with many a discouragement. Gambling in its openest evil is being more and more suppressed; elections, upon the whole, are becoming more of an honest reflection of the people's wishes; race enmity, if not dying out is, as the slight decrease in lynching shows, at least not waxing stronger. There is more sense of justice between employer and employee. Dishonest rebates and the like are falling into the background and commercial practices are becoming regulated by higher standards. Social service for health and purity and compassion on poor people and unfortunates is growing stronger. The cause of women and of children is being regarded, and the Redeemer's "red cross" is being imprinted on more agencies than ever before. The age is not falling back into the darkness but forward into the sunlight of Christ's final Kingdom, when in the happiness of a redeemed race God will be all and in all. Oh, it is an interesting time in which we live and one in which the New Year's bells are ringing in more distinctly than ever before, "the Christ who is to be."

And so we come to the history of our own beloved community of Winston-Salem for the year 1913.

It has been a notable year with us, chiefly because on June 1st, after a decisive vote of the people of both communities, they consolidated under the name of *Winston-Salem.* The conditions were liberal on both sides, and have been carried out with admirable co-operation and good-will. The good effect is already seen in many directions, in improved school facilities, under the watchful and vigorous superintendence of Prof. Latham, and in water supply, as also in the new prospect of widened electric service which has come through the purchase by the Southern Public Utilities Company of the valuable plant of the Fries Manufacturing & Power Company. The new city of Winston-Salem begins with a population of approximately 30,000 inhabitants and with bright prospects of growth and development as the leading industrial city of North Carolina. It will be interesting to note in this Memorabilia for remembrance when the consolidated city is perhaps 100 years old, (as the Salem part of it is already 147 years old,) that the first Mayor was the Hon. O. B. Eaton and that the Board of Aldermen was as follows:

1st Ward, E. D. Vaughn and Charles M. Cain.
2nd Ward, G. E. Webb and Philip Bailey.
3rd Ward, G. W. Edwards and N. D. Dowdy.
Salem Ward, H. F. Shaffner and F. A. Fogle.

The greatest industrial feature of the year was the opening of the extensive Southbound Railway Station for freight traffic. The railroad spur up the Tar Branch has been most substantially built, and will prove of very great value to the community.

The annual budget for city schools is $65,000. Even at this great expenditure, the schools cannot begin to accommodate all children of school age, should they come to school. A large new school building was erected in Fairview this year to provide for the younger children of that section. The Salem Central School was opened in the Boys' School Building, which has been advantageously leased by the city for a term of years. The city has also taken over the West Salem Public School, formerly under the County system. The total enrollment now amounts to 5,000 pupils with 150 officers and teachers.

The Churches of the community have enjoyed their share of the general prosperity. The beautiful new Rondthaler Memorial Sunday School Building was completed, and the rebuilt Home Church has been re-opened. Improvements have been made to the grounds and

THE RONDTHALER MEMORIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL BUILDING

building of the Colored Congregation. The fine West End Methodist Episcopal Church has been completed, and the Centenary M. E. Church and Methodist Protestant Church have been remodeled. The East Winston and North Winston Baptist Churches have been built during the year, and the Friends have organized a congregation in the former Baptist Church building on Patterson Avenue.

The city is now erecting a Municipal Hospital in East Winston-Salem at the cost of $90,000,—a handsome building well arranged with white and colored wards. The city is also erecting a large new pumping station at the Salem Water Works, with an additional pumping capacity of two million gallons per day.

The Forsyth Dining Room Furniture Company has built a large factory on the Southbound Railway.

Many stores have been erected, among them the immense hardware store for Brown-Rogers Company on Liberty St., opposite the Post-Office; also the new Cadillac Garage, corner of Main and 2nd Sts.; also the great tobacco factory, corner of Church and Fourth Sts., while another is rising of similar dimensions, corner of Chestnut and Church Streets.

A feature of the year's building has again been the large number of good residences erected all over the city, and in many cases beyond city limits in new areas of development, notable among which is the new Hanes suburb.

The tobacco market has again been very prosperous, with 28 millions of pounds sold and at record prices.

The beautiful new building of the Twin City Club will be opened on the night of Dec. 31st.

The Moravian Province of which this congregation is a part, has been blessed during the past year. The work in the country has been well maintained and the city work has made fine progress. Much interest has been awakened in Foreign Missions. The Sunday Schools are greatly improved in their organization and efficiency. Blessed revivals of religion have been frequent and many souls have been brought into the Church. The Academy and College has had a very fine year, in numbers and in its educational development. Great harmony has prevailed in the Churches and the presence of the Spirit of God has been manifest. The Preparatory Synod to the General Synod of next year met on November 18th. It was attended by nearly 100 delegates, and though brief was full of spirit and hope for the future.

Now we append a short record of events in the several Churches which constitute the Salem Congregation.

The Salem Congregation consists of the Home Church, Calvary Church, Christ Church, and Fairview Church, of Trinity and East Winston-Salem which have not yet reached the required membership constituting them fully organized Churches, and the Colored Moravian Church. The Congregation has a Senior Pastor, a Board of Elders, of Trustees, and a School Board, in general charge. Each Church has its own responsible Pastor and Boards. The general services which outwardly bind the Churches into one Congregation are the Christmas Lovefeasts as far as the Churches have not instituted separate occasions, the New Year's Eve meetings, the Easter Eve Lovefeast and Easter Morning Litany, the 13th of August Lovefeast and Communion, the annual Council on the 2nd Tuesday in October, and the Worker's Lovefeast in December. All these services were held during the year, with much interest, and in some cases with very large attendances. A monthly Conference binds the Pastors still more closely together. The whole system is working harmoniously, and there is a growing sense of financial and other responsibility in the several Churches and Chapels of the Congregation.

The Home Church has passed through one of the most marked years in its long history. On June 15th the Rondthaler Memorial Building was opened with impressive services, rendered still happier by the presence and sermon of Bishop Evelyn R. Hasse, President of the British Moravian Unity in London. The building in its Sunday School and church-social equipments is one of the most complete in the country.

On November 30th the reconstructed Home Church was re-opened for worship. It has been arranged after the original plan of the Church, with pulpit on the northern side, pews circling around it on the ground floor and in the convenient gallery; and with the organ, the gift of Sr. Hannah Siewers, the beautiful memorial windows, the most modern equipments of lights and heat and ventilation, it forms a new abode for the Home Congregation and for its daughter Churches, beautiful and complete beyond all expectation. The new Memorial Building and the ancient exterior of the Church have been admirably harmonized into one great structure, which will henceforth stand as one of the most notable edifices in the Moravian world. In fact it has constituted a new era in Moravian architecture.

It is a happy fact that, notwithstanding the very great financial building-burden freely borne by the Home Church, its contributions

to charitable causes and especially to Foreign Missions have been increased.

The united Home and Elm Street Sunday Schools have been finely welded together under the name of the Home Moravian Sunday School, and this work is constantly growing in strength and in numbers as are the other societies and agencies of the church.

Calvary has had a very good year. Outwardly the lawn improvements have enhanced the beauty of this most picturesque of all our Churches. Inwardly there has been steady growth. The Sunday School now registers the largest number ever yet attained; the services are encouraging; the various Church agencies are vigorously at work and the accessions to the communicant membership have been very large.

Christ Church has been gaining ground during the year. The extensive lawn improvements have been finished and paid for, and the papers of indebtedness were publicly burned amid a general thanksgiving. The ladies have also fully met the large cost of their church carpet and internal improvements. The Sunday School and Church attendance are growing, and a recent canvass of the whole congregation by a Committee of the Elders has added hope and courage for the future.

In Fairview the note of encouragement is very distinct. The change of the Sunday School hour to the morning has been very successful. Every agency in the Church is busily at work. Financial obligations have been well met. The distinctive Moravian services are taking an ever deeper root, and the time is evidently approaching when a larger church will be needed for our great North Winston-Salem work.

At Trinity, in connection with its first anniversary, May 11th, a special effort was made to liquidate the remaining debt on the church building. About $2,000 were raised in cash and pledges, and when the latter have all been collected this beautiful and largely attended church will be dedicated. The music of the Church has been a pleasing feature, and the Sunday School has been a great factor in the upbuilding of the Church and in the hold which it is getting upon the goodwill of the Southside Community. In view of its percentage attendance on Rally Day the school has been placed on the honor roll of the United States.

East Winston-Salem welcomed its Pastor, Rev. Edmund Schwarze, on the first Sunday of November, and with courage and united zeal is looking forward to the erection of its new church at the corner of 4th Street and Claremont Ave.

From the Colored Salem Moravian Church come indications of steady increase of interest. With the assistance of a very good friend the grounds have been beautifully graded and laid in cement walks and walls during the past year.

The list of departures in our Congregation, with its dear and cherished names, again reminds us that our time is short; what we have to do, can do, and want to do, we must do quickly, ere "the night comes, when no man can work." Let us stand close by each other and with all of Christ's people till, one by one, the good Lord gathers us home to Himself.

1914

"Unto Him, the Christ, shall the Nations seek." This is the glorious prediction of our Daily Word for December 31st, 1914. There has not, however, been very much of such Nationwide seeking of the Lord Christ during the most recent years. People have been praising the twentieth century instead of praising the Saviour. They have been adoring modern science, and have been supposing that the splendid scientific progress of the age was, in itself, a progress of morality and religion. Christ has very often been put into the background compared with the prominence which was given to His incarnation and atoning death a generation or two ago. Even Christian work is often glorified at the expense of Him who ought to be the Head of it, and the achievements of men are being emphasized instead of the grace and the blessing of God under which they have been wrought. And it is upon this sort of a civilization, upon a Christendom with its historical Christ sadly neglected and ignored, that a great world judgment has now come, and it has been made evident, in the eyes of the heathen, that the boasted civilization of the twentieth century is impotent against national hatreds and is capable of fearful atrocities, and of the shedding of blood on the widest scale that the world has ever seen. Our annual record must deal with a very dark picture, and yet it will be a view brightened, especially for us Americans, with the beams of God's wonderful mercy. We have thus far been preserved from war, and though our prosperity has been very deeply affected by the terrible conditions which prevail elsewhere, even this cloud seems now to be lifting and the prospect is that the new year will bring with it a fair revival of business and renewal of industries. Let us then with an humble thankfulness and with the spirit of a cheerful hope review together the year 1914, and let our sympathies go forth to the suffering Nations on the other side of the ocean.

It will be well to make our war records as brief as the nature of the now closing year will permit. The Balkan States in the southeast of Europe were the tinder-pile which started the world-wide conflagration. The success of these little States, and especially of Servia, against the Turks had been very surprising to the European powers, and every obstacle had been put into their way, in order to prevent them, especially in the settlement of Albania, from reaping the full fruits of their surprising victory. Thus the hostile sentiment of the Slavic peoples was raised to fever heat. Then came on June 28th

the awful murder of Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand and his wife at Sarejewo by a Servian assassin. The demands of Austria upon Servia in view of this murder were laid with full German consent, but Russia, the chief Slavic Nation, refused to permit the execution of these requirements. Hence at the beginning of August Germany declared war against Russia, and also against France, the ill-prepared ally of the Russians. Germany claimed that her only way to Paris was through the neutral country of Belgium.

This step brought England into the field and her ally Japan. Later, Turkey joined the Austrian-German side, so that now Russia, Germany, Austria, Servia, Montenegro, Belgium, France, England, Japan, Turkey, and apparently Portugal, eleven countries, including all the Great Powers of Europe with one exception, Italy, are at war with each other. The vast colonial possessions of some of these Nations have carried the war into every continent and over every sea. It is the most universal conflict the world has ever seen. The advance of science has perfected the engines of destruction. They are now busy, to an unprecedented degree, on land and sea, under the sea and in the air. The effect of these terrible scientific contrivances is so stupendous that the war has become a conflict in trenches rather than in the open field, and men's nerves are shattered by the knowledge of constant unseen dangers around them. It cannot truthfully be said that the individual soldier has become more cruel than he used to be, the contrary may be claimed. But the destruction of lands and cities has, under present customs of war, become more terrible than ever before, so that the case of Belgium especially has grown into the pity of the whole world. Words cannot describe the gravity of this world-crisis. Men's minds are dazed by this evident failure of modern civilization with all its science, education, material advantage and boasted refinement. Nothing is left for a lost world to hope in but a Christianity in which the personal Saviour of sinners is exalted above everything else; and when these dark experiences of the deepest night that the modern ages have ever known shall have rolled away, Jesus will be seen standing on the shore, for the relief of a poor, humbled world, for which He once died and rose again and which He will never leave and forsake until He has redeemed it fully unto Himself. Then will the Nations seek unto Him and His resting place among them shall be glorious.

It is a relief to turn from the world-wide scene of trouble to our own favored country. Thus far, amid the daily complications of an

almost universal war, we have been able to live at peace with all the Nations and even with our troublesome neighbor, Mexico. Let us ascribe this condition of continued peace to the right source. It does not come mainly from our isolation, with great oceans east and west of us. In these days of rapid transit, and of terrible preparedness for war by means of every sort of scientific apparatus, an awful blow could be struck at this Western world ere we were at all ready for it, and some great center could be paralyzed almost before the whole Nation in its farther parts were even aware that a state of war existed. Let us frankly and greatly recognize the Lord as the true main source of our peace and of every other national blessing. Our harvests this year have been very large, and their export enables us, to some extent, to meet our vast obligations to the European Nations, which might otherwise quickly overwhelm us by the sudden drawing in of credits and investments. A delightful evidence of our abundance has been given in view of the starving conditions of the Belgian Nation. Ship after ship is conveying our surplus food, as a gift to the sufferers on the other side. The health of the Nation has been excellent, under God's blessing on increased and more enlightened medical care. Inoculation against typhoid fever, is being carried on in our own county, through the unwearied efforts of our health officer, Dr. E. F. Strickland, and has reduced the ravages of this terrible disease possibly by as much as 80 per cent., and the same happy result is being reached with regard to other sicknesses, such as hook-worm, and even tuberculosis, at least in some hopeful measure. Education is being steadily advanced in those parts of the country, like our own, where progress has been most needed. Communications between towns and rural neighborhoods, through a network of improved roads, is a cheering feature of the year. In our immediate section under our county road commission, consisting of W. B. Stafford, Egbert T. Lehman, and Superintendent D. W. Harmon, 20 miles of good roads have been built and repaired during the year. There are 800 miles of roads in the county, of which 70 are macadamized and 60 are soil roads, and some years will be required to put the main thoroughfares into the best order.

What is true of Forsyth County, N. C., is likewise true of multitudes of neighborhoods throughout the land. Indeed by means of good roads, rural postal deliveries, telephones and many other scientific appliances, residence even in the remote sections is becoming more pleasant and more profitable. The general sobriety of the people has

been greatly promoted by more rigid enforcement of prohibition laws, and while there are great moral evils to contend with, and among them some new ones,—such as indecent moving pictures,—yet, upon the whole, we may thankfully say that some sins at least, in society, in business and in individual life are more seriously considered and more earnestly condemned than they used to be.

The business of the country would have been fairly remunerative throughout the year had it not been for the panic occasioned by the great war. But with a greater trust in God's good care over us as a people, and therefore with a greater confidence in each other, we may reasonably believe that the worst of the hard times is over and that in the new year we may look for an improvement in our most disturbed industries. In fact, this improvement seems already to be setting in.

The great business achievement of the year was the opening of the Panama Canal, with its vast possibilities of trade and of greater security for our widely extended national domain.

The celebration of this tremendous victory of peace, in the Exposition of San Francisco, will stand out in bright and happy contrast with the bloody victories which are being heralded in other parts of the world.

The resumè which a good friend thoroughly acquainted with our civic affairs, has given me of the conditions of things in Winston-Salem during 1914 is so excellent that we take pleasure in incorporating it in this part of our Memorabilia.

The community life of Winston-Salem has this year felt the effects of the universally-disturbing conditions caused by the great European war, passing through virtually the same experiences which have befallen the other communities and the country at large, and like them gathering itself together after the first shock of surprise, and gradually resuming normal conditions of life and industrial activity. The complete recovery, however, to a full resumption of the customary activities will be slow, and in the period of readjustment which must be lived through many changes in business customs and community conditions must inevitably come to pass, which will, in the long run, be productive of general good to the community.

The normal growth of the community has been retarded, as must be expected in times of financial pressure, and all the business and other enterprises have felt the influence of the disturbed conditions, but the record of progress in almost all lines, taking the year as a whole, is good and the forward look encouraging.

The city school system has made material increase in the school facilities, additions being made to the West End graded school building, a large new brick building erected in the northeastern portion of the city for the colored schools, and the splendid Granville School building now in process of erection in West Salem.

The Children's Home, west of town, has also enlarged its plant by the erection of new buildings during the year.

The Churches of the city have contributed their customary proportion to the progress of the community this year as usual; the beautiful new Fries Memorial Church on East Fourth Street, taking the place of the old East Salem Chapel, is completed and almost ready for service.

Centenary Methodist church has been renovated and beautified, and a new church is being erected in Waughtown by the Presbyterians of the city.

In the line of general community interests the handsome and stately new post-office building is approaching completion, the new City Hospital was formally opened for service in November; and the Young Women's Christian Association conducted a building fund campaign in the early spring, and raised the sum of $40,000.00 for a building which will be erected next year on the old Wheeler lot, corner of Church and First streets.

Additions and enlargements have been made by the tobacco factories, new buildings have been erected, and an entirely new plant for the use of the Export Leaf Tobacco Company, for preparing tobacco for export, has been built.

Additions and improvements have been made to the plants of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, the Forsyth Furniture Company, and the B. F. Huntley Furniture Company.

One feature of the events of the year, which has not been encouraging but should rather be looked upon as a warning, is the large number of destructive fires which have occurred during the year, and the numerous fire alarms. The property loss in several instances has been great, and fire is a real menace to the community, and calls for increased vigilance on the part of all citizens. The City Aldermen have elected a chief of the fire department, who is to give his whole time to the work and also to act as city building inspector. A building code has likewise been enacted, governing the erection and repair of buildings in the city, and particularly within what is known as the fire district in the congested portions occupied by the business houses, which if lived up to in

a conscientious and thorough manner by the inhabitants will materially lessen the risk of fires, and prove of great benefit to future growth.

Additional facilities have also been added to the city water works, including the erection of a large clear-water basin at the Salem pumping station.

Our Moravian Unity held its Synod at Herrnhut in May and June,—the last perhaps of our General Synods under their old form. It was a very fraternal meeting, with the shadow, however, of the coming world conflict resting on it, and the measures which it took for the fuller independence of the Provinces of the Unity will doubtless assist in carrying each section safely through this time of trial. What the result will be for our world-wide missions, as for those of other Christian denominations, we know not, but missions are the property of our Lord Jesus Christ and He will know how to look after them in the hour of their utmost need.

Our provincial affairs in the Southern Province of our American Church are in a very happy condition. We stand in close fraternal relations with our Northern Province, and with all due regard for the provincial independence of North and South we seem more closely united than ever before. Among the enterprises which bind us together is the Moravian College and Theological Seminary, the rebuilding of which after the great fire was happily celebrated at the beginning of October. The two Provinces also united in building the American House in Herrnhut which was adequately completed this year.

The two Provinces are arranging together for the issue of a new Hymn Book in about five years; and other lines of co-operation, North and South, are likewise opening.

The continued growth of the Salem College and Academy has been a joy to us all, and it can be hoped that the New Year will see our Clemmons School work again placed upon a favorable footing.

The *Wachovia Moravian* has met with great success in placing the Church paper of the Province into every family in our district. Our ministerial force is growing larger, our country congregations, in contrast with conditions prevailing elsewhere, are more than holding their own, and our town work is meeting with large increase. There have been gracious revivals and many accessions. It is no wonder therefore that the Triennial Synod, which met in Winston-Salem on November 17th, in surveying the varied mercies of God to the Southern Province, felt a courage, as never before, in laying out the Lord's work for the immediate future. Kindliness and peace prevail among us and

we feel that this is a field which the Lord has blessed. The general love and sympathy and prayers which, under God, brought home the imperilled delegates to the General Synod in safety, showed how true the pulse of the Province is beating, in its fellowship of Brethren and Sisters with each other in the Lord.

Our own Salem Congregation has been richly blessed. It consists at present of Home Church, Calvary, Christ Church, Fairview, East Winston-Salem, Trinity, and St. Philips, (formerly the Colored Church.) During the summer Rev. Edward S. Crosland, of Calvary Church, acted as pastor of the Congregation in the absence of Bishop Rondthaler. There was a fine spirit of union in the wide and diverse congregation of more than 2,000 communicants, and the earnest measures perfected recently by the Central Board of Elders, and adopted at one of the largest Church Councils ever held, will doubtless, under God's blessing, help to bind the Salem Congregation together as with bonds of steel.

From the Home Church Diary, we report as follows:

The week from January fourth to eleventh was observed as Prayer Week, the various pastors of the Salem Congregation leading the services, which were productive of much good. On January 16th the missionary lovefeast of the Mission Band was held, with a notable address by Br. Edmund Schwarze. On February 6th an important gathering of the Sunday School workers of the community was held in the Rondthaler Memorial Building, the address being delivered by Dr. W. A. Brown, Field Secretary of the International S. S. Committee.

On March 5th the Boards of the Home Church entertained the members of the Provincial Elders' Conference, the ministers of the Province, and representatives from the various Churches of the Salem Congregation and the members of the Central Boards, at a luncheon in the Rondthaler Memorial building. It was an occasion of delightful fellowship and co-operation.

April 5th to 13th the Passion Week and Easter season were observed, with splendid interest and the evident blessing of the Lord.

April 14th the pastor left Winston-Salem to attend the General Synod.

May 23rd to 25th the Commencement of the Salem College and Academy was very successfully held. The sermon was preached by Dr. David J. Burrell of New York. Other ministers who have addressed the Home Church have been Rev. Andrew Howell, Dr. Neal Anderson, Rev. J. S. Hiatt, Dr. H. A. Brown, Rev. Andrew Bird, Rev. Robert H. Brenecke and all the ministers of the Province.

The regular convenant days were observed throughout the summer, the pastors of the Salem Congregation being assisted by the Brethren Douglas Rights and Kenneth Hamilton.

From Christ Church it is reported that it has had the largest increase of members in any one year of its history. The completion of the new Granville public school and the erection of many new houses is adding much to the prosperity of the Christ Church neighborhood.

Calvary church has so re-arranged its interior that 675 people can now be seated within its walls; it has had a good, healthy growth, and its large weekly prayer meetings have been an evidence of its spiritual condition.

Fairview church has been re-carpeted and its walls have been re-decorated. Its additions have been numerous, but its main effort is for a deeper spiritual life.

The year in Trinity Church has been most important. The church was dedicated on Palm Sunday, in view of the fact that it was now free from debt, and on May 17th, its anniversary day, it became a full Church of the Salem Congregation, having reached and exceeded the number of 150 communicants which is necessary for such admission into full Church privileges.

East Winston-Salem reports as follows:

"The most notable happening of the year was the erection of the Fries Memorial church at the intersection of East Fourth Street and Claremont Avenue, this being the new house of worship for the East Winston-Salem congregation. The corner-stone of this church was laid on August 29th."

During the summer a campaign of the entire Salem Congregation was undertaken to gather funds for this church. Altogether $15,000 have been raised, besides securing the art-glazed memorial windows from different persons and classes. The building will be ready for use early in 1915.

On February 9th of this year the East Winston-Salem Band was organized with 20 members. This band has since rendered excellent service in the congregation.

In the Sunday School a Cradle Roll and Home Department were organized during the year.

In a large and solemn lovefeast service the name of St. Philip's was given to our growing and encouraging work for the colored people.

Thus our review of this strange and memorable year comes to its close. It has been a year of trouble and a year of Divine help, and its closing experiences call for faith in God, as we have seldom before been called upon to exercise that faith. We can no better conclude the varied record than with a stanza from a great hymn of faith and duty, originated long ago in times of signal trial:

Do thou with faith discharge thy station,
Keep God's commands, live to His praise,
Rely on Him for preservation
On whom the whole creation stays,
That man that's truly wise and just
Makes God and God alone his trust.

1915

It is a memorable year through which we have been passing and with another year, perhaps even more momentous, at our very door. Never has there been more truth in the poet's lines than now

> We are living, we are dwelling
> In a grand and awful time:
> In an age on ages telling,—
> To be living is sublime.

History is being made for a hundred years to come. Yea,—more, issues are being wrought out which will go with this world to the end of all earthly time. Even the humblest individual, as he studies these years through which he is passing, is stirred as he never was before, to be at his best for God and for his fellow man.

We might easily make the Memorabilia of 1915 to be, in the main, a bloody calendar of things done by land and sea. Let us forbear from such a weary, disheartening task. Let us endeavor briefly to gather up the situation of world affairs as they stand at the close of this year, and then go on with more detail to collect the gleams of light which seem to shine through the dark and lurid clouds of the present hour.

Briefly said, seven hundred and fifty millions of the human race are believed now to be at war with each other, and the other half of mankind is deeply affected by the appalling struggle. The Nations at war are Japan, Russia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Turkey, Italy, Austrian Empire, German Empire, Belgium, France, and Great Britain. The vast conflict is utterly undecided.

At the present moment England leads upon the water, Germany upon the land. Science and invention have added new horrors to the world-wide struggle; with the submarines busy in the deep and producing tragedies such as that of the "Lusitania," and of the "Ancona"; and Zeppelins and aëroplanes busy even over cities like great London, for centuries immune from the sight of actual warfare.

Chemistry has been called into the struggle, with clouds of poisonous gases and streams of liquid fire; great guns and strange projectiles have been fashioned which deal out death and destruction in city, village, and country hitherto believed to be sheltered from the worst results of carnage and ruin. Shrapnel descends as if in a rain storm, with as much expenditure in the course of a day as in a year of former warfare. The number of fathers, husbands and sons, brothers and friends, engaged

in this world-wide war is vaster than ever before in the annals of history. Probably no one knows how many there are; but a small detail may give us a more vivid view of the case then any attempt to grapple with indefinite figures.

Out of a little circle of 20 Moravian congregations in Germany, one man at least of every four has been called into the war. One-third of those gone forth have already been seriously wounded, smitten with sickness, captured or are missing, or have been killed, and the killed already amount to one out of every ten, who in the bloom of their life have ceased from earthly service. Enlarge this little picture until it covers half the world, and you get an idea of what, after only seventeen months, this war has wrought.

The constant question is raised "how long will it last?" In answer we may say that war can, humanly speaking, last as long as sufficient funds remain to carry them on. It is generally estimated that the leading Nations can command money enough for two or three years longer. It is further evident that not a single issue which led to the war has, as yet, come even in sight of a possible settlement.

The ordinary course of human affairs, therefore, points to a lengthened struggle. And yet it has often been noticed, in human history, that an unexpected incident has suddenly closed a long war. In no part of human affairs has the hand of Providence been more clearly manifest than in the ending, and often the sudden ending of great wars. Who would have thought that the snowflakes of a Russian winter would terminate the victorious course of the great Napoleon? Who would have thought that a smart shower in the earlier part of the day would decide the battle of Waterloo, and with it the peace of Europe for nearly a half a century; yet so it was. It is in the midst of the most tremendous wars that God has been pleased most wonderfully to show that the Lord Omnipotent reigneth. It is, as the great prophet said, (Is. 40: 15, 17) "Behold the Nations are as a drop in a bucket and are counted as the small dust of the balance." "Behold He taketh up the isles as a little thing, all Nations before Him are as nothing, and they are counted to Him less than nothing and vanity."

This war, whether money lasts or not or human determination endures or fails will close when God Himself closes it, and there will come great glory to His Almighty name out of its close and great furtherance of the Gospel of His dear Son. The changes, and very many of them for good, which will ensue are already becoming increasingly evident.

For one thing the people, the common people, will count for more than they ever have done before. It is the common soldier, sailor, war-worker, who is now making much more of a record than kings or generals are doing. Men of various ranks of society are working and suffering together in the trenches; they are learning to understand each other, as they never used to do. The close of the war will bring in a new era in the life of the people, and in the possible worth of each individual whether high or low born.

There will be a new time of temperance, in view of the fact that even in a country like Russia, where the Government was largely supported by liquor traffic, strong drink has broken down before the most earnest problems of life. The enormous taxes will greatly curtail the means of the wealthy; the middle classes are already learning the hard lesson; and the poor will be more numerous than they have been for a century.

The state of society will therefore call for general economy. There will be a simpler and more trustful religion. The pride of very many had, before the war, gotten beyond all bounds as is always the case when there has been long prosperity. They no longer wanted any atonement for sin, any Divine Christ, any humble Christian life. They had grown too scientific, they thought, for a simple Gospel; the world was too advanced, they thought, for the old ways of faith and repentance. But when the skies get very dark then the stars of trust and hope in a Divine Saviour begin to come out again. There are many signs of a wholesome reaction. The gifted preacher, whom we heard in London preaching a negative Gospel every Thursday morning to a couple of thousand eager business men, has withdrawn his advanced book and entered into a different sort of ministry, and this is simply a straw showing in which direction the religious mind is blowing.

There is coming to be a greater call for actual efficiency. Name with reputation, routine, inside track for place and office, are in the face of the stern logic of events counting for less, and the men are coming forward who can do something.

There is coming to be a great deal more self-sacrifice. All through the war countries men, women, and children are almost working their fingers off for the soldiers, and nothing is too good to send to them and nothing regarded too hard to do for them. Then money, also, is counting for less; mere pleasure is being regarded as shameful as never before. Loyalty to principle, love of country, sacrifice for the State and for the fellow man, brave manhood and splendid womanhood, and faith in God and in Christ, are being so deeply ground into multitudes

of suffering hearts and lives that the lessons must remain after peace has come, and will procure the greater good of mankind and glory of God.

And how shall we fare in this general uplift of civilized nations, we Americans, living in peaceful and prosperous neutrality? It is a grave question. All the Nations are saying with an ever increasing emphasis that while they are battling for principles, for country, for manhood, we Americans are battling for what we can sell and make money out of.

However unkind, exaggerated and unjust their accusations may be, certain it is that the love of money is our national temptation. It is money that divides our people into unfriendly classes; it is money that distracts our politics; it is money that paralyzes reform in law and in national measures of well-being; and it is money that hides away, behind a black cloud, the very face of our God.

How shall we, nursed in peaceful and prosperous circumstances, be able to compete in true social democracy, in temperance, in economy, in efficiency, in humble religion, in self-sacrifice, with people who are learning these great things in the school of unexampled suffering? It looks as if our great testing must, in some form, come after the nations across the waters have gotten through with theirs.

Doubtless, the best and the most earnest minds of our Nation will give their wholesome advice along many lines of renewed national and individual endeavor, so as to enable us, under God, to meet the great crisis when it comes. But we can already point with perfect confidence to the chief bulwark of our national safety in the momentous days that are ahead.

If God can mightily come into a multitude of American lives we shall be able to learn great lessons, without being obliged, as Europe has been, to go through an appalling school of suffering. The great problem ahead of us in America is the making of more real, strong, influential, Christian men, making them by thousands and tens of thousands, so as to pervade our national thought and tendency in the world's new time that is coming after this war. God is able to do this, and He wants to do it if America's present Christian men and women will be faithful in prayer and in message, in giving and living.

It is cheering to notice what a tremendous bid God is now actually making in America for men who are men in the Christian sense of the term. Let every Christian here and everywhere be resolved to help make more Christians and then, even without a great war or other

marvelous calamity, America can be saved, nay more, can fulfill that high destiny in the world's life-work which good Bishop Berkeley foresaw when, long ago, he wrote the thrilling lines concerning the great future of this Western Continent:

> Westward the course of Empire takes its way,
> The first four acts already past,
> A fifth shall close the drama with the day,
> Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Thus we go on to speak of our dear American land as the now closing year of 1915 has presented it to our view.

We have had great difficulty in maintaining our neutrality among the warring nations, with each of whom we had stood in the friendliest relations before the great conflict began and want to stand so still. The sinking of steamers with American passengers aboard; the stoppage of American goods on the ocean; the constant interference of the war with our necessary trade; the need of applying international law to changed conditions of warfare; the dinning of unheard protests into our ears deafened by the furious clash of arms; the bitterness of foreign-born people, who could not understand our neutral action, or our freedom of personal view and opinion on matters which meant life and death to them; all this confusion and variance have tasked our President and his chief advisers as has seldom been the case in all our history as an independent Nation. We look over all this bewildered and embittered field of controversy, and can only say: "Thank God that we are still at peace."

And in our own internal affairs we have not only been at peace but have also been greatly blessed of God.

The year 1915 has been a year which from a business point of view has been a great deal better in its ending than in its beginning. We have been favored with wonderful harvests. The completed Government figures of 1914, issued during the present year, have shown an estimate of nearly ten billions of crop value, and this vast produce has been well maintained during 1915. The wheat yield has this year reached the one billion bushel mark; the corn crop is reckoned at nearly three billions of bushels; the cotton crop is put at 11 million bales, or five billion pounds, with a value of 600 million dollars, and the result would have been still larger if the crops had not been more diversified this year, in the South, than usual, to the very great advantage of our Southern country. These few figures will suffice to show how God has been pleased to make our land at this time the granary of the world, as Egypt was in Joseph's famous years of plenty.

The improvement of our schools is a great reason for gratitude to God, and for hope with regard to the future. Never have the children of the land had so large opportunity to secure a good education and thus to be, in part at least, helped into the state of efficiency which, in the next generation, will be required of our American people as never before. Even the discussions and differences of opinion with regard to the best methods of education are a favorable sign, showing that the nation is aroused to seek the very best for the coming generation.

It is a curious fact that illiteracy is increasing in New England, in the great Middle and some of the Western states. But the number of illiterates in the South has, in the course of ten years, decreased by as much as one million people. The foreign illiterates in the North have become vastly more numerous, while on the other hand our negro illiteracy in the South is rapidly decreasing. This is a notable testimony to the increasing efforts of our Southern people, and especially of our teachers, to improve in the highest respect the land in which they dwell.

While there has been no special achievement, like a Panama Canal, or new trans-continental railway, nor any startling invention to mark 1915 as some other years have been distinguished, there has been a steady progress along all scientific lines of manufacture and transportation. Perhaps the most notable incident of achievement is, that the voice of a friend speaking from Washington, D. C. to another friend far off in the Pacific, at Honolulu, can now be clearly distinguished.

But even the briefest review of American conditions cannot omit the noble progress of medical science in our land. The ravages of the hook-worm disease are being steadily diminished. To this great health victory has been added in the present year the final discovery of the causes and cure of pellagra.

Other scourges, if not yet conquered, have been vastly diminished—even tuberculosis. Far off in plague-ridden Serbia stands the simple monument to the noble American head physician who, with other American doctors and nurses, gave his life to exterminate the fearful typhus, which was rapidly becoming a menace for the whole world. It was a fair sample of what America owes to the splendid progress of its physicians. Under their leadership the servants of God, many of them women as in this community, the faithful workers along the lines of social service, are renovating our town and city life and redeeming many a plague spot in our varied civilization.

Much, doubtless, is wanting in our national life which will need to be improved, if we are to endure in the great test which is now coming upon

the nations of the world. But we have a land of noblest opportunities for every kind of service, and it is a nobler land now than it was even ten or twenty years ago. Let us be wholehearted Americans. With all regard for and with every charity to other lands, let us be thoroughly loyal to our own,

God bless our native land,
Firm may she ever stand
Through storm and night.
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of winds and wave,
Do Thou our country save
By Thy great might.

Next we come to speak of our own community and neighborhood, for which we likewise at the end of 1915 have much reason to thank God and to take courage.

The business of the community has, in a general sense, been prosperous.

It has been a year of uncertainties and fluctuations, but the net volume of business done by the community as a whole has been greater than was anticipated, and greater than it appeared to be while it was in progress.

The business interests are in sound condition, not so much on account of the amount of business transacted, but based to a great extent on new habits the people have formed of more careful and systematic methods in both business and domestic finances.

The erection of residences and dwellings has been retarded somewhat this year, due largely to the difficulty of obtaining funds to finance them.

The erection of factories and business buildings, however, has proceeded almost without interruption.

The tobacco plants have again made very extensive enlargements, which, in themselves, would have been marked features in the community if erected to accommodate separate businesses.

The Motor Company has rebuilt the old Gilmer store on Main St., converting it into a large and well-appointed garage at great expense.

The P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., is erecting another large spinning mill at its plant west of the city.

The packing firm of Morris and Company of Chicago has built a plant here to handle their business in this section of the State.

The O'Hanlon drug store has put up a handsome eight-story office building at the corner of Fourth and Liberty Streets.

The Red "C" Oil Co. of Baltimore has built a distributing plant for the city trade on the yards of the Southbound Railway.

As an indication of the growing spirit of co-operation asserting itself in the conduct of business affairs, an association of farmers begun a few years ago, in a small way, under the name of the Farmer's Union Agency, for the purpose of mutual trading and effecting a saving by purchasing supplies at wholesale, has grown to the dimensions of a full-sized business, and this year has erected a large warehouse and grain elevator plant on the Bethania road and Southern Railway at a cost of $20,000.

The ladies of the old Twin-City Hospital Association have sold the old hospital plant on Brookstown Avenue to the city for school purposes, and out of the proceeds are erecting a beautiful and much needed Nurses' Home on the grounds of the new city hospital.

A large dormitory building, named Atkins Hall, has been erected by Slater School.

The congregation of Mt. Zion Baptist church, colored, has begun the erection of a new church building at a cost of $20,000.

The city has in course of erection a large sewage disposal plant.

There have been no large fires during the year and the total losses have been small, aggregating only about $20,000, for the whole community, due to a great extent to the vigilance of a well organized fire department.

Two casualties, however, have marked the year in connection with the fire-fighting, one being that of Mr. Fred Myers, who lost his life in an explosion at a fire in the plant of the Crystal Ice Company and the other that of a fireman who lost his life in a small fire in the Paramount theatre.

The extensive improvements which the Congregation has been making in the "Granville," formerly "Christ Church woods," section of our city are approaching their completion, and houses are already beginning to be erected in this fine and splendidly equipped locality.

Two great interests of the city need to be especially mentioned. The Churches of the various denominations, and with them the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and the Women's Social Service Union, with Mrs. Sills as its efficient agent, have striven mightily for the upbuilding of the city and neighborhood.

The educational interest, the wisdom with which it has been pushed, the liberality with which is has been supported, as seen in the magnifi-

cent Granville School, and as shown, for instance, in the fine and self-sacrificing efforts of the "moonlight school" movement, are helping to make Winston-Salem a city of higher stamp than ever before.

The fine road improvement system which is now being rapidly developed, brings the benefit of the city to bear in every part of the country. When we look the schools over and consider the county medical inspection, and view the improvement of fields and dwellings throughout our whole section, we are impressed with the fact that our good State of North Carolina is becoming a better one with every day.

Passing from our civic affairs to the condition of our Moravian Unity, we note with painful interest, but without despondency, the effect of the war upon this great institution—a Unity of Brethren all over the world and, compared with their numbers, carrying on the largest work for God on the face of the earth. No one long conversant with our Unity and its General Synods could fail to have noticed the shadows deepening on our beloved Zion. Englishman and German were getting farther apart; the national spirit was eating its way into the very vitals of the world-wide Brotherly Union. It is very possible that the great war is the storm which will clear the atmosphere for our Unity as well as for the nations.

True, if we depend upon the articles contained in our German and English Moravian press, we might suppose that our Unity had been so shattered that it could never be restored. Such outbursts of national wrath are, however, only natural. We have known something of them in the relations of Northern and Southern Churches during the Civil War. We have reason to believe that back of such temporary outbursts lies a settled conviction of the existence of a spiritual Christian Brotherhood whereby the children of God can anew grasp each other's hands, even after the bloodiest wars. We, therefore, firmly believe that we shall have even a better Unity, after the clouds of the present world-strife have cleared away.

With regard to the foreign missions of the Moravian church, we have wonderful reason to thank God. This mission interest is spread over every one of the five continents of the globe. There have been and are great anxieties, especially of a financial nature, with regard to our widespread work, but we have already been greatly helped. As far as we know, not a single Moravian missionary has, as yet, lost his life in the strife; not a single station has been destroyed, the interned Moravian missionaries have nearly all been returned to their posts of duty to the joy, Bishop Van Calker writes, even of the heathen who live around the stations.

In our large South African Missions, God unexpectedly supplied the means, just before the war broke out, whereby the continued existence at least of the stations was secured. And best of all, the natives have seemed to understand that true Christianity is not a failure on account of a war for which it was in no way responsible. In this respect, even the heathen have shown themselves wiser judges than some of the unbelieving critics at home. Doubtless, after the war, there will need to be readjustments, some of which may be painful. But this work of saving men in the dark corners of the earth is in God's own hand, and there we may happily leave it.

In our own Southern Province we may likewise thank God for His providence, as shown in the continuance and growth of the Moravian cause. Preaching has been maintained throughout the year at all our stations, and we have not been obliged to abandon even the smallest field. This fact has been largely due to the good hand of the Lord over the life and health of our hard-worked ministers, and the affectionate co-operation, in various ways, of the laity with the ministry. Our Sunday School work has been greatly strengthened by the appointment of the Rev. Ernest H. Stockton to be the Provincial Secretary of Sunday Schools, and the effect of his faithful and skillful efforts is already showing itself. He has been greatly assisted by the Baraca movement, whereby good men of our city churches have gone out to fraternize with weaker schools, and in some cases even regularly to teach them, and thus give a fine exhibition of the Unity which should prevail in our Provincial life and work.

Every effort of this kind is especially welcome in the present momentous time of our Moravian Unity. We need, from end to end in our Province, from the largest congregation in the city to the smallest chapel in the woods, and among our scattered Moravian members where no Church exists, to feel and realize that we are one people, that our Church is a mutual society which depends upon the patriotic love and support of even the humblest member, in the weakest congregation. Our people everywhere need to feel that "united we stand while divided we fall," that in criticising the Church and its members we only weaken our own selves; and that everywhere, in general and local boards, and among old and young members, the Church is, as it were, one undivided piece of cloth, one responsible membership, working together for her Lord.

Bless, oh Lord we pray, Thy congregation,
Bless each class and family:
Bless the youth, the rising generation,
Bless the children dear to Thee.
Bless Thy servants, grant them grace and unction
That they may with care discharge their function.
Lord on Thee we humbly call,
Let Thy blessing rest on all.

The Salem Congregation consists of the following fully constituted churches: the Home Church, Calvary, Christ Church, Fairview, and Trinity Churches, Fries Memorial, which has very nearly reached the Church status, and Immanuel in Waughtown, which, though not a direct part of the Salem Congregation, is affectionately affiliated with it. Each Church has its own pastor and its own board of elders and trustees. For the whole united Congregation there are three Central Boards, of Elders, of Trustees, and the school Board—and there is a senior pastor, who at the same time is the Bishop and President of the Provincial Board of Elders.

More and more the fact is being appreciated that we are one congregation, each part backing up the other, brother with brother. The union services of the congregation are growing in enthusiasm and directness of united Christian purpose. The great social gathering of the officers of all the Churches in October and the Annual Church Council, which is the highest authority of the Congregation, both showed how the feeling of oneness pervades our people more and more.

For us, as a united body, it has been a year of great numerical increase, of spiritual uplift, and of progress along all lines of Christian activity. The Quinqui-Centennial of the martyrdom of John Hus, our Moravian founder, was a special occasion of united interest, and in the coming year, the Sesqui-Centennial of Salem itself, in the month of February, will usher in a year of congregational enthusiasm.

In the midst of our congregational life there lives and thrives the Salem College, with its collegiate, high school, preparatory, music, art, and industrial courses, all in a state of thriving development. We also, as a congregation, carry on a work for the colored people in St. Phillip's church, which is one of the oldest efforts for the race in the South, and which is drawing to it an increasing degree of attention on the part of the colored people of our city.

The Home Church reports a good year. There was a gracious revival in the spring, in connection with the preaching of the Rev. John Greenfield of New York, and the fruits of it are seen in every department of the Church's life and activity. The Sunday School has greatly grown.

The interest of men in the work of God is a feature of the time, as set forth in the large Bible class, with its extension work in various directions where help is needed. The Woman's Bible class is similarly prosperous. Attendances on church services have advanced on the previous year, and there has been a goodly increase in members.

Calvary likewise speaks of a good year. With the middle of 1915 the Church reached the mark long set before it of an entire self-support. There has been a large increase of members. The fuller organization of the various societies, committees, and working circles of the Church has been steadily kept in view, and it is felt that very considerable progress has been made toward the ideal of a Church, working with all its powers for the cause of Jesus Christ, the Head and Saviour.

Christ Church also sounds a cheering note, telling of a good year, with a steady growth in membership and an increased interest in all lines of Church and Sunday School activity. The Sunday School is in an excellent condition, the note of encouragement being very evident with the young men and women. The mid-week prayer services have been a source of great blessing, the attendance having been the largest in several years.

The long looked for development of the Christ Church woods has, at last, become a reality; the splendid Granville School, in the immediate neighborhood of the church, has been in operation for a half a year. New houses are being completed and there is a new prospect for pushing the Church and Sunday School westward in this beautiful, now opened section of our city.

Trinity Church is happy to say that the general tone of its work is encouraging, and that under the blessing of God much has been accomplished in the past year. Special occasions, the Passion Week services, Thanksgiving, the Cantata, the Christmas service with its "White Gifts for the King," have gathered a great portion of the "Southside hill" into the beautiful Trinity auditorium room. The Ladies' Aid has been doing good work. The Endeavor Societies, Juniors and Seniors, are busy, as is the church band. Considerable improvements have been made on grounds and sidewalks around the church. A work of extension has been begun with much encouragement in Yountztown, and best of all, there was a gracious season of revival in the Church last October, the influence of which is being felt in all the departments of the Church's life.

Fairview thanks God for a "good year." There have been many accessions to the Church membership during the last twelve months. The

Sunday School has again been the scene of constant and successful labor. Indeed, its success is almost a feature of embarrassment, as the school overflows the church auditorium room, and all the additional space, rooms and corners which have been devised around this hive of Christian activity. The large Boys' Band has become a distinct feature of Fairview in view of the remarkable progress which this young organization has made. The rally week in October proved a very great blessing to the church and to all its activities.

Fries Memorial is enthusiastic over a year of God's great goodness. The most notable event of the twelve months was the opening of the church, with its many sweet memorials, for divine worship on the first Sunday of March. It was a stormy day without, and cold, but a day of great peace and of Christian warmth within. There was diffused abroad in the audience a feeling of the truth of God's promise: "This is my rest, here will I dwell," a promise amply verified in the services and occasions of the year. The Church has been fully organized with Boards of Elders and Trustees. An every-member-canvass has been made, both for Christian work and for contributions. The accessions have been many, and Fries Memorial is within but a few members of the number required to constitute it a full Church of the Salem Congregation.

Immanuel church is greatly endearing itself to the Moravian community by the steady devotion of its little band of members. It is being served by the Rev. Edwin J. Heath of Salem Congregation, and is steadily growing in Sunday School membership and in attendance on church services.

At the close of a year's Memorabilia, we always think solemnly and tenderly of those who have departed this life, and whom we shall never see again in the mortal congregation. This year their names will not be communicated in the present meeting, but in a service of the particular church in which they were best known and most deeply appreciated.

Nor do those who loved them most need here the formal mention of their names. Their memories, their faces, their tone of voice, their dear connection with us, even their familiar footstep, it all comes up to our hearts' view in this solemn, tender close of the year.

> They live, we trust, O Lord, with Thee,
> And there we find them worthier to be loved.

It is not only the dead of this year, but of all the previous loving years, that we now call to mind. These dear ones have passed through

the great experience, which for the individual soul is something vaster, more memorable and more sublime than even the great events of the secular year through which the world has been passing, to go from time to eternity, from the familiar scenes of earth and home into the vast mysterious beyond, oh, it is the greatest thing which will ever befall you and me, and to be ready for it, oh, that will be glory indeed; and to be able to pray in truth:

> **Rock of ages cleft for me,**
> **Let me hide myself in thee,**

that will be everlasting peace. And there we will see those who have gone before us into the glory and the peace,—well may we say, to the praise of their Saviour and ours:

> **So long thy power has blessed me, sure it still**
> **Will lead me on,**
> **O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till**
> **The night is gone.**
> **And with the morn those angel faces smile,**
> **Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.**

1916

For the fortieth time I now present a Memorabilia to the Salem congregation. This full rounded period of time brings to my mind, in a very special degree, the goodness of God, and the broad theme of my fortieth Memorabilia is that which the psalmist has best expressed for every age and time in the radiant opening of the one hundred and third, the "Sunshine" Psalm:

"Bless the Lord O my soul and all that is within thee, bless His holy name. Bless the Lord, Oh my soul and forget not all His benefits."

Every year, no doubt, brings with it both cloud and sunshine. Some look more for the clouds and are sure to find them, while others have more of an eye for the sunshine, and that, thank God, is never lacking, even in the darkest year of earth's experience. It is as the poet says:

Some murmur when their sky is clear,
And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
In their great heaven of blue.
And some with thankful love are filled
If but one streak of light,
One ray of God's good mercy, gild
The darkness of their night.

Doubtless the year 1916 has had more clouds than most years. We need, for the truth of the record, to make note of them, but let us the more eagerly look for the sunshiny spots of the goodness of God during the last memorable twelvemonth.

And let us begin with the very place in which we are gathered tonight, in the dear old Moravian Home Church of Salem. This has been a memorable year, the Sesqui-centennial year of Salem's foundation, bringing to mind the long story of our community, not without its clouds of toil and trouble and sorrows, but rich with the sunshine of the goodness of God over a period of 150 years.

On Saturday, February 19th, the opening celebration of the Sesqui-centennial was held with music and addresses on Liberty Street, where an erected stone commemorates the first house of Salem; on Second Street, where a similar memorial points to the first house of Winston; at the old dividing line of the now united city of Winston-Salem; and in the graveyard where our departed ones have been laid to rest since 1771. On the following day the services were held in the Home Church, where in the morning the sermon commemorating the Christian virtues of the original Town Builders was preached by the Bishop on the text;

"In Salem also is His tabernacle," Psalm 76:2. In the afternoon a great lovefeast was held, with addresses by two laymen, Hon. J. C. Buxton and Col. F. H. Fries. This was followed by a large and impressive Communion service. The 105th year proved to be, in the Home Church, a very good year, to which the special services conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. K. Pfohl, from March 26th to April 15th, largely contributed.

The Easter Morning service was perhaps the largest ever known among us, the numbers of reverent people gathered in the graveyard of this mild and fair morning of April 23rd, having been variously estimated from 10,000 to 15,000.

A scarlet fever epidemic in the community for a short while interfered with the Sunday School which, however, soon resumed its marked course of blessing throughout the year. The various happy occasions which the School now furnishes, from the cradle roll up to the adult classes, were duly observed, including the picnic lovefeast at Nissen Park, in which 650 people were present.

The year has been specially marked with the development of Christian interest along young people's lines, notably in the Christian Endeavor societies, which welcomed the whole north-western North Carolina district of Christian Endeavor on October 14th and 15th in a very successful convention.

The growth of the organized activities of the church was indicated by the fact that on October 13th, as many as five of the societies met at the same time, in various parts of the Sunday school building,—the Men's Bible class, the primary teachers, the Scouts, the orchestra and the Lend-a-Hand circle, and these are but a few of the societies in which the Home Church is busy for the Master.

In Calvary Church a great change took place in the removal of the beloved pastor, Edward S. Crosland, after fifteen years of successful labor, to his new field of Lititz, Pa. The entrance of his successor, Rev. Edmund Schwarze, was made the happier in view of the vigorous team-work which had been done by lay-members during the brief interval between the two pastorates, whereby the heavy deficit was wiped out with one great enthusiastic effort. On September 4th, a Men's Service League was organized with about seventy members, in order, through loyal team work, to promote the welfare of the Church, along various lines of service.

On another occasion the Baraca and Philathea classes, 150 strong, marched singing into the church for a service of special consecration. The Nineteenth of November has been fixed as the anniversary of

Calvary (twenty-seven years ago), and was happily celebrated this year for the first time.

Christ Church has also experienced great changes during 1916. In May Rev. Walter E. Besiegel followed his new call to the Moravian church of Brooklyn, N. Y., to the deep regret of his people. During the next five months Rev. Ernest Stockton, treasurer of the Province and Congregation, rendered most efficient service in Christ Church and greatly encouraged the people. During this time, by vigorous team work of the boards and other laymen, Christ Church was freed from debt, and was, therefore, the more ready, heart and soul, to welcome the new pastor, Rev. Edgar A. Holton, who preached his opening sermons on Sunday, November 5th.

Fairview Church has had its joys and sorrows. As many as six families and some of them large ones have moved away, to seek occupation in other places. In the spring, when the work of the Church was proceeding most happily, the scarlet fever epidemic interrupted the good course to progress, all the more as the disease broke out in the pastor's own family. But notwithstanding all drawbacks the Church has held its steady onward path. The year was marked with the excellent work of eighteen teams of laymen, thirty-six men in all, by which the finances of Fairview were placed on a stronger basis and much good done. The twenty-first anniversary of the beginning of Fairview was the more happily celebrated because of the presentation on that day, November 5th, of the memorial piano, dedicated to the memory of that never-to-be-forgotten, whole-souled young member, Kemp B. Cummings.

Trinity Church has done good, steady work during the past year. The Sunday School has been strong; the services have grown in attendance; the church grounds have been improved; concrete walks have been laid and granite steps have been built at the cost of $500; the revival meetings recently conducted by the pastor have been blessed, and Trinity has a fine band of workers and is taking its position as a valuable Moravian element in the large Southside community.

Fries Memorial Church has had a year of bitter and yet sweet experience. In the spring time a young, most useful and most beloved worker, Sister Marguerite Fries, suddenly passed away, a victim of the then prevailing epidemic of scarlet fever. On April 9th a memorial service was held in the new, beautiful church, in which there was an outpouring of affection for the bereaved, long-time superintendent of the Sunday School, Brother Henry E. Fries, and his faithful wife, such as is seldom witnessed. Soon afterward, Rev. Edmund Schwarze,

the pastor, accepted an appointment to Calvary to the keen regret of his people, who, however, very heartily welcomed his successor, Rev. Clarence E. Romig, to the vacant place, in which he is now, as a new and earnest laborer, most affectionately commended to the whole congregation.

St. Philip's Church recently made a very good showing for the year. The Sunday School is in a flourishing condition, as a result of the consecrated labors of a body of workers, and the little congregation is coming more and more into an interested and organized activity.

Thus we have completed our survey of the seven Churches which form the Salem Congregation, a body of communicants rapidly approaching 3,000 with very many children, young people and friends in its united care. To hold all this great company together is a serious financial, social and spiritual task, requiring all the wisdom, love and courage which your prayer can bring down upon the senior and the other seven pastors and upon these many members and friends. We need it all, and we have the confidence that God will give it all.

And this confidence is strengthened by the experience which we have made of the Lord's blessing upon our great union occasions, during the past year, the Easter and the Thirteenth of August and the Workers' lovefeasts, and the Christmas lovefeast, in which the power of the Spirit and the presence of Jesus, our Head, were signally felt, as perhaps never before, in these union services of our manifold and yet organically connected Salem Congregation. It has been a year of more pastoral changes than we have ever before known in a single twelvemonth, and yet, although our sky was sometimes very much clouded, the sunshine of God's goodness came, in every case, happily to prevail.

From the Salem Congregation we naturally pass to the Moravian Southern Province, which, according to the plan of the founders, lies close and compact around this central settlement. We cannot deny that there are heavy clouds in our Provincial sky. Each Moravian Province depends more or less for its best life on the condition of our international Unity, and this Unity is now, from a human standpoint, utterly in doubt. But we trust in God for the future, and there are signs of coming sunshine. The action of the British midsummer's Synod was, upon the whole, more favorable to continuance in the Unity than had been expected. And recently there have come from the president of the German board the most heartfelt wishes in the same direction. The wonderful preservation of our mission fields, taken as a whole, tends likewise toward the further maintenance of the Unity which sup-

ports them, and it looks more and more as if Christian brotherhood would prevail over world strife and hatred, and as if the Moravian unity in Christ the world over, now 459 years old, would last to the end of time.

In the Southern Province itself the ministerial supply creates many an anxiety and fear for the future. Very few young men are offering to study for the ministry, either North or South. There is no visible supply of ordained men looking for pastorates, and yet the natural wishes of congregations, both in town and country, for fitted and efficient pastoral services are constantly increasing. Were it not for the great goodness of our Head and Saviour, often most unexpectedly shown, the problems of ministerial supply would be both insupportable and impossible.

It is a most cheering fact that the health of all our ministers has been either maintained or recovered during the year, and it is hard to see where the faithful labors of even one of them could have been spared either in Salem or around it. It is equally cheering to note how lay Brethren and Sisters are going forth to assist in the weak Sunday Schools of our Province, so that some of our weakest work among the children and young people is rising into new life and strength.

The *Wachovia Moravian* which is sent into the homes of the Province, is receiving a welcome for which we have reason to thank God, and which can add more and more to the intelligent interest of every Moravian friend in the Southern Moravian Church.

The revival services which have been held in almost every congregation, and which in one case, that of Calvary, had the loving and earnest assistance of the Northern evangelist, Rev. John Greenfield, these revival services are doing very much to maintain a warm religious life and a fraternal interest among us. The work of the missionary committee of the Province has been blessed. Under its leadership, such a band of men was gathered for the Laymen's missionary convention in Greensboro as greatly encouraged that meeting and exercised a fine reflex interest on the Province itself.

The visits of Bishop Hamilton, both on his way to the Central American mission field and on his return, had a stimulating effect on the missionary interest in our district. He was admirably aided in this labor of faith and love by the lay Brother, who accompanied him, the French-Swiss financial agent of our missions, Br. W. Richard. Recently, as a fresh bond between the nearest mission field and ourselves,

a very promising young man out of one of our best Bluefield families, Br. Alderman Thompson, has come to be prepared at Slater Normal for the mission school service at home.

The wider Provincial visits which God has providentially made possible, during the past year, have demonstrated two things,—the remarkably kindly feeling of other denominations toward the Moravians, and the love of our people and friends for the old central Wachovia home.

Thus looking the whole Southern Provincial field over, we may say: "Plenty of clouds in our sky and darkness; but abundant sunshine, behind and around them."

And we may say the same thing of our general community of Winston-Salem. Its sky has been both clouded and bright. The sudden growth of a cluster of villages into a considerable city has brought with it many problems, especially such as affect the public health. The individual greed of money on the part of property holders often condemns men, women and children to live in tenements unfit for human habitation, and to this crime is added the ignorance of many white and black people with regard to sanitary necessities unknown in the fresh, open and sparsely inhabited districts from which they have come. Thus conditions have been provided for infectious diseases and tuberculosis, with all their heart-rending consequences. But there is sunshine in this situation likewise. The experienced labors of Dr. J. J. Kinyoun of the United States service, and the quiet efficiency of our present health-officer, Dr. Thames, have opened a new era of sanitary well-being for our city. Let everyone assist, to his utmost individual and combined capacity, to spread the sunshine of God's health in behalf of the poorest child in the community and of all others least able to help themselves.

Education is one of the greatest helps toward better community health and well-being, and in this respect our city is highly favored. Under Superintendent Latham's care the city schools are constantly growing both in numbers and efficiency, and in this connection we have particular reason of thankfulness for the new Granville school, one of the finest in our State.

At the head of our educational system stands the Salem College and Academy, now ranking as one of the group "A" colleges in North Carolina, while its high school has attained standardized recognition in the South. Its normal work is accepted in the filling of teachers' positions, and its department work carries weight and acceptance everywhere. The Commencement of 1916 was a notable one, with its baccalau-

reate sermon on May 21st, by Rev. Charles E. Raynall, of Statesville, and its literary address on the Tuesday following by Professor Kent, of the University of Virginia. On one of the subsequent days the widely noted Shakesperian Pageant amid the village surroundings of 300 years ago, was admirably reproduced in the college grounds. Approximately 600 students have been going in and out of the college, academy and departmental schools this year.

The work of the Churches and of the charities has never been more notable in Winston-Salem than in the last year.

Grace M. E. Church has erected a new building on the site of the old one on the corner of Fourth Street and Woodland Avenue, and the Schlatter Memorial Church of the Reformed denomination is near completion on the Southside.

Several of the colored congregations have built fine new churches in the eastern and southern sections of the city.

The Children's Home, northwest of the city, has just completed two buildings, one to be used as an industrial department and the other as a dining hall and domestic science department. These buildings were donated by friends of the institution and represent a total expenditure of $20,000 to $25,000.

The Young Woman's Christian Association has just completed its new home, corner First and Church Streets, at a cost of approximately $39,000.

The county has erected a fine group of buildings near the county home, to be used as a sanitorium for tubercular patients.

The work of the Twin-City Hospital is constantly growing in blessing and efficiency.

The charity system of the city is being vigorously administered. The Salem Home, in which more of the aged and infirm of other denominations than of our own are being housed, is more and more assuming the proportions of a large and noble charity.

The workers for the glory of Christ and for the good of others are increasing more and more, and among these we heartily welcome the Rev. Dr. Lilly, who returns to our city as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The moral and spiritual forces for sobriety and order are gaining strength in our city. In every Church more good men and women and even children can be relied on for Christian work than ever before.

All good work for God and man needs financial and industrial support, and this has been amply vouchsafed in God's providence to

Winston-Salem during the last year. A few observant friends have kindly provided me with the following industrial items:

"The year 1916 has been a great building year for our city. Almost all of the many industries of the city have prospered, and many of them have made additions and improvements to their plants and equipments. The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the J. G. Flynt Tobacco Company, the P. H. Hanes Knitting Mill, the Hanes Hosiery Mills, Maline Mills, B. F. Huntley Furniture Company, Forsyth Dining Room Furniture Company, Forsyth Manufacturing Company, and the Nissen Wagon Works, have all made extensive improvements and enlargements.

"A new plant is being erected north of the city on the Wilkesboro Railroad by Mr. A. S. Hanes for the manufacture of rubber tires.

"The Norfolk & Western Railroad has built a new freight station just east of the present station, to make room for the large new union passenger depot to be erected where the N. & W. now stands."

The Twin-City Sentinel and Morning Journal have enlarged their plants and equipments and improved the services they are rendering to the public.

The building of homes has kept pace with the growth of the industries, and many new and beautiful residences and pleasant humble homes have been added to all sections of the city, to which statement we may add that a new road and a great bridge are being built to give new, convenient access to the beautiful Granville improvement on the west side of the city. The rapidity with which fire calls are answered has greatly lessened the fire losses of the year, which have been very small, with the exception of the great Elks' Auditorium fire last April.

A notable event in the history of the city has been the making of Winston-Salem a United States port of entry, for the collection of import duties on goods brought from all parts of the world direct to Winston-Salem, and already the office stands eighth in the list in the amount of duties collected.

So we may again say of our beloved city of Winston-Salem, as of other fields of our annual review: We have had and now have dark clouds in our civic sky, but, with the blessing of God, plenty of sunshine in which to rejoice and take courage for the future.

Of our County we may briefly say that it is filling up with new homes and well-tilled fields; its roads are constantly improving under the unceasing care of Superintendent DeWitt Harmon; and its schools are not only increasing in mental efficiency but also in health, through

the untiring and skillful inspections of the county physician, Dr. E. F. Strickland, of Bethania.

Of our State we would say this: It is counted by the vast outside authorities a clean state in its administration. Its broad charities are constantly advancing; its means of transit and communication by railroad and highway are daily growing better; the schools, which were its oldtime weakness, are becoming its newtime strength and beauty. Our State has likewise had its clouds, notably in the unprecedented floods which in July devastated the Catawba, French Broad and Yadkin sections, causing very much loss but also much State sympathy and charitable assistance.

In the wide industrial and agricultural improvements in North Caroline we again see the sunshine of God's goodness. It is getting in its prosperity to be a new State, but let us hope and pray that in its ancient kindness of feeling and general acquaintance from the mountains to the sea, and in its genuine Carolinian respect of one true man for another, apart from money and outward position, it may remain the good Old North State still.

And now a few words for our one, our united, our great country, lodged between its two oceans in blessed security. America likewise has its heavy, its very heavy clouds. We know not what the continuance of this wild, world-wide war may bring upon us, or for that matter what troubles world-peace, now beginning through German proposal and through our President's appeal more plainly to appear; we know not what even peace may bring, when all the ruin of this frightful war shall need somehow to be absorbed into the world's system of business and public life. We in America are as yet, thank God, standing safely, but we are standing as it were on a narrow neck of land, between unbounded seas of evil possibilities. The man who says he knows what is going to be, is foolishly, almost blasphemously, putting himself in the seat of the one God who alone knows.

Looking at our American affairs more closely, we have had fair crops, not up to the average of the past ten years, but immensely greater in value than ever before, being estimated by government at a value that dizzies our mind to think of it—$7,641,609,000. We have had marvelous influx of riches, but owing to the high price of living it has flowed into too few pockets. We have had health, with the exception of the sad summer ravages of infantile paralysis in New York City and neighborhood. We have had a great presidential election, so close and yet so peaceful that it has been hard to say

which party, the defeated one or the victorious one, deserves most credit for its good and calm temper. We have been threatened by the most disastrous strike that could be conceived of, that of the united railway employees of the whole country, but thus far it has been averted. And best of all, our peace has been preserved with all this warring world, and also with our poor neighbor, Mexico, more to be pitied than condemned. Never has it seemed, in the sunshine of God's goodness, to be a better thing to be an American than now it seems to be. Oh, may we not disgrace our name and thus lose our blessed heritage in the wonderful mercy of our God.

And thus we come at the close of our Memorabilia of 1916, to stand with awe-stricken faces, in view of the terrible tempestous skies which, in cyclonic intensity, over-hang our European friends and neighbors, people as good as we are, in some things better, and yet so frightfully afflicted. What shall we say of this awful storm of wide-spread war? Is there any sunshine at all behind its heavy, heavy clouds? Many are even doubting if there can be a good God, under such frightful circumstances as have prevailed since the beginning of August, 1914.

The new premier of Great Britain, Mr. Lloyd-George, said on December 19th in Parliament: "It is the greatest war ever waged; the burdens are the heaviest that have ever been cast on this or any other country; and the issues the gravest that have been attached to any conflict in which humanity was ever involved." Mr. Lloyd-George has spoken truly. And if this be true of the land warfare, what shall we say of the sea, which some of us have loved so well for the rest it gave to mind and body, but which has now become the hideous grave not only of men, but even of women and children? The very air has become the horrid expanse whence bombs have been dropped on the aged, the infirm, and the helpless babes. We mourn for the young manhood of all nations perishing before their time, with all the bright hopes which parents, wives, brides, and betrothed maidens have fondly placed upon them. But we sorrow more for the fate of the still greater number of non-contestants, in torn-up homes, in wandering multitudes, oppressed, beggared, starving and filled with sorrows. We pity the suffering soldier, but we pity the widow and the orphan more, the quietly suffering womanhood of a whole wasted world. We have purposely made our war record very short for we all are sick of it, and the old glamour of battle has lost its gleam in the mud-floored trenches, where dirt-bespattered soldiers must now so largely carry it on.

Along the great eastern line between Russia and the Central Empire, from the Baltic to the Bukowina, despite seas of blood-shed there has been comparatively no change of land gained or lost in 1916. In the southeast the little countries of Serbia, Montenegro, and now probably Roumania have been blotted out. In Asia the Russians have gained from the Turks nearly if not all Armenia. In Mesopotamia, near old Babylon, the Turk has proved stronger than the Britain, on the Suez Canal border in Egypt the opposite has been the case.

Along the Italian and Austrian frontiers there has been much loss of life, with little change of territory gained or lost. Along the western line, from the English Channel to Switzerland, German progress has been halted. English and French have gained some costly advances along the rivers Somme and Ancre. Farther south the nine months' campaign for the fortress of Verdun nestled on the Meuse river, amid its strong hills, has ended almost where it began, with more sacrifice of life than any siege the world has ever known, if we perhaps except Jerusalem over whose approaching fall the Saviour himself wept His bitter tears. On the seas the fierce and destructive battles have, up to date as far as we can see, been drawn conflicts. The old emperor of Austria, Franz Joseph, longer regnant than any man in history, has recently died, ending his singularly tragic career as he began it with the thick clouds surrounding his great empire. A kingdom of Poland has been proclaimed on the one side, as a distinct German triumph; on the other hand colonies of Germany have, with the exception of a few East African vestiges, been swept away.

When will it end? And how? It is a comfort, as in our private mysteries of sorrows, so in the woes of a whole world to know that God knows. In His own good and righteous time He will interfere as He did in the long Napoleonic struggle, as He always does in the mightiest wars which human ambitions, prejudices, and hatreds have ever devised, and He is beginning to do it even now in the present peace movement. "Who, who shall stay His hand?" This we know, and still more we know that our good, almighty and all-wise God will bring out of this world-sorrow a world-good, when in the new age just before us, under the light of gospel privilege, a poor, humble man, a defenseless woman, even a little child will count for more than they ever did under the old, boasted civilizations which are now passing away. And so it will all end as the ancient prophet said it would, "The Kingdom shall be the Lord's."

1917

"Thy comforts," the Psalmist said, "Thy comforts delight my soul." And when the times of world trouble have come, these comforts shine out like stars in the wide skies of night. The prophet Nahum in days as dark as ours wrote about them. "The Lord is good: He is a stronghold in the day of trouble: and He knoweth them that trust Him." The same Father-God who rules in the hearts of His children reigns over the whole wide world, even in the stormiest periods of its changeful history. And He has put all things into the hands of His dear Son our Saviour, who one of these days will suddenly and unexpectedly come again in His visible glory, and then the individual, the social, the political evils of long ages will be remedied in a single hour. It is in this double light of faith and hope that a Christian congregation presents its Memorabilia for the first year of America's entrance into the world-war, "The war of 1917" as our Government officially calls it. We write under the deep impression of its grief and burden, but at the same time under the calming influences of our Saviour's word: "When ye hear of wars and rumors of wars, see that ye be not troubled."

The World-War has now lasted three years and five months. Those who had studied its deeper reasons and had long ago watched the gathering storm, knew that it could not last less time. Others who prophesied a speedy termination are now sinking into the opposite extreme of the fear of a greatly prolonged war struggle. It must be remembered, however, that one of the deep lessons of history is, that while men make war God makes peace. And He generally makes it rather suddenly, using, as He did in the world's wars one hundred years ago, the littlest rather than the greatest incidents to bring it about, the snowflakes of a Russian winter, and the early morning showers on the fields of Waterloo.

The possibilities of peace in 1918 are fully in the hands of Him, of whom it has been truly said:

> When He makes bare His arm,
> Who, who shall stay His hand?

At the time of our writing the storm is perhaps at its wildest, but as the world's vessel plunges on through the darkness, two certain things are graved on the sacred chart by which the ship is being divinely steered. The one is to attain to the universal dominion which

He has reserved for His own Christ, and the other is that the most discordant issues of bloodiest wars shall be made to result in the greatest blessings for the largest number, in a world which God has loved and for which He has given His own Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord.

The year 1917 has seen the farther growth of world-opinion, whether in Asia, Africa or America, against the theory that in the future mankind shall be governed by military force. The actual battle front has been set on six European and Asiatic lines. The western line, from the English Channel through Belgium, eastern France, the south-west corner of Alsace to Switzerland, 450 miles long, where the Allies have had considerable though not decisive success; the Italian line, on the southern edge of the Alps, from Goritzia to Trent, 100 miles, where Italy, almost overwhelmed, is now, with Allied help, apparently holding its own. The long Russian lines from the Baltic Sea, say 2,000 miles, now collapsed not through battles lost or won but because of the bewildered mind of the newly awakened Russian people; the Macedonian line from Saloniki to Monastir, 100 miles, where nothing is doing; the Mesopotamian line across the valley of the Tigris, where the British have had great success; and the Egyptian-Palestine line, on which Jerusalem was captured on December 11th, and a Christian conqueror humbly entered on foot into the city where his Saviour died, after 674 years of unbroken Mohammedan rule.

On the ocean, in the Mediterranean Sea, and along the European coast of the Atlantic the submarine peril has been met but not yet conquered. The saddest feature of these years has been the loss of life. At least five millions of young men sleep in their soldier graves, if indeed the poor recompense of a marked grave has come to them at all. To this number of victims must be added the equal multitude of young men hopelessly injured; and to this must come the uncounted numbers of old people, of women and children, who amid war's terrible burdens have fallen and perished. Where loss of life or the energies of life has been so great, each one who survives must, we think, try to be worth twice as much for the world's good as otherwise they would have been.

But there are brighter colors to be intermixed, if this word-picture is to be a true one. Medical discovery and invention; zeal and skill of physicians and surgeons; bravery and self-sacrifices of nurses and of helpers of every kind have been such that the hope which parents and dear ones may have of seeing their brave boys back again in

health of body and mind can be regarded as fifty per cent. greater than in any previous war of large size and long duration.

Doubtless too the loss of property has been very great. Homes have been wasted, estates have been beggared and precious memorials of former ages have been shattered beyond remedy; and yet the track of the war's most savage desolation has been a narrow one, and even in France where the scourge was most pitiless we have seen that the recovery is surprisingly quick. Still there will be room for America's utmost business assistance and charity after the conflict has ceased, and we know that it will not be withheld.

The financial cost of this great war almost surpasses the powers of the human imagination. We are learning to reckon in billions, without realizing what even a single billion amounts to. If a man had begun to spend money in the year 1 A. D., and living on till now had spent a dollar every minute of his life, he would scarcely have entered upon his second billion. If these billions of dollars had been placed one on another, they would have made a pile 250 miles high. If a railway express had started on the night Christ was born, and had been able on a straight track to go round and round the earth without stop at a mile a minute, it would not even now be very far into the second billion. If a dollar had been collected for every man and woman on earth, it would only amount to about one billion. Expert testimony reckons that up to the middle of this year 90 billions had already been spent, and that the war was costing 90 million dollars more each day. After all discount has been made for costs that have gone into business and labor and farm profits, the sums are still so vast as to exceed the estimates of the utmost probability of paying them, as these estimates were made by world financiers of former years. But they left out one element in the reckoning, the power of faith, of faith in one's country. If that were gone tomorrow among the leading nations of the earth it would mean utter financial ruin everywhere. And if faith in one's own imperfect country has such untold value, what shall we say of a newly awakened faith, after this war, in Almighty God? Then, indeed, as the Saviour said, the mountains of business problems and of all other difficulties can be removed and be cast into the sea.

Amid the storm of the times, now at its darkest, come bright gleams of what will be when Jesus has spoken His divine word, as once He did over the wild sea of Galilee: "Peace be still."

There is coming into the mass of mankind, as never before, a hatred of war itself. If the advocates of military renown all over the earth

had conspired together to turn warlike glory into a detestable and contemptible affair, they could not, with their aëroplane bombs showered down on old people and children, with their submarines sinking helpless mothers into the bottom of the ocean with their babes in arms, their barrages of shot and shell and their machine gun fire, cutting off all chance for bravest men to do their individual part, with their poison gases and with their scattered disease germs, they could not have made a war more horrible and more worthy of universal execration than they have done. So much as this has been plucked out of the hand of the horrid idol of warlike renown. After this war universal world opinion will hate war and war lords as never before.

And again, there has come a wider understanding of what the Cross of Jesus with its blessed red stamp of self-sacrifice really meant. Girls and boys understand it better and even little children. And with the Red Cross has come an exhibit such as the world has never seen before of the power and beauty of young people's union in Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. effort apart from all denominational narrowness, in behalf of the soldier and sailor everywhere. The older people do not half realize what is happening in the general view of things, and how young Christians are moving on with a vigor and self-sacrifice unequalled since the days of the Early Martyrs.

And it is just here that our account of America in the first year of its war, best fits in.

After long and patient waiting, the sudden announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare, against everybody, in widest, arbitrary zones, February 1st, 1917, led our President to declare the resolve of his country, in which the vast bulk of our citizens have united, irrespective of party or of national descent. On April 2nd war against Germany was called for and quickly declared, and since then war measures of every kind; in food, commerce, and business regulations; in two enormous Liberty Loans; in selective draft enlistments; in drill within vast cantonments, and in transport of troops to France in numbers it is not legal nor patriotic to announce; all these measures have followed each other with a bewildering rapidity, showing what America is when in action. Along with these political and war activities there has arisen a wonderful spirit of giving, especially to the Red Cross and to the Y. M. C. A. work. Women have begun to labor as widely at home, for the good cause, as men in the camps or in the trenches.

Already America's reward for her enlistment on the side of humanity is coming in. We are being recognized, not as we were thought abroad

to be, a loose bundle of foreign nationalities, but as the real nation of the Stars and Stripes. We have gained friends across the Eastern and Western seas, girding us in with a double safety. Our place as a great American brother nation is being, for the first time, recognized from the farthest north of British America to Patagonia in the extreme south. Our old debt to France, without whom we scarcely would have become a Nation at all, is at last being repaid. Our youth is awakening out of much selfish and even guilty indulgence into a new spirit of faith and self-sacrifice. We are beginning to see the generation that is coming after us, a nobler race in shapes of character and forms of effort than could have been without some supreme season of trial. Our camps have, by National orders, been placed under the moral and spiritual care of the Y. M. C. A., and so have our trenches in Europe. Our Christianity, often lost to sight in the competition of a multitude of denominations, is emerging into the clear light of a union for all that is most loyal to Christ and His charity in our religion.

> In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
> With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me.
> As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
> While God is marching on!

We cannot dismiss the subject of our great united land, without, at least, glancing at a few of the chief national features of 1917. We have had good harvests. Wheat, it is true, has been below the average, with a crop of about 600,000,000 bushels, and cotton with about 12 million bales has been less than for nearly ten years, and perhaps the widespread advice, "Plant less cotton and more corn," has gone into practice as far as it should; but the crops of corn, of potatoes and of vegetables have been almost boundless; removing, if there be proper economy, the fear of famine, enriching through increased prices the farmers of the nation beyond all precedent; and sending the whole world to America to buy its supply of food, and also in great amounts to receive food as America's gift to starving people.

The health of America has been very good during 1917. Medical Science, under the blessing of God, is removing one form of epidemic after the other, especially in the case of little children, and the average length of life is being steadily increased. City and rural measures of improvement have gone on uninterrupted by the great war. The House of Representatives has passed the measure for the submission of National Prohibition to the States for final ratification. Woman's Suffrage by its recent great victory in the State of New York seems to be approaching the desired goal of its long endeavor. The country

has become so awakened to its proper defense by land and sea that it is not likely in the future that she will become a prey to the ambitions of other nations. Religion, which was yielding too much to the foreign persuasions of unbelief, is resuming its old simple, evangelical Bible lines. A New Testament is going into the knapsack of each soldier, and with it prayer is rising up anew in a multitude of hearts.

We have enough, in view of our sins and our coming perils, to humble us and to make us feel more dependent on God for our National future, but as we think this momentous year over, in its bearing upon America, our hearts begin to sing:

> Great God of nations now to Thee,
> Our hymn of gratitude we raise,
> As Thou hast made this nation free,
> We offer Thee our song of praise.

In all the national toil that has come upon us, and in all the good that God is doing for us and with us, the "Old North State" is bearing her full share and is receiving her full blessing; whether it be in the camp, or on the sea, or in a foreign land, North Carolina's honorable name is there. A leading citizen of our community said the other day, in view of our scanty supply of vigorous men for the State's great tasks, "The main thing for us to do is to keep things going, and to train our children up to be well taught and patriotic citizens of the next generation." And in church and school, in social circles, in business, in agriculture, in reforms, and in charity, at home and abroad, North Carolina is "keeping things going!" To this brief record of our State let me add the eloquent letter of our Governor sent as a special contribution to our Memorabilia:

EXECUTIVE MANSION

RALEIGH, DEC. 22, 1917.

RT. REV. EDWARD RONDTHALER,
Moravian Bishop of the South,
Winston-Salem, N. C.

MY DEAR BISHOP:—

It is a joy to me to be with your people in the spirit on this New Year's Eve. The year has been a full one for North Carolina and for all Nations. Our resources, material and spiritual, have been taxed to the utmost and they have not failed. Under the heroic and unselfish leadership of a member of the Moravian Home Church our people are now preparing to give universal testimony to their faith in the everlasting righteousness of our cause—a cause that seeks the welfare of all mankind, of our friends and also of our foes. The finite mind is unable to understand why so much of suffering and of loss should come upon the earth, but my faith abides that

> "————behind the dim unknown
> Standeth God within the shadow
> Keeping watch above His own."

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) T. W. BICKETT.

In the well-nigh 100 counties of North Carolina, Forsyth is climbing up on the honor roll. Perhaps the state of the highways is a fair index of the public spirit of our citizens. All the trunk lines of road are rapidly being rebuilt in modern, improved highways, and special appropriations and sufficient forces of men are being provided for their upkeep. The main approaches to the city have been so admirably reconstructed that even in winter it is now a welcome change from old conditions of bottomless mud to come over new, smooth, hard roads into a new Winston-Salem.

The care of the County over its poor and unfortunate has drawn national attention during the past year. The County Home is considered a model structure. To it has come the Reformatory on which much thought and care are being expended, and its good influence upon the wayward youth is being felt. The educational feature has been introduced; instruction is given, on one day for white and on another for colored youth. Sentences are now being made indeterminate, and thus a new stimulus has been given to improvement in behavior. It is planned also, that a "probation" officer shall look after the boys, after they have started again into a better kind of life. And to these two noteworthy institutions has come a third, the Tuberculosis Hospital, constructed in the most modern style, with ample light and sleeping porches, at a cost of $15,000. It was opened in the early fall, and has a capacity for 24 charity patients, which by means of its porches can easily be doubled. It is in the charge of a graduate nurse and a corps of assistants. In view of the civic spirit of Forsyth county, the Rockefeller Institution of New York has entered into a three years' contract for an annual expenditure of $3,000; the Rockefeller Institution to supply two-thirds and the county one-third of that cost. The money is to be applied for the prosecution of research along the line of preventable diseases. An expert is to live here part of each year, and his laboratory is now being fitted up.

From the County we come to the City of Winston-Salem. We start our review with its building interests and will then, through the information kindly given by many people, follow God's blessing on our community along various other lines.

The year 1917 in the business interest of the community has been very much the same as in all lines of business, one of uncertainty and rising costs, still it has been a busy year and one of progress.

All lines of business have apparently been prosperous and have required additional facilities, calling for additions and extensions to existing plants.

This applies in a special degree to the dominating industry of our community, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, which has again erected three immense buildings as additions to its great plant; all of the latest type of construction, and each one if erected as a separate factory would mean a notable addition to the industries of the community.

Other buildings of note for the year are the following:

The new Auditorium, a large fire-proof structure, erected on the site of the old Elks' Auditorium, with a seating capacity of eighteen hundred, at a cost approximating one hundred thousand dollars.

An addition to the Hotel Zinzendorf costing $40,000 or more.

The new store building of S. H. Kress & Co., on the site of the old Brown & Carter edifice, corner of 4th and Main Streets.

The new warehouse building of the Liberty Storage Co., costing $50,000.00, which is the beginning of a system of modern fireproof storage buildings for the housing of the growing wholesale business of the community.

The character of the construction of the business buildings erected within the past few years is worthy of note, as a large proportion of them are of fireproof construction, and the remainder of what is known as slow-burning construction, making the dangers to be apprehended from a conflagration less and less as these buildings increase in number.

The erection of residences has proceeded in very much the same manner as during the past several years, many beautiful homes having been erected, but the increasing cost of building is beginning to be felt, particularly in this direction, and there is a perceptible shortage of homes in the community.

Three beautiful new buildings have been added to the churches, the new Salem Baptist Church, on South Broad Street, the Schlatter Memorial Reformed Church on Banner Avenue, Southside, and Grace M. E. Church at the corner of Woodland Avenue and East Fourth Street.

There has been marked growth in the railroad transportation business of the city, amounting to something like 25 per cent., and in addition to this there has arisen great through traffic of Government material on account of the war. The cotton, knitting, furniture and iron workers are reported as being busy as they can be, in some cases working day and night. In the tobacco industry 1917 is the greatest year the city has seen. Sales have come to be thrice instead of twice a day at each of the warehouses. During the season, nearly 26 million of

pounds were marketed for eight and a half millions of dollars. The greatest business in the manufacture of the product that has ever been known took place in this year. Wages have been increased again and again, until the ordinary day laborer in the tobacco factories has received from $2.25 to $2.75 a day.

The pleasurable bustle of our grand, busy city is well indicated by a single fact. Besides being a great automobile center there are 1,030 automobiles under actual license, hurrying to and fro on our well paved streets.

Merchants in the midst of all the uncertainties of the times report good business in every line, the chief difficulty being the getting of material to meet the demands of their customers.

The activities of the City Corporation have been large, varied and notable, $90,000 have been expended to enlarge and improve the sewerage system. $100,000 have been spent on the increased water facilities; sixteen inch pipe has been laid between the Salem station and the Court House Square, and motor driven pumps are being introduced both at the upper and lower stations of the great water systems of the city. Before long every house within the city limits can have its water and sewer connections. The work of paving streets and side walks has been carried on to a remarkable degree. The wide artery between Salem and Winston —Main Street—and West End has been laid in bitulithic, granite and durax. The circuit of the Norfolk and Western depot and of the manufacturing district has been laid in granite. Many of the streets have been paved in asphalt-concrete. Preparations are being made for similar improvement of Cemetery Street, and for the proper connection of Columbia Heights with the rest of the city.

There have been no large fires during the year, and the gross fire loss of $26,000 has been far below the average of other years, owing, under God, to the constant vigilance of the 6 companies of 60 men and their chief, to rigid inspection, and the growing education of the community with regard to the danger of refuse piles in connection with places of business and private residences.

The health of the city has been excellent during the year. There have been no epidemics during 1917, which is largely owing to the close inspections of the schools. Teachers are co-operating finely, and two nurses, one white and one colored, are giving all their time to the visits to the homes of children absent from school. The careful food inspections, and the entire purity of the city water, have doubtless, under God's favor, helped toward the happy health conditions of the city.

The Hospital, grown out of the humble beginning made by a band of devoted women into its present proportions of service both for the white and colored race, has done splendid work during 1917. It has maintained a corps of 30 nurses, with the fine body of physicians of our city centered around it. The large storage rooms built during the year contain 1,500 half-gallon cans of fruit and vegetables prepared by the skilful housewives of our own county.

In connection with the great charity work done in this Institution, —one-third of its total expenses,—it is proper to mention another charity, the Orphan's Home, which under Mr. Thompson's energetic care and through the liberality of a number of Methodist men, including our late fellow citizen Mr. Cicero Tise, has now become a notable institution of our city. It has 130 children within its faithful charge, and gives to the western suburbs of Winston-Salem a pleasing impression of the influence upon modern business men of what the Bible says: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

The Salem Home for aged and infirm women, or those whom the sorrows of life have left without homes of their own, is, though on a more modest scale, a similar charity, which has called out much love and sacrifice.

Our city, following the best example of the most public spirited of American municipalities, has interested itself in the health opportunities of its school children, and large playgrounds have been bought, north, south, east and west in connection with its School Buildings.

In view of the fuel difficulties of the winter a municipal wood yard at 9th and Liberty Streets has been opened for the benefit of our citizens, stocked with 1,000 cords of wood at $6.00 per cord. The United Charities of the city under Miss Grogan's competent care, and other instrumentalities such as the Salvation Army and the District Nurse, are doing a most welcome work among those for whom this winter may prove to be a particularly hard one.

The public schools are doing finely, under Prof. Latham's charge, with 150 teachers (40 of them colored) and with 1,000 more pupils than last year. The great difficulty now is to supply the vacant places occasioned in the teaching staff, directly or indirectly, by the great war; while the schools feel the demand made upon them more than ever to train intelligent, capable and patriotic citizens for the next generation.

Our record, if it would give a fair picture of our God-favored city, must refer to the strikingly good effect which prohibition is producing among us. The sight of a drunken person on the street has become so uncommon as to awaken a special degree of curious notice. The effect of increased sobriety on the lessening of crimes is greatly marked, even though gambling and dens of impurity still add their quota to our city courts. The private drinkers will perhaps miss the 10,000 to 15,000 quarts of whiskey, etc., which the Express companies were obliged to deliver in last Christmas season, but which stream has now run dry. But when the season is over we hope these habitual drinkers will be happier for their enforced abstinence, and so will all the rest of us with them. Instead of the liquor waste of former holidays there have now come the increased pleasures of Christmas Savings, which are exercising a wide and happy influence in the community.

Winston-Salem led the State in the recent registrations! About 5,100 men registered, and in both Liberty Loans $4,200,000 was subscribed, in the great Y. M. C. A. drive $47,500, and the two still greater drives of the Red Cross amount at the time of writing to $50,000.

But what seems to strike our people most of all, from our esteemed Mayor Gorrell throughout the whole city service, is the remarkable unanimity which is prevailing, all working together, as one of our first citizens said the other day, and none wasting time to quarrel with the other; a city made of two parts, long separate, but now so harmoniously welded together as to forget that they ever lived and wrought apart. Our one Winston-Salem, God bless her!

Coming to speak of the Moravian Unity throughout the world, we may say that such a Brotherhood as ours is a thing which men have neither been able to make nor to destroy. Its four hundred and sixty years have lain in the hands of Almighty God, and there they will continue to lie amid every utmost danger, whether in times of peace or war, and often the dangers of peace have been greater for our Unity of the Brethren than those of war.

With regard to our world-wide missions we may say the same thing. As long as our men and women are willing to labor and make sacrifices with the old time heroism they will enjoy the old time blessing of the Lord of heaven and earth. It is to be noted that our touch and contact with the Central American Missions is growing closer, and that the cession to the United States of the Danish West Indies, now the Virgin Islands, has made our thousands of converts there to be Americans.

With regards to our Southern Moravian Province,—we are like a little island here, with connections of love and membership far and near, over all the world. Our continuance depends upon our union, and that is growing very remarkably, as our recent Provincial Synod of Nov. 20th and 21st showed to the joy of all. Especially noticeable is the way in which our little Churches are taking hold with a new spirit of encouragement and a willingness to work and to give. Our new Moravian Brotherhood which already numbers some hundreds of zealous and interested men is a body that emphasizes the very name we bear, the *Unitas Fratrum,* the Moravian Unity, and we hope it will become a great moral and spiritual power among us. We are also especially glad over the distinct progress which our great College for Women and our Academy have been making in numbers, in educational advance, in public and official recognition, and as a school of the Christian life.

What we have said of brotherhood in the Southern Province is true of the Congregation of Salem, with its seven Churches, and Immanuel destined to be, we hope, an eighth. The spirit of union is deepening among us; the need of it is being felt, and the joy of it is being more largely experienced, and it will be a growing joy to consist of eight Churches, each working hard as if it stood alone, and yet depending, under God, upon its active and happy union with the rest. Here let us append a few words of cheer and greeting from each of the Churches.

Christ Church reports a very good year. Attendances have markedly increased. Team-work and other Christian activities have gladdened the Church. The spiritual life has been deepened. The interest in the recent White Christmas of giving was so great that not all who wished to enter the house could find even standing room. The building had never been so thronged at any previous concert, and the joy was as great as was the multitude.

Calvary Church reports a very prosperous year, both in spiritual and temporal affairs. Plans for an enlarged church building have been made and have been approved by the Congregational Boards. Fifty communicant members were received into the congregation. The large attendance upon the weekly prayer meetings has been a notable feature of the year. A native missionary helper's support was assumed in the foreign field, at $100 per annum. The Ladies' Aid, instead of depending upon bazaars and suppers, borrowed a capital sum, on which they gained a considerable income for various charities by means

of many self-sacrificing labors. On June 17th an every member canvass was successfully made, by which the enlarged budget for Church Causes as well as for Calvary's own expenses was fully met. The new Church Band is doing finely. The Easter Cantata, under the charge of Musical Director Kapp, was the musical event of the year. The anniversary occasions on November 29th were large and cordial. The Christmas White Gift concert brought in 1,265 gifts of self and of service and $250 for the poor and needy.

Fries Memorial reports a deepening of spiritual interest, a closer acquaintance and fellowship between the pastor and people. The Boy Scouts have been a great pleasure to the Church, and a class of young girls is equally promising. The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. worker, Mr. George C. Sample, were greatly blessed. The most notable feature of the year was the anniversary of the completion of Br. Henry E. Fries' 40 years of Sunday School superintendency.

Trinity Church has had the best year in its history, and it is steadily forging ahead in all lines of Church activity. The membership has now passed the 200 mark, and the spirit of unity is very evident among the teachers. They again had the White Gifts Christmas and it was the most successful yet held, the cash contributions this year being $111.00. The Sunday School growth demands more room in the near future, and the work before Trinity in the coming year is to seek to enlarge the Sunday School facilities.

Fairview Church has had a good year in all parts of her work. The men of the Church, through the every member canvass teams, have done excellent work, not only in one yearly trip but several times during the year. This has placed Fairview in the best financial position she has ever held. The year was marked by the addition of a number of families to the Church. A larger amount has been contributed to the missionary's salary than ever. The Sunday School, which was under the superintendency of Br. M. M. Morgan until October, when he felt compelled to ask to be relieved, has since been in charge of the assistant superintendent, Br. R. R. Kinney. It is in good condition, with a faithful corps of teachers. The societies of the Church are in splendid shape.

In the Home Church the year 1917 has been one of steady, persistent effort along the approved lines of Church activity, and with a fair measure of progress. Events of special historic interest, such as often mark the course of the year, have been wholly absent from this year's calendar. The regular routine work of the Church has been the order from month to month far more than in recent years.

The church attendance has more than held its own, and the number of visitors attending the regular services has never been larger. The spirit of the services has likewise been good and Christian fellowship has been much in evidence.

There has been a healthy increase in membership, and the drawing of the non-resident members into closer touch with the work has been one of the most encouraging features of the year.

The boundaries of the active membership have continued to increase with the expanding of the city, until twenty-four square miles are included in the territory under pastoral services.

The introduction of the new method of church finance, with its double-budget system and weekly envelop offerings, was an important step forward and has had a helpful spiritual as well as financial effect upon the whole congregation.

A strong effort along spiritual lines was made in the month of September, and great blessing was received through the evangelistic services which continued for two weeks.

On October 1st the congregation was happy to lead in the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Bishop and Mrs. Rondthaler, and the occasion served to bring together a large number of their friends both in the city and country who were happy to extend congratulations and good wishes for the further way.

The foreign mission activity of the Church received two specially encouraging advances during the year. One was the entrance of one of our members into the definite service of the mission among the Indians in Nicaragua; the other was the beginning of individual support of missionary effort looking toward personal representatives of Congregations.

In the thankful review of our Nation, State, County, City, Province, and Congregation, we come back to the absorbing and often painful interest of the world-struggle in which America is engaged. We are travellers on a vessel sailing over stormy seas. As in the midnight hour we plunge through heavy waves, we realize that things are very dark. The sky is dark and the sea is dark, and the coast and the rocks ahead are shrouded in darkness. But as the ship bells strike the eight tones of the midnight watch, we hear the "all's well" of the great Watchman overhead. He knows our course and can find the destined haven of our peace and safety. So let us, at the close of 1917, in sweeter and stronger covenant than ever before, say with one another:

> By prayer let me wrestle and He will perform,
> With Christ in the vessel, I smile at the storm.

1918

"Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." With this devout and thankful utterance of Holy Scripture we open the account of a year whose great event will make it unique among all the years and memorable to the end of time.

The world-war lasted four years, three months, one week, and three days. It opened suddenly on August 1st, 1914, and the great armistice came as suddenly, unexpectedly and wonderfully at eleven o'clock, November 11th, 1918.

It was a world-war in a wider sense than any of the great conflicts which have preceded it. Most of the civilized nations were directly engaged in it; all were most deeply and vitally involved. Its battles were fought on land and sea, all over the globe, from the Chinese waters in the Far East to the Chilian Pacific in the distant West; and from the sunny shores of the Persian Gulf, to the frozen waters of the White Sea in the Arctic North. It was waged in the air and on the earth, upon the seas and under the great waters. It was fought with every device of destruction which the science of the 20th century had made possible; with shells and bombs and machine guns and poisonous gases and liquid fire; with far-shooting artillery of every sort; with tanks of strangest construction, and countless motors and charged electric wires. On almost every day of the four years a battle was fought somewhere, with an expenditure of munitions hitherto unknown. When men went "over the top" they went into a concentrated barrage-fire, into a close-driven, darting, fatal hail. When they slept at night a bolt from the sky suddenly sank them into a vast abyss of death. Slaughters as great as that at Chancellorsville or Gettysburg passed without special notice, they had become so frequent. Ten millions of soldiers and sailors perished or were maimed in the strife, and perhaps twice as many more, mostly women and children, died from privations and disease. Billions of treasure, as yet uncounted, were sacrificed in the struggle. Nevertheless the utter darkness of these four dreadful years was lighted up with acts of mercy; with deeds of self-sacrifice; with patriotic devotion and love toward the fellow-man—love even unto death—all on a wider scale than ever before. It was the greatest, bitterest, and yet in many of its aspects the noblest and the sweetest struggle which the world has ever seen.

The Great Powers that started the war should, according to every study of probabilities, have won it. Their time for beginning the war

was wonderfully well-chosen; their central position was almost impregnable and it doubled the value of their vast resources in men and means. They were under one command; they were well led; they had been making ready for fifty years; they numbered millions of men fired with hope of victory and fearless of death. Nothing which science had invented or discipline had devised was wanting in this vast onrush of the nations; and yet, though again and again on the edge of success, something always interfered, something always prevented, something always stopped the way, as with an unseen, mysterious Hand; and victory, when the disguise was stripped off, ever showed the pallid face of defeat. The cruel violation of Belgium, intended to hasten the march to Paris, did the opposite. It brought England into the strife, and France and England blocked the way at the river Marne. The incitement of a jihad, that is, a war of massacre of Mohammedans against Christians, while it cost two million lives of Christian people in Turkish Asia, nevertheless set the main body of Mohammedans on the other side, so that the march from the Suez Canal through Jerusalem as far as Syrian Aleppo became more possible, and the equally brilliant one from the Persian Gulf through Bagdad to Ninevah; while still more strangely the headquarters of Mohammedanism at Mecca became the seat of the new "Hedjaz" power, fighting bravely with the Allies. The sinking of the Lusitania, followed on January 30, 1917, by the decree of an unrestricted submarine warfare, made wavering America a final factor in the world struggle. And when the unexampled devastation along the Hindenburg line in France, and the fierce drive in the spring of this year, were bringing the Central Powers within a day's march of Paris, and the Big Bertha gun, sixty miles away, had slaughtered a church full of worshippers in that city on Good Friday, the horror of it all called forth a unity of command, under General Foch; and the call of perishing France: "America, come quickly," was answered with the now famous words of General Pershing, "Lafayette, we are here!" as the tens of thousands of our boys began to land like successive waves of the sea, until they were two million strong and had made themselves felt amid the revived spirits of the Allies all along the western front, at Chateau-Thierry and in the sad but glorious Argonne. Always there was something unexpected on the other side, and never more so than in the great armistice of November 11th, after which a mighty fleet surrendered without a battle, and an army of millions of brave and well-drilled and well-supplied men marched home, leaving behind them a most difficult country and a ring of invulnerable fort-

resses, which resolute men could have defended for years. It will take all coming time to explain why they did it, unless men simply say "there was an Invisible Hand at work, stronger than all the combined armies of earth."

In fact in this mighty conflict a text in the Book of Revelation comes into a new application: "There was war in heaven." There has been a battle not only of earthly powers, waged about earthly territories and dominions. There has been a struggle for heavenly verities, that they might not perish from the earth but be established the more securely upon its blood-stained surface. When the great war broke out in 1914, with all its terrific probabilities, men's faith wavered in regard to the very existence of a personal God of power and wisdom and love. If there were a God who, as a Father, loved His human creatures, how could these things be? Such a war in such an enlightened age! But gradually men have come to see that God's hand, like the helmsman's, has been guiding the vessel of humanity through all the wildest storm, steadily steering its course into the haven of peace. "Surely there is a God, who judgeth righteously!" Another great verity has come out like a sun-burst from behind angry clouds. The existence and rule of the Christ have been vindicated. The war, as you all know, was preceded by a great apostacy from the historical Christ, as divinely born of a virgin; crucified for the sins of the world on Calvary; actually and in body risen from the dead. But now, whether men were formerly believers on Him or not, His Red Cross has taken a place which it never had in the world before. Its soft, sweet radiance has shone into the faces of sick or imprisoned or suffering or dying men and women and children, the word has gone forth in all parts of the world, "Oh, if it had not been for the Red Cross what would have become of me!" And thus there has come, with some it may as yet only be a sub-consciousness, but with very many a clear consciousness concerning the preciousness of the Cross of our saving Lord, Jesus Christ. It has been as a well-schooled chaplain who served on the fiercest firing line through the entire war has written: "When I ask the soldiers what we shall sing, the men who have been over the top or are going over it soon most frequently say: "Let's sing: "When I survey the wondrous cross on which the Prince of Glory died."

The divine, atoning Christ has come into world-remembrance again, as never before. And still another great verity has shone forth into a cleared light, and that is the Church, which Christ has loved and for which He has given Himself,—not one particular denominational

Church, (none of these have gotten any special glory for themselves in this war) but the whole Church of Christ has come out into fuller view. Men, especially literary men, had gotten into the settled habit of deriding the Church: "Why don't people go to it any more?" believing that since they did not go, nobody did! The taunt was therefore the more ready: "Why did not the Church prevent this war? Surely she has become a negligible quantity." The American Church did not prevent the war, but rather said to her valiant sons: "Go and defend the poor people who are suffering so terribly on the other side of the ocean!" And when the situation became most dark and serious the Government at the capital of the Nation, and every State and community, sent its continual appeals, ever saying to the Church; "You have more influence than anything else has; help us in our need!" And never was the appeal made in vain. We may say still more for the Church. She has put herself with might and main back of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., and at Gen. Pershing's urgent request, the Y. M. C. A. in turn put itself back of the army, clean and manly and energetic, going even into death with a smile. "What will the boys expect of the Church when they come back?" is the question which eccentric people are asking. And we may say in answer, they will expect the Church that trained them at home, backed them when abroad, and welcomed them when they returned home with victory, to be just the same good old Church of Jesus Christ which she has always been.

And again the eternal sanctity of the home has blazed forth with amazing power in the course of this war. In a great earthquake there is always a main axis of cleavage, along which the effect chiefly moves. Now if you study the closing crisis of this world-war you will find that the line of final crash ran from Saloniki on the East Mediterranean Sea, northward to the Baltic. First Bulgaria, in the south, gave up; then the Austrian Empire in the centre of the line collapsed; and to the north the Polish States were entirely hostile. This great crack running through the strong Central Empires was a main factor in their sudden overthrow. It was the long line of Slavic (Jugo—or South Slavia, Slovakia, Moravia, Bohemia, Poland,) countries which had been trampled under foot for centuries, and which now arose and asserted their national right to be. And how had they maintained their separate existence so long, against every sort of influence; against governments and hierarchies, and armies; in the endurance of prisons and sword and fiery stake? Simply because in the homes fathers and

mothers had taught their children to think and speak and sing and pray in their Slavic tongue and love their Slavic race. It was what home influence had done that enabled the Czech-Slovak prisoners to make their victorious march of 2600 miles through Siberia. This will be the most famous march in human history, and it led the Allies finally to recognize the Slavic Cause. And if, therefore, Moravia and all the rest of these States shall live and be free it will be because of the influence of home, which no power dare seek to break down save at its own deadliest peril.

And finally there is a heavenly verity at which an ungodly world laughs; against which the philosophy of the Nitschians has mightily risen in these last years; the truth that the humble will be exalted and the proud be put down; that kindly dealing will show itself to be better at last than hard, overbearing treatment; and that God Himself is on the side of the weak, when under their suffering of wrong they cry to Him.

The proudest man in the world was the German Emperor, as shown by his many utterances, and yet recently a Moravian missionary who had served his time as a loving laborer among lepers was chosen to preach to the now disconsolate exile, and the subject, strangely enough, was a great Scripture on humanity. Even the old German-speaking settlers in Alsace-Lorraine want, after fifty years, to be French citizens again, because they were more considerately and kindly dealt with in the old French days. As for weakness in suffering—who were weaker than the mothers going down to the bottom of the sea with babes in their arms and their little children cuddled around them in the Lusitania massacre? This war has been fought by men, but women with their tears and sorrows and prayers have won it before God, and we trust have won it for all the mothers and their children throughout all the lands. Yes, this has been a war fought in heaven as well as on earth, and it has established anew the great verities of God and of Christ and of the Church and of the home and of humble, just and kindly treatment of every human creature, and especially of the weak and suffering.

And now we need with all our might to pray that the results of this war may be secured in a long peace, through the just and as far as safety permits the generous treatment of all concerned, as in the sight of God and of Christ. In order to emphasize this purpose the President of the United States has, for the first time in the history of his great office, crossed the seas.

In our own country every effort has been concentrated on the winning of the war, and the more adverse circumstances were they seemed to turn one by one into favorable ones, showing the helping hand of God upon what we were trying to do, not for our own gain but for the good of humanity at large. Most especially the crops have been a great blessing,—nearly a billion bushels of wheat, about 2½ billions of bushels of corn, and nearly twelve million bales of cotton, and all other produce in equally bountiful degree. While the amounts were very large the patriotic conservation of food by our people has made the result still larger, by perhaps one quarter or even one third. And the prices have been such that our well deserving American farmers have become more prosperous than ever before.

Our own State, under the noble lead of our governor, Thomas W. Bickett, has taken its full patriotic place in all the material, intellectual and religious labors of the Nation, and it now ranks seventh in the Union for the value of its agricultural products,—nearly 550 millions during the present year. Perhaps in nothing has North Carolina shown its new alertness more than by voting, amid all war-drawback, for an amendment to the Constitution to give the children at least six month's schooling every year. The amendment was carried by more than 100,000 majority, and it was carried in every County of the State save one.

The same patriotic, progressive spirit characterized our own community during the past year. And we now, with a greateful heart, come to our brief yearly account of the city of Winston-Salem.

It has been a good business year in our community. The city has been very busy. Wages have very largely increased, with the higher cost of living. The average increase has been 50 to 60 per cent. and even more. It has enabled many of our workmen to save money and to place their homes in more favorable condition than in any previous year. We have had before us the full and careful report of the building inspector, Mr. H. E. Nissen. We learn from this excellent paper that the building interest has done finely, in spite of the peculiar conditions of the past year. The government order, to restrict the supply of building material to such structures as might serve war purposes, has prevented new contracts for house building and other non-warlike construction from being entered into during most of the year. Our people construed the order patriotically, and only since these restrictions have been removed has general building been actively resumed. Among the larger contracts for which permits have been granted are the following, with their estimated approximate costs:

The Barber Printery, $10,000; Reynolds tobacco buildings, $55,000; Swift & Co. building, $21,000; machine shops of Briggs-Shaffner Co., about $60,000, and foundry buildings, $20,000; Grace Presbyterian church (col.) $10,000; Carolina Knitting Mills, $35,000; Slater Normal and Industrial School, $20,000; Mr. James A. Gray's mercantile building, $10,000; Universal Auto Garage and Storage, $70,000; addition to the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., $350,000. The city's milk supply depot, now being erected at a cost of $10,000, deserves special mention. There has been a steadily growing lack of good milk supply for the city. The civic depot, with its special Pasteurizing apparatus will, through small dealers, spread its very helpful service through every part of the community.

When the recent government restrictions are considered, the building results of the year in Winston-Salem have been remarkable. They have totalled nearly one million of dollars and therefore are not far short from the results of 1917. And what is best is that the prospects for the New Year of 1919 are still brighter. Industrial employment has grown so greatly in Winston-Salem, and the necessary homes to house the new population have been so sparingly erected, that the next years are likely to see great increase of residences. While uncertainties necessarily prevail, and readjustments will need to be sometimes painfully made, as is always the case after a great war, the high prosperity of our farming population and other elements point, under God's blessing, to good coming years; but what every wise man warns against is the entering upon speculative "boom" movements, in which unwary investors become entrapped, to their great personal loss and to the general misfortune of the country, as came to pass eight years after the close of the Civil War.

In the still higher range of our city interest, we also have reason to be very thankful.

Winston-Salem has been admirably managed in all its departments. We have, by the testimony given on every side, a good clean, energetic and united administration of affairs.

We draw especial attention to the favorable condition of the city's educational work. The Salem College and Academy has had the highest enrollment of pupils it has ever enjoyed. The public schools, under Superintendent Latham's excellent management, are expecting, in spite of the well-known drawbacks of the year, to finish their standard requirements, by cutting out all unessential matters of study.

Every favorable outcome of a year has, however, its shadows, and we have had two of them in Winston-Salem which have caused great

sorrow. The one was the riot of the afternoon and early night of November 17th. It was occasioned by an attempt to lynch a man, now known to be innocent. The miscreants consisted of hoodlum boys, many of them in knee pants, and reckless young men from town and from far outlying suburbs, backed by a few very bad and murderous men. The trouble was augmented by the culpable running together of well-intentioned people, men, women, and children, which prevented our fine Home Guard and civil officers from quickly spotting the real criminals. There was a loss of valuable life. Five men were killed or afterward died of their wounds. By morning the riot was quite over, and when at the prompt order of the authorities troops came from Raleigh and Charlotte their soldierly presence merely secured the results already attained and gave us, in the course of the next few days, a very happy acquaintance with the admirable military training which the war has brought about in our country. The moral outcome of this great sorrow was as follows: the man was not lynched; every part of our city administration from the mayor down, and including our home guards, stood up to the duty to which they were so suddenly called; the moral sense of the community, both white and black, completely steadied the city, after its first surprise was over; there has been such a close judicial sifting, and such severe penalties have been inflicted as will leave their salutory impression on the dangerous boys and men of the city and all the neighborhood around.

The other sorrow was of wider and heavier import, the prevalence of the Spanish influenza during the month of October and its recurrence during the past weeks. In the first prevalence of this world-wide plague there were 6,000 reported cases in the city and 159 deaths; on its recurrence probably as many as in the first, but the deaths not as numerous. The calamity was illuminated by an outburst of charity such as the city had never before known. Mrs. John Hanes gave her beautiful home at West End as a shelter for sufferers, and others were ready to offer their spacious homes for the same purpose. The Red Cross, under the leadership of Mr. Henry E. Fries, gathering a circle of devoted men and women and especially young people, ministered to the stricken ones day and night.

And thus we come to the city's finest work for the last twelvemonth, —its patriotic response to the country's needs, going over the top in every effort. It has been splendidly done, as the brief tabulations of the successive efforts will show. In the first Liberty Loan Forsyth County subscribed $1,800,000. In the second Liberty Loan Forsyth subscribed

$2,573,350, making $42.88 per capita; in the third Liberty Loan Forsyth subscribed $1,341,850, or $22.36 per capita. In the fourth loan Forsyth outdid itself with $2,840,000 of subscription.

To the war savings campaign Forsyth subscribed $1,250,000, or $20.00 per capita, which was especially gratifying, as Winston-Salem was state headquarters for this campaign.

This great exhibit shows the gratifying growth of thrift in every section of our population, but the hope is earnestly expressed that this thrift habit may be maintained and further developed in the years of peace, for the good of our State and of its homes and of its people.

The outcome of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and the Salvation Army drive was surprisingly large; 234 members of the Associations have been in the country's service. Four of these have given their lives to their country in France, and many efforts have been made during the year to help and cheer our young soldiers even to the extent of going to camp with them.

The Red Cross drive was expected to secure $50,000, but reached $110,000; and the closing membership drive attained about 8,000 members. The Red Cross has been busy in many ways. The untiring hands of the Red Cross ladies in Winston-Salem prepared 4,025 knitted garments and 94,380 surgical dressings, a record of which we are all proud. Along its various lines the Red Cross has been persistently busy,—it has served during the influenza season; when the soldiers were here, after the riot, the Red Cross supplied them with a variety of comforts, making their stay the more agreeable and happy. We believe that the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and Salvation Army influence will go far beyond the immediate financial and other material results of the year, will cultivate in our community the spirit of a broad humanity and willingness to help in every time of civic need. Thus the year in Winston-Salem has been marked with nobler effort than ever before, and the generation of young people now growing up will feel the glow of it as long as it lives.

With regard to our own Moravian Unity, we may say that its idea is eternal—"a brotherhood centered around Christ, our divine Saviour;" —and as long as we hold fast to that the Unity is imperishable. What its forms of government will be in the future we know not, they may be greatly changed, but this is a matter of secondary interest and can well await its time. Meanwhile our united work of Foreign Missions is providentially taking more of the aspect of all our other most successful Moravian labors. It is becoming more Provincial in its charac-

ter and is thus coming nearer to the individual responsibility of each member. The best life of our Unity now lies in its Provinces, in which foreign influences cannot blunt or confuse the united labors of Brethren and Sisters who know each other and work for the Lord hand in hand. Over our Foreign Missions God has exercised a wonderful providence, leading us to believe that He will continue to use the Moravian Church in this His own most cherished field, in the future as in the past.

Our own Southern Province has had a good year. We have had no pastoral changes to contend with, and all our ministers with every member of their families have been mercifully spared to us. It has been a year of quiet, faithful work and of ever closer ties of brotherly feeling, as was markedly shown in the great gathering of Sunday School workers in the Salem Home Church on the last Sunday in September.

It has been an especial source of satisfaction that our Province has, in all respects, responded to the many calls of patriotic duty. It has been represented in every line of the service. Our members have served in army and navy and in the air. Some have filled high place; very many have acquitted themselves finely in the ranks; some have died for their country. We have also been represented in the Red Cross Service, the Army Y. M. C. A. and the Chaplaincy. It is a cause for thankfulness that a number of our Brethren have been selected by Government or by the voice of the community to serve at the head of great war movements,—in the department of War Loans and War Savings and Stamps; in the Red Cross, and in the Y. M. C. A. Never before has our Moravian Church had the opportunity of showing how thoroughly American it is. While we rejoice that old Moravia, the home of our spiritual forefathers, is coming to its own at last, we ourselves, like the New England Pilgrims and the Southern Huguenots, have in the course of the long generations become a thoroughly American Church.

To this report of world, country, city and Province, we now append, according to our custom, the separate account of each of the six churches of the Salem congregation.

In the *Home Church* the year will be remembered as one when not only the regular work was maintained under increasingly difficult war-time conditions, but when some new and advanced lines of work were undertaken.

Joint quarterly session of elders and trustees inaugurated with the new year have become an established feature and have led to strong co-

operation. A "Know Your Church" series of services was held in the first months of the year; a membership service campaign seeking to enlist every member in definite service was launched in September; and a Church Efficiency School with five courses of study and one hundred and twenty-five students was opened on October 3rd. On May 30th the congregation joined with Churches throughout the entire nation in the observance of the Day of Humiliation and Prayer, after which there soon came a turn in the tide of war towards victory for the United States and the Allies. On July 3rd, responding to the call of the Governor, the church bell was ordered rung each evening at seven o'clock as a call to prayer for peace. On Nov. 11th the call was happily and unexpectedly changed to praise. At 7:30 p.m. that same evening a brief service of praise and thanksgiving was held on the Salem Square in public acknowledgment of gratitude to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords for the signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities.

The close of the war found fifty-one stars on our service flag, representing almost every line and rank of service. The congregation was also well represented in the religious and humanitarian lines of patriotic effort having chaplain, Y workers and Red Cross nurse. Both men and women at home labored long and zealously in the various causes that were presented to the community.

Special encouragement has been found in an increased attendance upon the services, especially among the children and young people of the Sunday School. And new interest has been shown in our wide mission activity. Three additional mission workers are under support of the congregation in foreign lands.

On October 6th, for the first time perhaps in the 151 years of its history, the church was closed for worship, with all other churches of the community, because of a serious outbreak of the Spanish influenza.

The death roll of the year has been unusually heavy, nineteen adults having answered the summons, a large percentage of them being from our faithful non-resident membership list.

The year 1918 will ever be remembered in *Calvary Church* as one filled with many contrasting experiences, high lights and very deep shadows, much joy and many special days of privileges, and much sorrow and bereavement. Yet through all varied events, how good our God has been! In our congregation we have felt His manifest presence in blessing, and we believe it is His good pleasure to help

us quite through this time of affliction into days of peaceful, happy and fruitful service.

The year's being so full of these experiences has naturally made it seem very short to us. Forty of our young men entered their country's service at different times, and we have kept in touch with them regularly. One of the number, Private H. S. Turrentine, was killed in action in France, and our service flag bears a golden star in memory of this boy. He was not a member of our Church, but belonged to the Sunday School.

A large class of new members, 45 in all, was received into the church on Palm Sunday, a day of great rejoicing and much encouragement for us. All the Easter services were inspiring and well attended. Our church band took charge of our part of town for the Easter morning service, and in the afternoon of Easter Day played for the service at Old Town. Especially beautiful was the Easter Cantata "From Olivet to Calvary," rendered by Br. J. L. Kapp with his large chorus and orchestra.

A very blessed series of special Evangelistic meetings was held in our church beginning June 9th. Br. E. S. Hagen, of New Dorp, N. Y., Moravian Church, preached for us during the two weeks with great spiritual power. There were a goodly number of professions and the whole Church was refreshed. This was manifested in the service of Rally Day, the Sunday following the meetings, when a larger percentage of Calvary members than ever before assembled in one service met together in an inspiring gathering.

We were proud to have the community celebration of the French Day of Independence on our church lawn, July 14th. Our city will never forget this great patriotic occasion.

With the latter part of the year heavier shadows than we can understand settled upon our community with the outbreak of the influenza epidemic, and many Calvary homes were afflicted with the sickness and several dear and useful members were called away by death due to this dreadful disease. May our Heavenly Father grant us speedy and complete relief from this sickness.

Sixty-one members were received during the year.

Calvary has taken active and successful steps in the gathering of a church building fund during the past year, and a large amount has been subscribed.

Christ Church reports a good year, in the course of which many professions of faith were made.

For summer outdoor service, an extensive and convenient structure was built at the southwest end of the Church Park, capable of seating three hundred people. It was handsomely erected by the members themselves.

The church band rendered valuable service on these outdoor occasions and at many other times in the Church year.

The church building itself has been improved and a small room added for Sunday School library purposes.

Two special series of meetings have been held during the year with good results. Owing to circumstances connected with the war, especially on the part of young men in the service of their country, the list of non-resident members has become unusually large. Still the attendances have been well maintained, until the two seasons of epidemic interfered. Many members and attendants upon Christ Church have been sick, but we are thankful to state that there was little loss of life. Only three communicants and three children died during the whole year.

The tenth year of the organization of *Fairview Church* has been a good one, in spite of the handicaps of the past months.

The week of prayer at the opening of Lent was followed by a week of special revival services in which different ministers preached. The results were good, there being a number of accessions on Palm Sunday.

In June, in agreement with the other denominations in our city, a week of revival services were again held. Br. F. Walter Grabs of Bethania preached each night, and at the end of the month several joined the church.

With twenty-eight men in the service of our country, of whom twenty-three are overseas, Fairview took a deep interest in the cause.

A War Time Committee was appointed which secured a roll of honor and service flags and the national emblem both for the inside of the church and the outside. This committee also kept in personal touch with each absent member, through the various organizations of the Church which they represented.

One of our members was gassed and another wounded. Word has just been received that another is missing since the day the armistice was signed, Nov. 11th; we hope he is not among the fallen.

In June the men did excellent work in the every-member canvass. The appearance of the church in its new coat of paint has been greatly improved. Inside a furnace has been installed.

With the help of Br. B. J. Pfohl, the Salem Congregation Band leader, the young Brethren Joseph Pfohl and Frederick Spaugh have

been secured to instruct our church band. They began their work during the past month.

The Board of Elders following the lead of the Home Church have introduced the membership service cards.

God has been good to Fairview. Though there has been much sickness during the early part of the fall, we have so far not lost one communicant member in the epidemic.

At *Trinity Church* during the summer months the Sunday night services were continued out of doors for the second year with great success and the attendance was uniformly large. A band of eight pieces led the music and the services were evangelistic in character, and a great deal of good was accomplished in reaching the community in general as was evidenced by the marked increase in the regular church attendance.

Early in the year a war savings society was organized and over $300 will come into the Sunday School treasury as the beginning of a fund for a Sunday School building which is greatly needed in view of the growth of the Sunday School.

Material improvements as granite steps before the main entrance, concrete walk before the main entrance, four new alcove classrooms in the Sunday School room downstairs, and considerable work in the beautifying of the church lot, have been features of church activity during the year.

The congregation was active in all the war drives, and the ladies served as auxiliary of the Red Cross in making hospital garments, etc. The pastor was active on all the teams in Red Cross, in Liberty Loans, in war work, war saving, and on general committees of four minute men in giving out information regarding the war.

Fries Memorial Church has experienced a marked contrast between the early and the latter half of the year. There was a very satisfactory condition of development and activity up to the summer months with a gratifying number of additions to the membership and a growing interest in the work by the members, but this was seriously checked by the outbreak of the influenza epidemic in the fall.

We had one series of revival meetings in June that came to a head on Sunday, June 30th, when eighteen of the Sunday School scholars accepted Christ as their Saviour. Another series planned for October had to be postponed.

As a congregation we have tried to do our bit in patriotic service. In April the church was made a center for Red Cross sewing work.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the gratifying reduction of our church debt.

By the energetic effort of the chairman of our board of trustees, and the generous help of our many good friends, we have been able to pay all but a few hundred dollars of the $3,600 that were still owing on the church building, and we now have only to pay for the lot on which the church stands. This we hope to clear off early in 1919.

In concluding our separate reports for these six Churches we wish to rejoice in the fact that these Churches with their missions include 2,753 communicant members, but at the same time we emphasize the truth held by the Moravian Church from its beginning five hundred years ago, that the actual statistics are not contained in any earthly record, only in the Lamb's Book of Life. There and there alone the names of those who have been truly converted and who have diligently grown in grace are recorded. Let each one of us, therefore, ask "Is my name written there?"

A happy feature in the year 1918 has been the increase of personal work for the Lord's cause. Teams have gone forth to increase congregational interest; service cards have been signed; societies in the Sunday Schools and in the Church at large have grown in their efficiency; revival meetings have been faithfully supported; efforts in Missions such as Immanuel and St. Philip's have been kindly sustained.

The early Easter morning service was favored with beautiful weather and a great reverent attendance of the people from near and far. The crowd was estimated at ten to twelve thousand. Ninety-eight members officiated in the band on that thrilling occasion, and some three hundred Brethren gave their indispensable service at that early hour.

The usual union meetings of the Congregation were held, and distinct progress has been made along the line of heart-union by means of the week of prayer, observed at the beginning of Lent throughout the congregation, one service being held, in turn, in each of the churches and with very large and interested attendance. An interchange of pulpits has also been arranged for each half of the year. In many ways, therefore, we may thankfully apply the words of Scripture to the spirit of our Congregation: "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power."

One change, however, we must sadly record. By action of the Church Council, most regretfully taken, the Avenue cedars, the old glory of that famous walk, have been taken down. The last three fell on the first of November, at 3:30 p.m. In all the number of trees only two

were found that had remained sound. It had been agreed by all experts, that in the natural changes of vegetation, in the course of the centuries, the cedar had become an impossible tree in the Avenue. May the company here present live to see the stately and uniform growth of the splendid tree selected in the place of the cedars, the beautiful and queenly laurel oak. The first of these oaks was planted on the 27th of December, 1918.

And now we close our Memorabilia as we began it: "Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ,"—not only in broad world and national and civic and church affairs, but in the daily issues of our individual lives. Some of our dear members, especially in these influenza times, have gained their heavenly victory. Seldom have so many men identified with the growth of the community passed away in one year. Let the rest of us be encouraged to work the harder and endure the more faithfully, till Jesus calls us home to Himself or until He comes in his final glory.

1919

It is a glorious fact which the Bible (Is. 42-4) foretells concerning our Christ, the world's true leader. It is a cheerful word, which shines like the glow of a bright sunset across the clouded sky of a closing year. What the Scripture says concerning our Christ is this, "He will not fail nor be discouraged till He have set justice in the earth, and the isles (the Western lands) shall wait for his law." If in the course of a year like the last one, with all its mistakes, disappointments, confusion and miseries, our Christ does not feel that He has failed, and is not discouraged, why should His soldiers be? If He sees enough light to cheer Him for the future, why should we not see it? With this serious yet confident mind, and in the spirit of our Christ, let us attempt our review of the troubled year 1919.

On January 18, 1919, the Allied powers who had conquered in the World War met in the Hall of Peace at Versailles, fourteen miles from Paris, to construct a treaty with their recent enemies, and restore tranquillity to the war-rent world. For nearly six months the delegates of the five big powers, our own President among them, and the many little powers struggled over their mighty task. There were many ups and downs, threats and persuasions, demands and compromises, until in the illustrious Hall of Mirrors, which had seen the inauguration of the new German Empire forty-eight years ago, the Treaty was signed on June 28th by the five great powers, the United States, England, France, Italy and Japan, the twenty-six lesser powers and Germany. Since then this Treaty has gone into more or less effect by its acceptance on the part of France, England, Italy and Japan and most of the lesser nations. Our President brought a copy with him which in the course of the summer was submitted to the Senate. On September 10th it was reported from the Senate Committee with four reservations and forty-five amendments which were debated until the end of November. Whether, for us, the Treaty is now dead or alive nobody is quite sure. Meanwhile the remaining negotiations at Paris are dwindling into obscurity, and the Great Allied Powers of Europe—England, France and Italy—have been consulting in London what to do next.

It has been widely noted that in the Treaty of Paris there was no acknowledgment of God. Pity it is that this was not, or perhaps could not, be made. At all events the Treaty satisfied nobody. The Great Powers did not feel themselves sufficiently recompensed for the tremendous sacrifices they had made; the New States did not find

their existence rendered sufficiently sure. Russia, which is in its vast self more than half of Europe, was quite outside of the Treaty, and Germany in view of its brief that the Treaty was unjust is supposed to be watching its opportunities to evade or break it. And most startling of all, some twenty-three little wars have been raging among the nations, in this first year of "peace."

Nor has the Treaty brought the inner world-rest which had been expected. Perhaps no Treaty could do that. The world has become very tired. Even where men were willing to work, the needed materials for their labor could often not be obtained, and where materials and wages could be had, men frequently had no heart for their work. Thus production has lagged far behind the world's need, and the lack of supply has heightened the world's misery. It is reckoned that two hundred and twenty billions have been wasted upon four years of war, and perhaps even a larger, additional amount, through the interruption of the world's industries. No wonder then that a vast discontent has set in, starting with the bloody deeds of Soviet Russia, and rolling on with great waves of strike, sometimes bloody and always angry, over Europe and America. So it has come to pass that old wicked Communism has again reared its head, in the wider and intenser evil of Bolshevism, whose spirit has been unearthed by the discoveries of our Department of Justice in the simple instruction of the Bolshevist to the world's workmen: "Why need wages at all? If another man has what you want, go into his house and take it; if he won't let you have it, kill him!"

Such are some of the leading features of the world's darkened landscape during 1919,—but there are likewise broad streaks of light.

Militarism, with its cruel intention to trample down all human weakness wherever found, has itself received a crushing blow. Our soldiers have returned in triumph from the fields of battle which are no longer resonant with deadly shot and shell. They have come home with that spirit of courage, endurance and self-sacrifice which will make them splendid factors in the building up of the better America of the future. The vast and ruinous expenditures of war have been at least three-fourths stopped. Reconstruction, even on the long wasted battle line, has begun slowly and patiently, so that the grain has in part already been reaped from the very fields where men fought and died. Little nations like our Czecho-Slovakia, with its twelve millions of free citizens, are steadily building up their new destinies. The Holy Land of Palestine has been redeemed, and more has been quickly accomplished for this great field of glowing prophecy than two hundred

years of crusading valor were able to accomplish. If the Old World is full of widows and orphans and hunger-bitten people of every class, the New World has been more moved than ever before, both by public and private benefactions, to feed and help them; and best of all the Red Cross spirit has been infused more deeply into the very soul, especially of our younger people. In fact everybody, if anybody at all, has gotten a finer vision of the fact, as some one has stated it: "If things are bad for the other man, they are bad for me too, and I must try to make them better both for him and me!" Truly our Christ has not failed nor has He reason to be discouraged. Why should we?

Our brief survey of our own dear land will doubtless bring us to the same cheery conclusion.

The United States have suffered less than our European allies from the great war, but we have suffered enough. A vast debt has been piled up against us and our children, God knows for how long. Twenty-six and a half billions it is supposed to be, or to enable us to realize its weight more fully we may say that it means $400 additional debt for every man, woman and child in our nation. This is, of course, not in itself ruinous, in view of our wonderful resources. The Bank of Commerce, New York, has estimated last year's national income in the United States at the stupendous figure of seventy-three and a half billions of dollars. The crops of 1918 alone were reckoned at 14 billions in value, and even such a resource as we sometimes mourn over as almost wasted away—our timber—is competently put at the almost unthinkable figure of 2,800,000,000,000 feet! And yet the nation deeply feels its financial burden, conjoined with other circumstances of present severe embarassment. The lamented death on Jan. 18th of Theodore Roosevelt, the accepted representative all the world over of Americanism, pure and simple, has reminded the nation that it has billions of people who are not Americans in language, ideas, religion, who merely live and work here, and whenever any social difficulty arises are the chief factors in it; as in the bloody and destructive Cleveland riot of the spring of this year it was found that out of two hundred leading rioters only two were, perhaps, Americans. To gain over this vast unruly multitude by means of law, and especially by means of kindness, is a more staggering burden than is our finance. Race difficulties, too, have risen anew, especially in Chicago, and even in our capital, Washington, into fierce dimensions, showing that we have a national problem there, calling for the best thought and the wisest action, and especially for patient and kindly dealing with a race, the African, which if properly dealt

with will be a very valuable asset in our national welfare, particularly since European immigration is showing itself to be, oftentimes, less desirable than formerly it was. The strikes which, in their fullest extent, started with the month of June, reached their climax in August, and affected almost every industry,—there were as many as one hundred and fifty separate ones in New York City at one time. These strikes finally ended in the bituminous mine strike now just over, which brought the possibility of loss and suffering to every household in the land. These constant strikes have betrayed a deep separation between the several classes of our land, which unless wisely dealt with means nothing but misery for the whole future of the United States. The loss of money is little compared with the loss of confidence between man and man, dissolving even the ties of our blessed Christian religion in the case of multitudes of homes. We will hardly remain a Christian people if such deep difference continues and grows among us.

Then, too, has come the burden of the High Cost of Living, which has brought the recent war nearer to many a family than the events of the terrible battle-line in France. Especially upon wife and mother this burden has rested as a horrible nightmare all the year through. Various causes may be stated for the High Cost of Living. It is of some value to consider them, as laid before us by the best authorities, because when we know something more of the cause we can better calculate how long the evil may last, and what united means may be employed to prevent a final disastrous crash. It is admitted that the lack of actual production is one reason, which will not fail to work its trouble until through everybody's labor, whether by hand or otherwise, supply has again caught up with current needs.

Then, further, the "profiteer" has come to be more widely known through the world than ever before, that is the man who makes money out of the miseries of his fellow-man. Just who this profiteer is that has made a winter overcoat, as the Chicago fair price investigations recently showed, to cost instead of $25 the sum of $50, can only be discovered through slow and patient steps, and can only be remedied by appeals to justice in men's own hearts, rather than uncertain action of the law.

A third reason has been pointed out by an acute statistician in the vast increase of paper money during the recent war amounting to as much as all the gold and silver coined since America was discovered. It will take the world a while to digest these sums, and until then even the American dollar, the most stable of all the world's currencies, will scarcely have its normal value, and wages and prices will have to be

regulated accordingly. After the Civil War it took thirteen years to come back to pre-war prices, and it cost severe business crashes to accomplish the result. A close comparison of those times and ours shows an essential difference between them. American finances are more stabilized than they were in the sixties and seventies of the last century. Enterprises are not and cannot be on so wild a footing. With care and economy, confining purchase to actual needs; with the use of surplus money for the payments of debts, with systematic giving to God and for the good of humanity, which is the highest economy in the end; with every kindly influence which can be brought to bear so that neither wages nor capital be thrown away through needless quarrels, or through sense of injured dignity; and most of all, with the deepening of religious sentiment in widest circles of society; we may expect a speedier return, without financial crash, to sounder views of wages, of income and of living, and not be obliged to wait, as the fathers did a generation ago, through thirteen weary years of uncertainty and frequent depression.

God is showing Himself so very good to our nation. In His wise mercy the kind Christ has not yet decided that He has failed with us and become discouraged with regard to the nation which He so wonderfully planted on this western continent, and for which 300,000 young men have recently given up their lives.

Our harvests have been bountiful,—918 millions of bushels of wheat, three billion bushels of corn, about eleven million bales of cotton and one and a quarter billion pounds of tobacco,—these are a few samples of God's bounty to our people, their smiling plenty from ocean to ocean. Thus we have not merely been fed ourselves, but have been enabled to save a great part of the Old World from starvation, in which connection we simply mention one eloquent fact,—the American Relief Commission has been enabled to feed from three to four millions of children in foreign lands.

When we compare our feelings with regard to the present state of health with those of one year ago it is like contrasting day and night. Not to speak of other illnesses, the fearful scourage of the Spanish influenza was then abroad in the land. Many precious sacrifices had been already claimed from us, especially in the case of our cherished young men and women, and the startled question was ever rising in our souls, "Who will be the next?" But over this year no cloud of epidemic has cast its darkening shadow.

Nineteen Nineteen will ever be memorable as the year of the adoption of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, whereby our country has

been delivered from the liquor thralldom and become a "Prohibition" land. Two billions of dollars a year will be saved, it is estimated, by this national step, and what is worth infinitely more millions of homes will be safe-guarded as never before. The next generation will not march on through life, as the previous ones have done, decimated and deprived of many of their promising youth, lost through drink to nobility of character and to usefulness in this life and to glory in the next.

During the year the Woman's Suffrage was adopted by both Houses of Congress, and is now being presented to the States with the fairest prospects of becoming the newest Amendment to the Constitution. On a question with regard to which good women have differed in their opinion, men do well to express their views with caution, but we point to what Jesus Christ has done for woman and with woman in the course of the nineteen centuries since His coming. We consider where he found her in the social scale, and what sort of a minor factor she was in human progress, and then we think what He has made her to be, and after such a survey we are the surer that He will not feel that He has failed or become discouraged with regard to woman when she stands with father, brother, husband, and her own adult children before the ballot box of our free land.

And a final sign of God's good will toward these United States is to be found in the strong, wise, religious sense of the common people, and notably the farmers of the land. The voice of the American public, for which the politician ever listens so impatiently, is often slow to utter itself, but when it has spoken the question is settled. We had an instance of this fact in the case of the city of Boston in last September, when policemen struck and the unprotected city was suddenly made subject to wild loot and robbery. The Governor then said: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, at any time," and the solid American mind throughout the land said Amen to this manly utterance. And under the same controlling influence American labor will in the end bow to the mind of the American people in regard to the fair division of the fruits of enterprise and effort, and they will do it not so much because they must, but because, unmoved by foreign theories (Bolshevist or others), they are Americans themselves, as the great packers of Chicago said the other day, "We will bow to the sentiment of the American people." It is a good land in which God has called us to struggle and toil, and in the end prosper, under a Christ who Himself knows no failure and never is discouraged.

Under the mercies of God the good Old North State has had a prosperous year, along lines which have had the support of the people from Gov. Bickett down to every rank of society. 1919 will be remembered as the year during which school privileges have been liberally lengthened, into six months at least; the health of school children more fully guarded, and the prospect of fair and honest taxation greatly improved.

So we come to our own community of Winston-Salem, concerning which we have never had more reasons to be glad that we live in it, than we have had during the year 1919.

Winston-Salem is now a city, which according to its recent careful directory-estimate has a population of 55,624. During the present year a notable district, the "Rainbow District" to the west and south of the city, has been added, with its 5,000 inhabitants, to our rapidly growing municipality.

Our city government, with its Mayor, officials and aldermen, forms a body of men who not merely administer what of city there now is, but have their ideals of what a city ought to be. In accordance with these views the course of the city has been straight forward. One and six-tenths square miles have been added to Winston-Salem, making the total area eight and seven-tenths square miles. The Department of Works has paved a little more than five and one-half miles this year, with asphaltic concrete, bitulithic, concrete, granite block or Durax, at an expense of $180,000. The laying of bitulithic pavement around Salem Square and the re-laying of the entire Main Street to the bridge has been a very notable feature of improvment.

The Fire Department has so promptly managed its affairs that notwithstanding the fire alarms there have been no extensive conflagrations, and most fires have been put out by the use of chemicals.

The Health Department now has a physician engaged for his whole time, with school examinations in the morning and general inspection and charity practice in the afternoons, and half a dozen city nurses are employed.

In the Public Safety Department there is now a Commissioner, Mr. D. H. Ramsey, of Asheville, a chief and forty officers, and so a better provision than ever before.

The Water Department has added a large new reservoir five miles east of the city, in the vicinity of the Southern Railroad, so that Winston-Salem is now prepared to furnish sufficient water facilities for a city of one hundred thousand people.

A notable addition has been made to the administration of city justice by the inauguration of a Children's Court, in which Mr. C. M. Mc-

Kaughan is the presiding Judge and Mr. MacFarlane the County Probation Officer. The care of the endangered children and youth has been further strengthened by the appointment of a woman Probation Officer, Miss Johnson.

In connection with the interest of all our boys it is of importance to note that the Boys' Scout Movement, which is under the direction of Mr. Flannagan, has taken on new life. In accord with the President's proclamation of a Boys' Scout Week in last June, $10,000 were subscribed to be expended in three years. Excursions, such as the one to Yadkin River and another to Morehead City, have gladdened the hearts of the boys, and they have otherwise been made to feel that they were of use to the city and were honored for the manner in which their service was done.

It will be of interest to know from the City Tax Office that since the first of July 1787 autos have been licensed and 2293 chauffeurs.

The Y. M. C. A. rejoices in the return of its Secretary, Mr. Allen M. Craig, from his arduous experience in Russia, and is enlarging its services to the community, as is also the Young Woman's Christian Association to a most notable degree. The city has recently shown its confidence in both organizations by its large offering of $30,000. The Traveler's Aid is doing ever wider service, and the glorious Red Cross has won its way more deeply into the hearts of our people by its addition of over 7,000 new members, enlisted in its blessed cause of world-wide charity.

The year 1919 is the most notable educational year in the history of the community. For many generations this will be remembered as the year when Winston-Salem broke its educational bondage and took a comprehensive look forward into the future for years to come. This was made possible by the overwhelming vote authorizing the $800,000 bond issue for public education, coupled with the great civic gifts to public education made by Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, as a memorial to her late husband, and by the Hanes family.

The second great education development was inaugurated in the month of August when the general Education Board made the conditional offer of $75,000 to Salem College provided pledges are secured by June 30, 1920, for the added amount of $325,000. Approximately three-fourths of the total to be secured will be expended on new buildings for the greater development of the College.

Thus in the field of preparatory education, and in that of higher education, the past year will become a notable one in local educational history.

Glancing for a moment at lesser but still important interests, the Wood Yard is ready for winter calls, and the Milk Depot is only hampered by lack of material, being obliged to get some of its milk from as far away as Hickory, N. C.

And now the future of the city.—Our administration has set its heart on two things, better housing of its working population, and better facilities of park and play ground for the city's children. In its health department it wishes to strengthen a fight which is already winning ground by a free clinic for consumptive patients and a special nurse to visit and advise. The splendid donations of the R. J. Reynolds estate, admirably administered by Mrs. Reynolds, and the liberality of Mr. P. H. Hanes and the family of J. W. Hanes, have made the Extension Hospital a certainty for next year, and the High School Park, and the great Auditorium which is Mrs. Reynolds' special memorial gift for her husband. Toward the new City Hall $85,000 have been paid, for the purchase of the lot on which the building is to be erected.

A fitting climax to this enlarging prospect for this city is being furnished by the new Winston-Salem Foundation. This is a fund which is already beginning to be gathered for the improvement of the city in all mental, moral and physical respects. Its committee will consist of one member appointed by the Mayor, one by the clerk of the superior court of Forsyth County, one by the senior judge of the Federal court of the district, and two by the board of directors of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, which will take care of the investments, be they large or small, so that through all future times these bestowals will help to make Winston-Salem an even better city to live in. The success of the "Foundation" idea in many of the most progressive cities of the Union assures its success in a place as patriotic and onward-moving as is our own beloved city.

And next a few words concerning the peace and order of Winston-Salem during the year 1919.—We have two races numerously represented here, and constant watchfulness is required to keep things safe and well-ordered between them. Then too there have been the Labor disturbances, in which we were obliged to have our full share. In one portion of the year five or six strikes were going on at the same time, including the Street Railway strike of five weeks' duration. It was an anxious time, and when on one occasion the fire bell, at an early hour, struck the fateful No. 9, every one breathed more freely as they learned that the riot call came from an afflicted city many miles away and not here. But the good sense of our employers and workman, the harmony

of the two races, especially encouraged by Prof. Atkins and his admirable Slater School, and the intense watchfulness of the city authorities, all acting under the blessing of God, saw us safely through, without as far as we know, a single instance of disorder.

The volume of building operations during 1919 has been double that of any previous year, regardless of the greatly increased cost. Winston-Salem has always been a home-owning community, but this year the purchase of existing homes and the building of new ones has been greater than ever before. The owning of homes by rich and poor, white and colored people, has given to our citizenship the stability which is recognized far and near as a marked feature of Winston-Salem. The total building expenditure in the community has, during the past year, amounted to a sum of between two and three million dollars.

Through the arrangement of a large aviation field five miles east of the city on the Kernersville road, which has already been used by the Rev. Mr. Maynard, of trans-continental-race repute, we have been brought into actual touch with this wonderful movement, the opening of swift travel routes in the air. In this connection we note the successful crossing of the Atlantic by aëroplane in 1919. On May 31st the American Lieut. Commander Read of NC-4 reached Plymouth, England, after an aëroplane flight from America, having touched at St. John's, Newfoundland, the Azores Islands, and Lisbon, Portugal. On June 14th the British Commander Alcock, since killed, and Lieut. Brown in No. 34 left St. John's in direct ocean course and reached Clifden, Ireland, the next day, June 15th, so that as has been said America and Europe are only sixteen hours apart. These swift connectings of lands separated by a wide ocean are a mysterious evidence of God's mind in the getting of distant nations together, which no thoughtful mind will overlook.

Passing on from this survey of world, of country, of state, and of community, we shall in conclusion speak of the good year which the Salem Congregation has had, and which will be presented in the following brief accounts written by the pastors of the several Churches.

In the *Home Church* outstanding among the events of the year was the re-construction of the Church and the consecration of the Rondthaler Memorial Building. This happy event, which occurred six years seven months and five days after the beginning of the enterprise on August 4th, 1910, took place on March 9th, and was a day of great rejoicing. The entire cost of the undertaking was $96,091.92.

The most signal accomplishment of the year was the internal development of the congregation, though there was an encouraging increase in

membership likewise. The Sunday School has begun a great forward movement which promises an enrollment of one thousand members in all departments by Jan. 31, 1920. The Christian Endeavor Societies have grown much stronger and are adding greatly to our efficiency as a working force of the Kingdom. A more complete committee organization of the Church has been effected. Large increase has been evidenced in the benevolences of the congregation. Eight missionaries and native helpers are now being supported by societies, individuals and the Church in the foreign field, and the contributions to the general causes of the Church have greatly increased. Liberal donations were made for the relief of our Brothers and Sisters in Europe suffering from the effects of the great war, and large boxes of supplies have again been sent our South African missions. Through Societies and Sunday School Classes the influence of the Church has been widely extended.

We have again been fortunate in coming into touch with the wider work of our own and other Churches through representative men who have, on invitation, addressed us.

For the blessings of the year we thank God and take courage.

Calvary has had a most happy and successful year, and most especially it has been a year marked by warm spiritual life and service. A fine beginning was made early in January along an entirely new line, when Rev. Dr. Paul de Schweinitz, in a missionary address before the Men's Brotherhood, stated that Rev. Kenneth G. Hamilton, one of the ablest of our young Moravian ministers, was available as some Church's "own missionary." That same night the pastor laid before Calvary congregation this opening for a real missionary representative, with the result that Br. Hamilton's salary was heartily and enthusiastically oversubscribed and he was thus called to be Calvary's Missionary Pastor. The actual realization of all this came on Sunday, May 11th, when Br. Hamilton was formally installed into the office of Missionary Pastor of the congregation by Bishop Edward Rondthaler. May 22nd Br. Hamilton left us for his field of labor in Nicaragua, where his work was well begun and continues to prosper. We maintain a regular correspondence with our missionary.

Early in the new year also came a great change in the Sunday School. Br. C. E. Johnson, after over ten years of faithful and successful service as Superintendent, felt constrained to lay down his office. We deeply regretted to lose him from this post. The Board of Elders, however, were most happily led by the Lord in the selection of Br. H. W.

Spaugh to fill the vacancy. At the same time Br. Wiley R. Jones was chosen to fill the Assistant Superintendent's place, made vacant by the retiring of Br. W. W. Conrad after faithful service. The School suffered no backset through the change, and continues to prosper.

A blessed Lenten and Easter season was spent at Calvary. Thirty-seven persons were received into membership on Palm Sunday, and the attendance at all the special services was about double what it has heretofore been. The Lovefeast and Communion of the Passion Week were deeply blessed by God. Br. J. L. Kapp and his choir and orchestra again marked the happy Easter season with a splendid Cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus."

Financially, we have done good work also, and were able to pay over the first amount toward the overhead expenses of Salem Congregation. The every member canvass was very successful, and a Tither's League was formed at this time with good membership.

The fall work of the Church received a new impetus through a special rally of the members, at which service each one was asked to indicate on a prepared folder the lines of Church activity to which they would dedicate themselves. It was an occasion of remarkable blessing, the results of which are steadily coming to show.

All the societies of the Church have had a splendid year, the Missionary Society with lectures by Rev. E. J. Heath, and the Ladies' Aid Society, which has successfully gone over the top in raising funds for memorial benches in the coming new church. An Intermediate Christian Endeavor Society has been organized and the interest is high. The church band did fine work.

We are much encouraged with the substantial help given our building fund by the Home Church where the canvass has been conducted in the last few weeks. Most hearty thanks to all our dear Brethren and Sisters for this generous assistance.

In *Christ Church* this has been a year of general awakening and great blessing, with a fine spirit of coöperation prevailing. With our Sunday School building under process of erection, and a program for self-support, our people have given very generously. The Sunday School under the leadership of W. T. Spaugh has had the best year in its history, and the increased attendance upon all the services of the Church is very noticeable. Our Church has now a communicant membership of 335, and a spirit prevailing which will enable us to do much larger work for the Lord in the future.

Fairview Church reports a strenuous year which has been blessed by God.

The outstanding feature of the year was the assuming of self-support, in less than ten years after its organization. This was made possible because of increased number of tithers.

All along the line the work is taking on added interest and power. The Sunday School is pushing forward and there is a great demand for more room for its work. Br. A. F. Hilts has been elected teacher of the Men's Bible Class, and is being loyally supported.

The Christian Endeavor is getting hold of the young men who are developing into splendid workers. The ushers' association is taking up its work with enthusiasm. The attendance upon all the services is very good and Fairview rejoices in steady progress.

The church band is rendering good service, and is making announcements and playing at the services.

The older girls' and unmarried women's and children's festivals were held at the regular time. Easter and Christmas were greatly blessed. The Christmas Eve Lovefeast was the largest Fairview ever held.

The year closed with a most inspiring service in which the service flag with twenty-eight names on it, having three wound stripes, was furled. Twenty-five of the twenty-eight served over-seas.

The earlier part of the year at *Trinity Church* was marked by a renewed interest in spiritual things. The Sunday School and Church services recovered from the lapse occasioned by the epidemic of influenza. Better interest was shown in the various Church activities. Revival meetings and earnest personal work were instrumental under God's direction in leading a large company of people into the joys of the Christian life. Palm Sunday was one of the happiest days Trinity has ever experienced, and 26 members were received into the Church.

In May, Rev. Edward C. Stempel resigned his pastorate at Trinity and moved to Greensboro to assume charge of the Moravian work in that new field. For three months the arrangements for services and practically all departments of the Church's activity were in the hands of the lay members. The incoming pastor, Rev. Douglas L. Rights, can testify to the faithful and efficient work of the former pastor, and to the splendid quality of workers at Trinity, who can successfully manage a Church three months without a pastor and with no apparent decrease in the standards.

The new pastor has received a kindly reception. All members of the congregation have signified a willingness to serve, and there has

been no trouble in moving forward in the Lord's work. Of the fall and winter activities should be mentioned the Ladies' Aid Rally, the Neighborhood Social, Missionary programs, splendid midweek services, Thanksgiving and numerous other victories for Trinity.

The friendly test for Church, prayer meeting and Sunday School attendance with our Brethren of Christ Church has been a source of much encouragement for Trinity. We congratulate our neighbors, both upon their zeal in behalf of attendance in the Lord's services and in their stimulation of our work. We are sure that these two Churches will work together in strong and zealous manner for all good causes.

This has been a year for generous giving. Contributions greater than ever before have been made to worthy causes. The Church has assumed self-support, and can be called an independent, though ever loyal, member of the Salem Congregation.

Fries Memorial is grateful to Christ the Head of the Church for His evident blessing and the progress He has permitted us to make. Red Letter days stand out prominently on the past year's calendar. Besides the inspiring anniversary and other big occasions, such as Easter, Christmas, Mother's Day, Children's Day, etc., which have all been full of blessing, we note particularly, (1) Sunday, Jan. 12th, when we burned the note for the last indebtedness on the church building. (2) April 15th, when we completed the raising of the amount necessary for paying the debt on the church lots. (3) Sunday, June 1st, when our entire church property was dedicated in an inspiring service.

In August there was also added to this property a house and lot for parsonage purposes.

So that in this year of strain our financial condition has been considerably improved, and we are disposed to give our own interpretation to the mystic letters of H. C. L. and see in them the message of "How Christ Led."

We also note the Saviour's blessing and leadership in the following respects.

On several occasions we had the joy of welcoming new members into our communicant membership, partly as a result of a revival in June.

Our Sunday School has increased in membership and usefulness. We have had to bear the heavy loss of several valued families or individuals moving away from the city, but other families are being

linked up with us, especially from the Cameron Park section, and are proving themselves real additions to the Church.

The band has taken on new life, largely through such additions, and a newly organized orchestra gives valued help at the Sunday night services.

And finally we note the marked improvement in the service rendered by the Ushers' Association since its re-organization in May.

With regard to the *Provincial* district to which our Congregation belongs, we may add that we have enjoyed a good year of quiet growth and prosperity. Notable incidents are the re-consecration of the Home Church and the consecration of the Rondthaler Memorial Building, the full payment of the debt on the beautiful Fries Memorial Church and its consequent dedication; the great addition which is being built to Christ Church; the assured success of Calvary's new building fund. We would also mention the Sunday School convention of the entire Province, which met in the Home Church on August 31st. It was an earnest and enthusiastic meeting, devoted to the standardization of our Sunday Schools, in order to produce their highest efficiency for the Church and for the Lord Christ. There has been deep interest shown in the relief measures for our Czecho-Slovak people in that new republic, the spiritual motherland of our Unity, as also in assistance to the suffering deaconesses of our European Emmaus Home, whence our devoted Sisters go forth into all the world, and are even willing to live for Christ's sake in the Leper Homes both in the Old and the New World. They do it without money and without price. And there is a liberal and rising interest with regard to our scattered Moravian membership, and as a result preparatory meetings to the organization of Moravian circles in many places are being held, which may ultimately lead to new Moravian congregations. Doubtless the future before us is difficult, with foreign missions greatly affected by the war, and our home work needing to take new and untried ways, but God has wonderfully helped us, and never more than now. The contributions for work among the heathen have been larger than ever before, and the interest especially of our young people has been much increased. A Unity Conference with regard to the further superintendence of our great missionary work was held in the course of the year at Zeist, Holland, in the friendliest spirit, and we have no reason to believe that the union of our world-wide Unity has been impaired by the recent world-wide war.

What gives our Lord Christ His greatest sense of success, and banishes from His mind and that of His people all reason for essen-

tial discouragement, is the fact fully and insistently declared in the Bible that He will come again in visible glory, finishing the work which good people have tried to do, and gathering the nations around His visible Presence in a real and permanent league of peace. He will not come in any hour, or month, or year, or century, which men have presumptously tried to fix, but in the Father's own sudden time which no man knoweth, no, not the angels of God. Let us always bear in mind, what at the close of the Bible Jesus Himself has said: "Yea, I come quickly," and happy are we, if with the true Church of all the ages we can sincerely say: "Amen, even so come, Lord Jesus!"

1920

It is a privilege for Christian men to write a Memorabilia addressed to Christian people. It can, under such circumstances, be written with truth and yet with hopefulness. The actual condition of things at the end of a year can be frankly described and the account can, nevertheless, have an encouraging character. Because, as Christians, we dare believe that when we do our best, even though it be against heavy odds, our Christ-God will do the rest:

> Thou comprehend'st Him not,
> Yet earth and heaven tell
> God sits as sovereign on His throne,
> He ruleth all things well.

During the year 1920 there has been less peace in the world than there was on that memorable 11th of November, 1918, when the armistice was declared. Vast Russia has, on all its borders, been the scene of bloodiest warfare. Poland has been on the edge of national destruction, saved by a peace which may be only a temporary breathing-spell. Turkey is fiercely destroying the Armenian people. The tangled affairs of Greece have become still more involved by the strange return of its former ruler, King Constantine. Hungary, a most valiant nation, is like a caged wild beast. The fateful question of peace or war between tempest-tossed Italy and impulsive Jugo-Slavia has lain as a dice-throw at the feet of a literary madman, sitting enthroned at Fiume. A friend of mine, at Jerusalem on last Easter Day, witnessed from his window a murderous street-battle between Arabs and returning Jews, and told me how the whole Arab East was wild at the prospect of losing its hold on Palestine. And not only the untamed Arab, but the whole Mohammedan world is in turmoil, against the claims and encroachments of the Christian nations. The millions of Germany are seething with discontent and uncertain aspirations; France, not very far from a war-footing, stands ready for any sudden turn in its critical future; England and Ireland are at each other's throats in one of the most murderous grips that the world has ever seen, and baleful influences are abroad in our Congress to have America seriously embroiled in the desperate fight. The keen-eyed Jap is steadily counting the cost and risk of a war with the United States on questions which, he thinks, involve the honor of his aspiring nation.

Worse still than all these wars and rumors of wars, are the surprising successes of the Bolshevists, in the effort to make the despotic

and bloody Soviet system the rule of the whole world, and especially of our own country, the favorite scene of its plots and conspiracies. In two of our harbors already lie the infected ships bearing the germs of that fearful war-disease, the terrible typhus. Neither at Washington nor in any other capital of the whole world is it known whether there is really war or peace on this sorely devastated earth.

It was wisely said by Benjamin Franklin that the cost of war is not paid in war-time, but afterwards. The Carnegie Foundation, after a series of careful studies, places the estimated cost of the four years of World War at the sum of 337 billions of dollars, including in this sum, what has been the saddest cost of all, the estimated commercial value of the twelve millions of strong young men, of the best races, with the best prospects of a future, now lying in their quiet graves under the green sod of earth or under the rolling sea.

Vast, almost unthinkable as these losses are, now slowly beginning to be realized in the stunned consciousness of an afflicted world, they would not be so bad if the moral advantages fondly hoped for as likely to follow so supreme a struggle, were not, and especially in these more favored United States, apparently doomed to sore disappointment.

It was an evil hour when the business of the United States settled down to a complacent purpose, which may be thus expressed: "Seeing the world must have its great misery, let us make as much money as we can out of the wide and awful disaster." Hence came the uncalled-for soaring of prices, and their load was borne until it could be suffered no more, so that the inevitable reaction of loss has set in. As long as there were profits there was some sort of crude consent in the profit-taking, but now that the time for loss has come, nobody wants to take his just share of the loss, unless he must do it, and it is this mental reluctance which threatens to lengthen out what is conveniently called "the period of readjustment."

Along with the wild craze for money other moral evils have been increased rather than diminished. Never has the American Home, the foundation of all real social morality, been so threatened as it is now. We naturally speak with much reserve on the subject of immodest dress, but when great ladies of the land have themselves sounded the note of warning we must needs help them in their good and pure endeavor. And with dress goes the condition of the present-day dance. In the course of 1920 even professors of the art of dancing have raised their protest against the extremes to which this fashion is going. Beauty and recreation have ceased out of much of the most modern

dance, and what, in more senses than one, is ugliness, has been setting in. If only more fathers and mothers would realize that lack of pure and modest restraint steadily heightens the number of unhappy marriages (which is already more than one out of ten) the American Home would have a great cloud moved away from its threatening sky.

With these social evils has come the ever increasing menace of the Movie. Doubtless the average manager would be perfectly willing to present such scenes as would bring out the good side of his potent instrument, but he fears the loss of his overflowing audiences. So the doubtful reputation of the American Movie has even crossed the seas, and young audiences sit rejoicing over scenes of disrespect to parents, of marital infelicity and of criminal violence; and in these pictures there is presented as in a mirror the moral face of the next generation, the America that is going to be when the present fathers and mothers are gone.

Our nation is now suffering from what is called "The High-tide of Criminal Violence." Never were crimes against life and property so numerous and alarming as they now are. Our metropolis, New York, has become the most violent and the most dangerous city in the world, whether Christian or heathen. The application of the chemical discovery to high bomb explosives has already heightened the dreadful criminality of the day and hour. And this amazing growth of crime has been fostered still more through the unexpected uses to which the every-where-present auto has been put. Into the auto-use has come a vast amount of careless, inefficient and wicked driving, often with dilapidated machines, which within themselves hide the germs of coming murder. How many of the 2,500 licensed autos, and the 300 more running loose in our community, are recklessly or inefficiently driven? Autos themselves have become the favorite objects of theft to an ever growing degree. And what is worst, violent burglary and cold-blooded murder are now invited by the prospect of a rapid escape through the use of the quick moving machine. Legislatures and courts have not sufficiently risen to this new danger of our times. Good citizens should everywhere combine, in every just, vigorous and reasonable way, to curb a newly arisen audacity in the careless, criminal use of this new universal convenience—the modern automobile.

The strongest light recently cast on the most malignant forms of gambling has come from the foul dishonor laid upon what is our national recreation and pride—base ball. The discovery of "put-up"

games on the part of chief players has been so glaring that extraordinary remedies are now being applied by the lovers of the sport themselves.

As for the growth of blasphemy, a direct result of the fiercest passions of the war, no fervor of language can put the case too strongly. If preachers are accused of not saying enough about the dangers of hell and damnation, in these easy-going times, certainly men, and women too, in growing numbers are making up for the lack of testimony to these great and startling truths. The fierce or reckless exclamations concerning hell and God's damnation are pouring forth in ever-growing volume. It is as if a wide volcano crater had been opened, and the ceaseless red-hot stones of blasphemy were being lifted in countless numbers out of that very "lake of fire," which God solemnly in His Holy Word calls "the second death."

Gov. Coolidge, Vice-President-elect of the United States, has, with his usual emphatic precision, laid his finger on the dry-rot affecting the present status of education in our country. In commenting on the extraordinary number of cancelled contracts on the part of leading men, who could meet their engagements if they were willing to share in the necessary losses of the time, the Governor says, in effect, that colleges do not among the things they teach, inculcate the principles of honesty. The three subjects which are being left out of many of the crowded school curricula of the day are: God, the Bible, and moral duty. Compared with these supreme issues, the overcrowding of school rooms and the inadequate teaching of the sciences—important evils as they may be—are small defects. What can we expect of a future generation of Americans, gathered as it will be from all nationalities and races, if the three articles of God, Bible and moral duty continue to be so widely neglected in the schools of the country? The question is the more important in this critical hour when the Sunday instruction of children, and especially of Protestant children, is severely on trial. The statistics place the number of children and youth entirely without Church instruction at 27 millions. They set forth a decline of five millions in the number of Sunday School attendants in the past five years, a decline mostly affecting the "Evangelical" denominations. It is claimed that the average annual time in religious instruction to a Jewish youth is 335 hours, a Roman Catholic youth 200 hours, a Protestant youth 24 hours. And to this we must very sadly add that multitudes of Protestant teachers will not even prepare themselves for Bible in-

struction during the very brief time allotted to them for the sacred task.

And to this we further add the most subtile temptation that Satan has ever presented, his masterpiece for the effecting of the spiritual ruin of an endangered world. He does not now persecute the doctrine of the cross of an atoning Christ as he once did; he does not directly attack it as in the days of Voltaire and Thomas Paine. He now tempts Churches and ministers to treat the saving doctrine of the cross as a thing well known, as taken for granted and therefore to be passed over, in order that social and other issues may be treated, subjects more congenial to the pride and indifference of the times in which we live. The result is widely apparent. The average increase in conversions is small, the number of important events in the progress of the Christian religion at home and abroad is likewise small. The most religious event of the year has been the failure of the Inter-Church Movement, which was, in some respects, exceedingly well fitted to promote a united movement for the salvation of the land and of the world.

What assets then have we of courage and of hope to present in the face of this appalling count of deficits, material, moral and religious? Great assets they are, far above the liabilities incurred or threatening;—assets of joy and strength for everybody, man, woman, or child, who is willing to be anything or to do anything that is worth while in this dangerous and difficult time.

Our first asset is our Almighty, All-Wise and Loving Father God, upon His throne. If things are right yonder, there well may be inspiration and courage to try to make them right down here. His Providence is mightily abroad. We have seen it in the harvest of the year, the largest total harvest ever known in America: Corn 3¼ billion bushels; wheat, 750 million bushels; oats, a billion and a half bushels; hay, 105 million tons; white potatoes 514 million bushels; cotton, thirteen million bales. Is it not a broad gleam of our Father's mercy upon our anxious land? Notwithstanding its crying sins our Father is not ceasing to feed America for a better future.

And then again think of the hold which the Red Cross is getting upon every community; upon all the people, down to the littlest children peddling Red Cross stamps. Blessed in times of war, the Red Cross is becoming more of a blessing in times of peace. Last year, for instance, it taught 92 thousand people in America how to extend "First Aid" in disease and accident; it helped thirty thousand people in time of great disaster; it has been the guardian angel of the twenty-

six thousand disabled soldiers still in hospitals;—these are only a few items out of a book filled with charities enacted in many lands. Surely it has been the hand of our Father to move so many people to be merciful towards others in the hours of sorest need! And what has been true of the Red Cross could be said of a multitude of other Associations and Institutions, which only exist for the good they can do. It is our Father's kindness reflected in the faces and stirring in the hands of so many of His children. And just think of the Herbert Hoover campaign, in which you are all helping to keep alive 3½ millions of little children. God is putting it into your hearts to do it.

And again, throughout the year of 1920 all decisions of the Supreme Court, votes of Congress, and important elections have confirmed the 18th Amendment of the Constitution against Intoxicating Liquors. Whatever little holes of objection or of jest some men may drive into the Nation's Dry Shield of Prohibition, the fact stands, that a new generation of young men is growing up sober; freed from the chain to which so many of the fathers were consigned, to the undoing of their homes and of themselves, both body and soul. Truly this is a broad gleam of light falling softly but brightly from our Father's throne!

Whatever doubt there has been and still is with regard to Female Suffrage, nobody will question that when it comes to the locking of the house door against the fiend of Intemperance it will always be safe to depend upon the vote of the women, and also in many another moral issue. On the 18th of August, 1920, the State of Tennessee gave the 36th vote, which ratified the Amendment all over the land. It was the end of a note which was first sounded in America 173 years ago. Going to the polls with one's wife, in November, was like going to church together, and nothing untoward happened in any part of the country.

The medical science and art in Christian lands is the permanent survival of the healing ministry of our own blessed Lord Himself. Steadily and patiently it is working on in its battle against physical ills, typhoid and hook-worm, infantile paralysis and yellow fever and consumption, and now it has been permitted in the great goodness of God to find the successful remedy even in leprosy, through the Ethyl-extract from Chaulmoogra oil, and already lepers, instead of hiding themselves in despair, are coming forward gladly in order to be healed.

Oh, it is a great asset in our battle to know that our Father has been very active, from His throne, during this difficult year of 1920.

And again we have another vast asset in Jesus Christ, Son of God, Son of Man, Lamb of God, beside His Father on the throne. Scripture says of Him: "He shall not fail nor be discouraged till He have set judgment in the earth." His person, His grace, His sacrifice, His sacraments, His work, His church are as rich and strong resources as they were two thousand years ago. If Jesus were a mere man He would long since have been discouraged, most of all at the apathy, the unbelief, the covert denial of His blood-bought claims on the part of men and women who ought to be among His leading witnesses. But He has a wonderful way of bringing people around to His side. Some years ago, in the city of London, on a week-day we heard a very bright and able young man preach a brilliant sermon to an audience of about three thousand men, and in it there was not enough Gospel of Jesus Christ to fill a woman's thimble. But by and by this young orator repented and became another man. And there is still room in God's good grace for many a prominent preacher, or theological professor, or leading Church member, who now is only a half believer in half a Bible to become a whole one of vast service. When Christ shall be duly held up and accepted, America will be a very different land from what it is today! Its grossest errors will melt away like the snow and ice of the new Spring-time.

And there is another enormous asset of highest moral and spiritual value in this tremendous time. Multitudes of plain, quiet Christian people are investing in it in the way of secret prayer,—it is the wonderful potency of the Spirit of God. At present there seems to be a strange hiding of His power. But that is only meant to bring into a fuller action the prayerful effort of God's people. And then it will be again, as it has been ere this in the times of Spencer and Zinzendorf and Whitfield and Wesley and Finney and Moody, and multitudes of other Gospel witnesses less fully known. The Spirit of God will burst forth from this present cloud, and the land which we so dearly love will be bought again, by a new exercise of the power of the atoning Blood. There are enough foregleams of the vision to cheer even the most tired worker at this weary and disappointing end of 1920. Then

> Onward Christian soldiers,
> Marching as to war,
> With the Cross of Jesus
> Going on before!

What we have said of the year, the world over and the land over, is, in varying proportions of light and shadow, true also of the State and Community and City. The Revised Census of 1920 gives to the

Continental and outlying possessions of the United States a population of 117,857,509. Of this number 2,559,123 are reckoned as Tar-Heels. This greatly enlarged population of our own State calls forth varying emotions of thankfulness and responsibility. First comes the question of race, for the black is largely and permanently represented here, and when we consider how sorely the immigration of undesirable people is pressing in upon our great northern centers of population, it is well for us all that a large proportion of black people should continue to dwell with us, and what is true of our State is particularly true also of our community. Much has been done to give North Carolina and its leading city a good name with regard to race relations. A recent visit of a distinguished international expert has brought forth the statement that Winston-Salem Slater School represents the best degree of mutual conciliation he has found anywhere on his tour of examination. But much still remains to be done along this difficult line, in the way of railroad accommodation, of hospitals, of even justice, and the like. History has shown that in nothing is the hand of God's vengeance more evident than in matters of race-injustice. If we are the superior, God help us if we fail toward the inferior!

Another consideration of responsibility arises with regard to school facilities. We can hardly believe that while in agricultural products North Carolina stands fourth, at the very head of the list of States, in school matters it stands fourth from the very foot. Nor is this the worst to be said, for after all that the State can do, the township, the rural neighborhood, and even the city, needs to be roused and kept roused to the nature and the necessity of the real education of its children; otherwise even the most liberal appropriations that can be made are largely in vain. Another consideration: North Carolina is a very religious State, and its very religion, in multiplying church buildings and congregations, prevents many a neighborhood from having any adequate spiritual service at all. Every large-minded Christian in North Carolina should be alert for each occasion on which denominational rivalry can be averted. His particular sect may not always be the gainer, but the cause of Christ itself calls for less stress on denomination and more union of all believers in Him, so that the very last soul in North Carolina may be reached and saved.

Our excellent Governor, Thomas W. Bickett, has drawn the attention of the country to the fact that the manufactured products of North Carolina, during the last year, mounted up to the value of nearly one billion of dollars, and that more cotton was manufactured

here than in any other State in the Union except Massachusetts, and that other manufactures have had a similarly wonderful growth. This vast increase of manufacture has produced immense change in the places of residence, and in many of the habits and needs of a great part of our people, and calls for a new exercise of love in the religious, educational and social care of those who once dwelt on the farm, but now live in towns and in the suburbs of our greater cities. We share our Governor's affection for

> . . . the land of the long-leaf pine,
> The summer land where the sun doth shine,
> Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great;
> Here's to down home—the Old North State.

In our great taxation reform, in which some of our own men of Winston-Salem have borne a splendid part, North Carolina is leading the way, and is being studied by other States. The State is alive for good from end to end. Where the whiskey still once ruled for ruin, as Mr. Graves has found, the waving banners of Prohibition now fly joyously to the wind in newly prosperous communities. There was a time when the name "The Good Old North State" was rather more of a title than anything else; now it is becoming a fact. Let us help, each in our own degree of effort, to roll the ball along.

What we have written thus far of world conditions, and of their lights and shadows, is so true of our own city, Winston-Salem, that we may make a briefer record than usual of its experiences during the difficult and oft-times disappointing year of 1920.

Our city has been officially recognized by the new United States census as having a population of 48,395 against 23,695 ten years ago, an increase percentage of 113½ per cent., and therefore is the largest city in the State. A stranger passing through Winston-Salem for the first time would judge, from the close continuation of the streets, that he was still in the city, and would be surprised to find that he was in some not annexed suburb, in some part of Forsyth County, intimately connected with but not forming a portion of the municipality or of its census-population. Important buildings of the county are just outside the corporation, and large mills. In fact we cannot speak of the prosperity of Forsyth County and of its County-town without associating the two together. The increase of the county furnished the largest county percentage of increase in the State, 63 per cent.

The inspections of Dr. A. C. Bulla, the County Health Officer, into the health of schools and neighborhoods, and of Superintendent R. W.

Pou into farming facilities, have been of very great indirect value to the city. In the construction and reconstruction of county roads, under the direct care of the Engineer, Mr. DeWitt Harmon, as much as a quarter of a million of dollars is now being called for. All these and other county activities, along with the close and sympathetic neighborhood of a most industrious county population, have greatly helped to make Winston-Salem what it is in North Carolina.

But coming back to the City,—its rapid growth to a place of 48,395 has laid great extra responsibility upon its Mayor, Aldermen, and all the chiefs of its Administration. We rejoice in a good, clean, progressive management of our beloved city. Much that has been planned for the improvement of Winston-Salem has needed to be postponed, owing to the times, but the plans are not abandoned, only delayed, and meanwhile the town has enjoyed health and quiet and as much onward movement as a season of great financial stringency allowed.

In 1919 there was much unrest in the city. This situation has greatly changed. There is a better feeling among all classes of people. It has been the financial problem which has caused the chief difficulty of 1920. But nevertheless the main activities of the city have been maintained. Police affairs are in a good condition. Schools, though variously handicapped, are doing the best they can. And with a new year it is hoped that school buildings and hospitals may receive the enlargements they so greatly need. The street work was vigorously kept up to the middle of November, and it is now resting until 1921. The water supply is admirable. It needed, earlier in the year, to be chemically washed clean, as all waters on new ground, but is now at its best, and is sufficient in amount, we are told officially, for the needs of 150,000 people. The results achieved by the Fire Department have been fine. The losses by fire in the last month, for instance, only amounted to a couple hundred dollars. The growth of the Health Department is a source of joy and confidence. The old Starbuck mansion is now entirely devoted to Health activities, with its various clinics, its health officer, its licensed assistant physician, its veterinary surgeon, its licensed laboratory-worker, and from eight to ten nurses in daily service throughout the city. Hence, under God, the year's immunity from contagious sickness.

Akin to the Health achievements are those of the City Dairy, whose success saved the situation, in a very important particular, during the last summer.

And the Associated Charities must not be forgotten. Cases of destitution are now immediately referred by the city officials to this

association and are promptly attended to. It should be more largely supported than it is.

The building operations of a year are always especially interesting to a community. There have been several very large edifices erected. The great Hotel Construction is rapidly going on. An enormous warehouse, the Planter's, has been built. The Hanes Knitting Mill has made very extensive additions. A large Factory connected with the C. S. Siewers' plant on the Southside has been erected. But besides these edifices of notable size, we are happy to state that although the prices have been two to two-and-a-half times as high as formerly, as much building was done in Winston-Salem in 1920, as the city with its force of men could do, and this activity continued until ninety days ago. The securing of homes in a community is a notable achievement; it makes men better men to work for a home. Our Building and Loan Associations have, in this respect, done a great work for good. Real Estate men and private parties have assisted, so that our city may truly be called "a city of homes." Despite occasional extortions and undue sales of houses over people's heads, the real estate movement has, in the main, been of a beneficent character. And now that many homes are still in process of payment, in view of the stringency of the times the old rule of our community should be observed: don't be hard on each other, give the man a chance and don't make him sacrifice his home.

The most notable city event of the year was the successful completion of the Endowment Enterprise of Salem College and Academy, which showed a splendid union and co-operation of all parts of the community. The plant of the Salem College has twelve buildings and twenty-three and one-half acres of campus, valued at $280,669.66. The Endowment, when by June 30, 1924, the pledges are paid, will amount to $642,999.96. Of this amount $250,000 are to be devoted to new buildings. The institution now has a faculty of sixty-four persons, and an enrolled student body of 681 persons. Nothing that has occurred in our city has ever shown the growing union of its two constituent portions as clearly as this effort for this Endowment. In the heart and upon the lips of our people it is no longer the one town or the other, it is the new united city of Winston-Salem and as such has been blessed to become the largest city in the Good Old North State.

In a city which aspires to remain the largest one in the State, the Housing Problem must continually be kept in the forefront. Doubtless

it will require that readjustment of all American business, for which we are earnestly waiting, to produce a sufficient number of houses for the growing population of Winston-Salem. But this problem goes deeper than the number of houses. The quality of homes for the poor, white and colored people, needs very close attention. The present building laws for new houses are deemed adequate. But these laws do not cover the case of multitudes of older houses built before the vision came as to what one man owes to another before God, when he builds the house in which the poorer man must live. It has been truly said that it is hard for a man to be a good man who has not the proper place to eat and to sleep in. Very much here depends on individual initiative. A public sentiment needs to be fostered, according to which even the most selfish man would feel that he dare not put a human being into a house not fit for habitation.

One of the finest assets of our city is the rising spirit among our individual citizens to be proud and patriotic for the best interest, moral and material, of the goodly town in which they live. Our Rotary and Kiwanis and New Comers Clubs, and Associations of similar large-hearted purpose, both among men and women, are cultivating this spirit of patriotism for Winston-Salem. The recent laudable effort for the "White Way" will, when completed, be a shining evidence that our citizens love their city. But after all, the finest White Way that a city can have is the construction of streets and houses, in which a poor man, white or colored, can breathe freely and thank God that he has a decent, healthful home under whose roof he can lay his head.

Winston-Salem is an important seat of the Moravian Church. The pastors of our city churches will give brief but interesting accounts of their several congregations. There are many signs of progress in numbers, in giving, in works of charity, in the spiritual care of children, and in such self-sacrifice as Christ Church, for instance, has recently made when their mechanics gave money and material and their own labor for the completion of their large and much needed annex building. Notable testimony has recently been given to our work among the colored people, quiet and small as it may sometimes seem to be, but declared by the most competent outside witness to be of far-reaching influence. But best of all is the union of these seven Moravian Churches into one congregation, a union which seems to be growing stronger as the years go by.

Our Salem Congregation is a large factor in the life of the Moravian Church in the South. The Southern Province, while an integral part

of the Moravian Church in America, is entirely independent in the management of its own affairs. Doubtless we feel, as all the Churches do, that it is hard in these days to get men to repent and believe and be saved. Many an evangelistic effort, in wider or more personal sphere, seems almost to fail. Our pastors and workers often feel, in these days when the influences of the Spirit seem greatly holden, feel that like the Apostle Paul "they are pressed beyond measure." But there are many signs of larger vision, and that a good time is coming. Our work is extending outward in our dear Southland; the interest in Missions among the heathen is greater than it has ever been; more money is being given, more missionaries are being supported. Three missionary families have been welcomed among us as, passing through, they abode with us for a season—the Taylors, Neaths, and Butzins; Sunday School standards are rising; lay service is growing in amount and value; and we have recently had the most hopeful, unanimous and progressive Synod which the Lord has ever granted to our Southern Church.

As to our Unity, we have no fear for its continuance. Being international and world-wide it is, as the world itself, passing through a dark and trying hour. But deeds of love and kindness to our Brethren and their children in other lands are helping to tie the Unity together again, after the breakages of a World War.

To look once more over the Memorabilia-path which we have to-night traveled together, we must of course remember that we have to take our share of the struggles and difficulties and disappointments of the world's day and hour. Perhaps our Lord is coming soon. There are many signs which point that way. Let Him find us busy, trustful, faithful, enduring to the very minute of His coming. Let us do our part. It is only a little part, but it is, in God's plan, a necessary one. Let us adopt as our own sentiment the exalted language of a great and devout thinker: "We will simply go forward with a song to hasten this old world on its way toward God, to bring the King to His Kingdom and the Kingdom to her King."

1921

The years which throng around us, as we begin to write and listen, are very many, but the face of each one of them is different from the others and the face of 1921 is a puzzling face. We know not whether there is more joy or sorrow stamped upon it. Its doubtful features remind us of what the prophet Zechariah said of a certain time in human history: "It shall come to pass in that day that the light shall not be clear nor dark." But may God grant that our last impressions of 1921 may be as the prophet further said: "But it shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light." For the best we can say of this closing year is that it is an A.D. year, that is, a year of our Lord, who by the Father's will still reigns over all earthly affairs, and concerning whose universal government it shall at last be said, as men often expressed the truth while He was still visible in this world: "He hath done all things well."

The stirring events of international interest in 1921 have been remarkably few. We can only recall two which deserve to be named and both of them seem to shine with a pleasant evening light.

On November 11th the Peace Conference between the invited nations was opened in Washington; and in contrast with that of Versailles it was opened with prayer.

But while the great events have been few, the conditions of the times have given people much to think about.

The first of these conditions which we need to consider is the world's preparation for war.

There are still about six millions of soldiers enlisted in the standing armies of the nations. The Russian Bolsheviki are believed to have a million and a half under arms; while Germany, as a result of its defeat, is allowed to have only 100,000 soldiers; and the United States, by its own free will, has limited its army to 150,000 men. France still has 800,000 men in its armies, and other nations maintain considerable armed forces. But it is in the navies of the world that the burden of war preparation shows itself most fully. The United States are now spending five times (nearly) as much for war vessels as was the case fifteen years ago, nearly half a billion dollars annually. How deeply this cost enters into the incomes of our people has been best stated in the following comparison: It costs as much to build one great battleship as it would to erect 8,500 homes at the expense of $5,000 each.

It is estimated that the armed establishments of the world today cost between seven and eight billion of gold dollars, all unproductive.

Another condition of the times is found in the burden of war debt resting with its Atlas-like weight on the whole world. The direct cost of the four years' war, to say nothing of the indirect losses incurred, is now reckoned at two hundred and eight billions of dollars. So it comes to pass that the great struggle of the time in which we live has been transferred from the battlefield to the pocketbook. The question for subsequent years is not how men shall escape dying from shot and shell, but how they shall keep living in view of the expenses which surround them and terrible debts that have to be paid.

It is a subject of deepest interest whether Germany can or will pay the fine, imposed upon her by the Peace of Versailles, of fifty billions of dollars and 12½ per cent. export tax. Mr. Lloyd George calls this "the hardest problem of the world today." And it is a problem which enters into the business of every land. If Germany has not the money to buy the raw material, this fact goes into the value of every bale of cotton in the South, and of every bushel of wheat in the Northwest. And if Germany does not pay to its proper limit, France and other despoiled nations may be financially ruined. No wonder that the cleverest statesman of the world speaks as he does.

Another perplexing international question is whether the United States shall receive back again the ten billions of dollars which it lent to the allied nations in the hour of their bitterest need. The forgiveness of the debt might start a new era of business prosperity the world over—a result so sorely needed—but would it be right and wise to deal so with our own nation or even with the indebted nations, often reckless in their expenditures. One of the most thoughtful suggestions on the subject has been, to devote a part of this vast sum as a bonus for our soldiers who risked their lives over the fiercest "top" of conflict the world has ever seen. Many of them need this bonus sadly.

Our own national debt, as a result of the war, is about twenty-four billions. How to meet the taxes connected with this almost unimaginable indebtedness is the most pressing financial question of the day, and it is perhaps natural, though selfish, that each man would push the heaviest proportion of payment on the other.

And another great international money question is, shall the nations deal with each other as honestly as individuals are expected to do? It has taken the United States nearly a quarter of a century to make up its mind to be honest enough to pay the United States of Colombia

the twenty-five millions due for loss in connection with the Panama Canal, and scarcely has this payment been made before national dishonesty is again powerfully advocated in the matter of Panama Canal tolls, which Congress would arrange in the face of treaty promises to the contrary.

But into this year of clouded financial questions there is a light shining at the evening-close of 1921. The great conference at Washington, called by the President of the United States to open Armistice Day, November 11th, bids fair to commence a new era in modern history. On the second day of this great conference on the limitation of armaments, Secretary of State Hughes sent a sunburst through a clouded world, with the new American program (5-5-5 it is called) to institute a naval holiday of ten years, and at once to have the United States scrap 30 ships of war with a total tonnage of 845,740, Great Britain 19 ships—583,375 tons, and Japan 17 ships—448,928 tons, so that in future the navies of the United States and of Great Britain would be limited to 500,000 tons each and that of Japan to 300,000 tons.

This has been followed by the "Four Nation Treaty" to abstain from war, if difficulties should arise with regard to the Pacific Ocean Islands, until every peaceful method of united consultation has failed. Widespread and exultant agreement in these propositions seems to secure their adoption, and if so the next great war of the world, and the deadliest one on sea that world has ever known,—between the United States and Japan,—would by the signal mercy of God be forever avoided. The American proposition sounds like an echo of the old, song: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will unto men!"

In making a brief survey of the condition of the nations of the world at the end of 1921, we begin with that strange enigmatic people, with whom, as we have just said, our next war must be fought, if war there is to be,—the country of Japan with its 77 million inhabitants,—the most enterprising land of the Asiatic world. Of the average Japanese man it may be said that no one knows what he is thinking or planning in his heart. What is true of the individual is true of the nation. We hear what Japan says, we see what Japan is doing; but what it means to do, no statesman can tell. It is the racial riddle of the world.

Vast China, with its 400,000,000 of people, may be described with one word—"helpless." There are really three Chinas,—the more conservative North, the more democratic South, and the vast middle region, which in its views as in its situation lies in between, and these

three Chinas, owing to lack of railroad facilities, are more widely separated from each other than any three lands of the civilized world. Through the midst of this still unwieldly country runs the Yellow River, "The sorrow of China" as it is called, whose vast inundations cause a great part of the frightful famines, one of which has in this year again awakened the compassion of every charitable nation on earth. China's most crying need now is, more missionaries, more Y. M. C. A.s and Y. W. C. A.s, more Christian schools, more civil engineers to tame its rivers and connect its isolated provinces. Thank God, China is now wide open to all those influences, tending to make its millions a prosperous happy Christian people.

Passing westward, the question arises in every thoughtful mind; "Will India, in the next few years, become the scene of awful revolution against wholesome British rule? In answer to this question one can simply say, if Mr. M. K. Ghandi's revolutionary propaganda is merely a Hindoo movement it will likely end in vapor and smoke, but if it penetrates the great Mohammedan population of the vast peninsula there will be powder and shot behind it.

This is the case with all the Mohammedan populations of Western Asia and Africa. There is a fierce Moslem excitement abroad lest their faith be overwhelmed by new-world changes. Islam is now like a wild beast at bay, Palestine, where the Jew is trying to get foothold among an Arab population, is seething with a murderous zeal. A war of exceeding fierceness has been going on all this year between Greek Christian and Mohammedan Turk, and it is now ebbing only for lack of financial means. It is alone through British control that Constantinople is kept quiet; and in Egypt even Britain's power is strained to the uttermost to hold a Mohammedan people under civilized control. Thus the great Moslem wave of excitement rolls on westward until even stagnant Spain feels the force of its final beat among the hill tribes of Morocco. Never has Abraham's prayer been more needed among all Christian people: "Oh, that Ishmael might live before Thee." For only through Christian charity, conjoined with Gospel message, can the ancient family quarrel in Abraham's tent at last be stilled, and the Christian seed of Sarah and the Mohammedan descendants of Hagar at last be reconciled.

Thus we have been led in very rapid survey to think of the whole continent of Africa. The outlines of the Dark Continent are, of course, the same as they were before the World War, but inner conditions have been very greatly changed. The vast holdings of Germany have passed

into French and English hands. The change has not been of great importance from a political point of view, because the German has not been a very successful manager of native tribes. But the religious loss for Africa has been very painful. Almost 2,500 zealous and faithful German missionaries have been expelled from their fields of service, just at a time when the Mohammedan missionaries were ready to seize them. The damage to Christianity has been so great that the international Missionary Conference of all Protestant nations, held at Lake Mohonk in October, felt moved to take strong ground on the subject and say "that the wounds caused by the war cannot be fully healed until the way is opened for German missionaries to resume foreign missionary work."

The Moravians have special interest in joining with the efforts of the International Council. Our missions in Unyamwesi were the very ones which were promising the widest field for Gospel results among the Bantu millions of people. Now one lone Danish Moravian is permitted to labor there, while numbers of good German missionaries would be glad to enter their old fields before the opportunity of blessing is forever gone. Pray for Central Africa and its missionaries, the interests of the Kingdom of God demand it.

Russia is in the hands of the Bolsheviki, and why? Because the very word, Bolsheviki, means "the majority," and that is the sort of government which the majority of the city people of Russia thus far have preferred, in their reaction against Czarism and aristocracy. And as far as the Russian country people are concerned they are not troubled by the absurd rule of the Committee or the Soviet over manufacturing and other business, because they have always been accustomed to a sort of committee government in their simple village life. The best thing yet done for poor Russia, thus far, has been the Hoover undertaking to feed the starving children.

Out of portions of Russia and Austria a number of little new states have been carved. Of these Czecho-Slovakia is the one that promises best for the future. There is a spirit of enlightenment, of industry, moderation, and of religious reform spread abroad under President Masaryk, the Washington of his country. It is our own Bohemia and Moravia of which we fondly and prayerfully are speaking, where in this year, at a single place, 7,000 people declared themselves returned from Rome to the old Church fold of the Unity of Brethren. God bless the land of John Hus and of the martyred fathers of our faith!

Who would have thought that anyone of us would live to see the utter collapse of the Austrian Empire, the greatest utter downfall which

the world has beheld since the old Roman Dominion crashed into ruin nearly fifteen hundred years ago. Started under the wise, energetic Rudolph; living on and growing still, notwithstanding all sorts of religious and political misrule, and in the face of all kinds of revolutionary change; it is actually gone, and its last sovereign, Charles, sits in his exile on the little Maderia island out in the Atlantic Ocean. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

While the Austrian Empire throve, it was the chief support of the Papacy; yet, strange to say, the little Italian Pope, Benedict XV, is a stronger potentate today than he was before the great war. His life and work are deserving of more study than they get from Protestants, who rightly object to the errors of the Roman Church. In his shrewd and practical kindness and in his desire for peace, rising above all national prejudices, he is, in his way, an example of what a wise conservatism can do in a modern world gone mad for change.

Upon the business fate of Germany depends the present business status of the whole world. We may truly say that the prospects of every farm, store, and manufactory in America hangs trembling on the business recovery of that unfortunate and, while the Kaiser ruled, politically dangerous land. There are now two Germanies under one geographical name,—the Gemany of the past, to which the old officials and army leaders and the academic people largely belong, and with which America can have no sympathy; and the new Germany of the future, to which the working population of the land is allied, and to whose struggling democracy every hand of help should be extended. On the hopeful side of the German problem, we find the intense and enlightened industry of this large people, their friendliness, as every recent traveler testifies, and the re-awakening of the religious spirit. As one instance of the latter item we mention what Dr. Francis Clark recently told us. He now has 100,000 Endeavors in Germany and a great multitude of workers. Of all American Churches the one now best beloved in Germany, and we may say in most of Europe, is that of the Friends, or as they are more commonly called the "Quakers." And the reason is because these good men go their quiet way feeding the children. If you have a dollar to spare for gift use a good part of it for the care of the mid-European children. They used to be so rosy cheeked and are now so pale and thin and undersized, as observers there tell us, because they are under fed.

The American loves France. Since the days of LaFayette and the Revolution it has been in his very blood to do so, and the fact that

our soldiers fought and suffered and died beside the Frenchman during these last terrible years has added to the flame. We have seen this affection in the tremendous ovation which General Foch has recently received throughout the country. What France now needs from warm-hearted America is what she is getting from the cooler-blooded Englishman. France cannot depend on us for support in any aggressive, warlike movements, but tens of thousands will, at once, spring to her defense.

Of England we may say that "blood is thicker than water," and that English speech binds us together as to no other people on earth. Admiral Dewey found out in Manila Bay how close, with all apparent coolness, the British heart beats with the American, and it will be so and ought to be so in every time of difficulty and danger for either land; and so shall the peace of the whole world be more fully maintained. Straws show the direction in which the wind blows, and the monuments to Washington which have in this year been rising in Trafalgar Square, London, in St. Paul's in Liverpool, and at Sulgave Manor whence the Washingtons came, show a regard which no other nation really has for us, and the man once regarded as a traitor is now esteemed as one of the noblest of all Englishmen. We, therefore, the more heartily wish and pray for the success of the effort to reconcile the Celt of Ireland with the Saxon of Great Britain. After the murderous struggle of the Sinn-Fein with the "Black and Tan" in the earlier part of the year, there came a truce which now bids fair to pass into a lasting peace. All the Churches are praying for it; God grant it!

Thus we come to our own beloved country.

God bless our native land,
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night,
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of winds and wave,
Do Thou our country save,
By Thy great might.

Plenty of storms there are and of dark stretches on the National sky, but thank God, there has been more calm than storm, more light than darkness in 1921!

God's blessing has again rested on the harvest of the year. Much of the fruit has failed and many of the vegetables, but the main staples have been well maintained. The wheat crop is reported by the Govern-

ment as having reached about 745 millions of bushels, being 30 millions less than last year, but enough to feed the country and leave a good surplus for other lands.

The condition of corn has been as follows: There was a large carry-over from the year before last, then came the biggest crop ever gathered —3 billion and 232 million bushels in 1921; this year the yield has been almost as large, so that there is a vast surplus of corn on hand. It is reported that much corn in being burned for fuel. It would be better to preserve it more carefully and study more deeply how the very last grain of it can be put to some good and new account. The final report of the cotton crop has come as a surprise, in view of its greater size than expected—8,340,000 bales—which means for the South, if European credit grows with the year, a very happy increase of prosperity.

Probably the next subjects of greatest importance in the minds of the people, are the questions of improvement in the business of the country and of relief in the expense of living. In answer to these questions we may say of the improvement in business during 1921 what has been said of human progress in general, "It is often a spiral rather than a straight line." Even when the general movement is upward the machine may seem to be moving downward. Some of this downward movement is now apparent in the matter of employment. The Labor Board estimated the unemployed in the middle of the year at about five millions and the number does not seem to be lessening as the year draws to a close. Many retail articles are held at lower prices, but it is noticeable that this is not so much the case with those articles which people really need to have. As long as building and everything connected with it remains at a great height compared with the costs before the war, the amount of building will be restricted and rents must remain high, and if this is so wages cannot come down very much without considerable suffering. Strikes as a general thing are not succeeding very well this year. There may be some national revulsion against this method of settling business disputes, but probably the chief reason for strike failures is that business is not good enough to permit of their success. There is an evident lessening of "buying" power in the land, which calls for additional care in selling and in closer consideration for the customer.

And yet, with all these drawbacks, improvement is in the air, confidence in the future is rising, we are moving into better times. If the world peace effort succeeds, and if there is more regard in Congress and elsewhere for fairness and liberality in world-business, so that some

nations of buyers can be helped up instead of being pushed farther down, the upward progress of business in the next year may be very rapid. And the advice of one of the greatest business councilors in the country, Mr. Nanson, needs to be constantly followed: "Obedience to the Ten Commandments is the way to business success." If a car of coal weighs at the end of its journey what it was billed at when started from the mine, if an article is sold for a fair price and not at a war profit, if the charge for every variety of service regards the fact that people have not at their command the money they had a few years ago, and if debt—national, state, community and individual debt—is avoided like poison, and the "Budget" system which General Dawes, with the prospect of large national savings, is introducing into our Government comes to prevail more in public affairs, in Church and in homes, if all such and similar measures in the line of God's Ten Commandments are adopted more and more, we may expect a measure of prosperity which even the hardest times will not be able to annul or destroy.

Prohibition has had a hard road to travel this year. Between the indulgence which rich drinkers have allowed themselves, and the moonshining pursuits which the poor have very frequently engaged in, the honest agents of Prohibition law have been sorely put to it, and dishonest ones have richly profited. But the facts remain,—the saloon in its broad field is gone; the beer-for-the-sick hypocrisy has now been forbidden by law; there has been a fair obedience in the land at large to the 18th Amendment; best of all, a young generation is growing up more sober than any that has gone before it, and if the old topers will drink themselves to death we cannot help it!

Immigration has been necessarily limited, for the present, to 3 per cent. of the foreign population of any country now resident in the United States. The law has worked some hardships, but in view of the fact that it is believed that 25 millions of people were thinking of emigrating to the United States, some bars have needed to be set up. We have 13 millions of foreign born in our country now, and a multitude of others, born in the United States but not true to its ideas and institutions, and with these two foreign elements in view we must consider more carefully than ever "Is the man or the woman in spirit a real American," and act accordingly.

The Negro Question is a great one. There are ten millions of negroes in the land, against nearly 95 millions of whites. The proportion of colored people, therefore, is not dangerous and is not growing greater,

but it calls for conscientious thought on the part of all good citizens everywhere. The lynching habit, which is happily growing somewhat less, has given our country a bad repute in all parts of the earth. The lyncher adds his own abhorrent crime to the abhorrent crime of another and thus makes the bad thing doubly bad. No man knows at the outset how far this evil will go, as appeared in the Tulsa horror which was enacted, not in the South but in the distant west, in Oklahoma; great numbers were killed and wounded, a quarter of the city was burned, and a million and a half of property destroyed. It was all started by a white boy's exclamation that a crime had been committed, when in fact nothing criminal had been done at all.

President Cleveland said: "The race problem, the negro question, is the one problem in America for which I see no solution." President Harding pleaded wisely in a vast assembly of white and black people at Birmingham for economic, educational and political equality, but without social equality.

If each one of us will deal justly and kindly with the negro; if we whites will abolish the very word "nigger" from our lips as if it were a curse word, and if we will try to be the more just and the more kind to the negro because he is the weaker party, we shall be doing our individual part to make the African a blessing and not a drawback to city, state and nation.

There must be about twenty millions of older and younger students in our schools and colleges,—one-fifth of our population. Their education is next to their religion, or let us rather say along side of their religion, the most precious interest of our land. The country is responding nobly to this noble cause. Fine school buildings are rising in multitudes of places, notably the new combination schools in rural districts; and the new high schools in villages, towns and cities are attracting universal admiration. Education is costing a billion and a quarter dollars annually, the limits of taxation are being reached, and still the cry is, "there is not room enough for the children, and there are not teachers enough;" and many that are entering the profession, or perhaps better said are "passing through" it in search of something more pleasant or profitable, are not sufficiently qualified for this high and even sacred calling. The salaries of the teachers are too small, as salaries now go. A Pullman porter gets twice as much annual pay as an average school teacher. The salaries of county teachers are about equal to those of unskilled laborers.

But there are many teachers and professors who, despite small pay, are constantly striving to improve the public instruction. Earnest

experiments are continually being made to secure the better education of children, and with a fair measure of success. The Youngstown, Ohio, plan to create in boys a taste for good reading is an example of a multitude of similar efforts.

The need of private schools, whether carried on by Churches or individuals, is becoming constantly greater, in view of the limitations of the public school along the line of studying and of other valuable habits to be formed in scholars of the preparatory or high school ages.

The labors and sacrifices of scientific men and women ought not to be overlooked in a general survey of present conditions in our country. It is true that no great discovery in science can be proclaimed this year, but the practical applications of scientific research are being pursued with unwearied skill and patience.

The study of air craft is an example. One hundred and fifty thousand passengers have, during the year, been transported in this way, but the experiments in the conquest of the air sometimes cost dear. Last August the greatest dirigible ever built exploded and fell flaming into the Humber River in England. She was seven hundred feet long, and had six 350-horsepower engines, and was just being transferred by purchase to the United States. There were about fifty men upon her who lost their lives.

Experiments along coal-tar lines in the mighty chemical works at Oppau on the Rhine suddenly caused an explosion with the loss of 1,000 killed and 4,000 wounded.

Great experiments in electricity are always dangerous. In the past year, notwithstanding the risk, a force of one million volts has been secured, and the result will be the spread of blessed electric power far beyond present bounds.

Mr. Morgan B. Soeir, general manager of the Southern Bell Telephone Co., kindly sends us an interesting account of the remarkable development of the Southern Electric Power Company's facilities. To its present plant on the Catawba River, which generates over 350,000 horsepower, two new plants at Mountain Island, N. C., and Great Falls, S. C., are being constructed, with an addition of 140,000 horsepower. It is this vast electric agency which has large influence in giving North Carolina more cotton mills than any other State in the Union,—311 against 198 in Massachusetts.

In telegraphy the developments of recent years have been wonderful. Cuba can now speak with New York, with Honolulu and with Paris. Underground cables are far on their way to completion between Boston

and Chicago. The loud-speaking telephone has been so developed that on Armistice Day President Harding's address was heard by 10,000 people at Arlington, by 40,000 in Madison Square Garden in New York City, and 20,000 in San Francisco. We may add to this remarkable account that the time is hastening when the voice of the redeeming Jesus Christ will be heard all over the earth at the same time.

We all remember the brave life laid down in Cuba to identify the cause of yellow fever with the presence of the fever mosquito, and thus to free wide stretches of country from this hitherto unconquerable scourge. What was risked in this case finds its parallel in the efforts to overcome the awful "Plague," the "Black Death" of the Middle ages. There is need of these efforts, for the Plague is now belting the whole earth, and in as many as five of our own cities it has sporadically appeared. The rat, of which it is estimated that there are as many in the United States as there are people, is the indirect cause of it, and the only safety of the land is to be constantly engaged in exterminating this pest.

Every disease, however virulent, is yielding more or less to heroic medical science. Even the "White Plague," tuberculosis, shows 27 per cent. diminution over last year. Attention to eugenics, to all the needs for wholesome living, the patient study of the newly named food qualities, the vitamines, all tend to give this generation a still healthier generation to follow ours.

In closing this part of our Memorabilia we may refer to some of the results of the Census of 1920, which are now being published. There are in the country two million more men than women. For the first time in our history the city and larger town population exceeds that of the rural districts,—54 million in the cities, 51 million in the country. This is not an encouraging feature of our times, for it is the country out of which we must get our bread. It is, therefore, comforting that in one of our States, and the one in which we would have least expected it,—the State of Massachusetts,—there is a strong movement "back to the farm." There were in Massachusetts, last year, 4,000 vacant farms; now there are only 800. Town people in search of greater happiness and independence are eagerly seeking out the vacant places in the State. Speaking of farms,—there are 6½ million farms in the United States, and 66 per cent. of them are operated by their owners.

It is interesting to note that every part of the country is sharing in the increase of the people, so that the center of population has only moved 9.8 miles in ten years, being now found in the south-east corner of Owen County, Indiana.

A cheering fact has been revealed by the Census in regard to our Churches. It is sometimes said that the Churches are losing hold, but it does not look so, if there is a Church population of 45 millions out of 105 million of our people, and 20 million in the Sunday Schools, to which more than two million devote part of their time in teaching. In the past 25 years Church membership has doubled, while during the same period the nation's population has only increased 69 per cent. Twenty-five years ago the Church membership was 35 per cent. of the population, now it is 43. While there is great call to have still more souls saved from the world, the Gospel wagon is moving on!

Coming to our dear Southland, we have asked our friend, Mr. Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway System, to give us, out of his ample observation, some general view of Southern conditions during 1921. From the observations of his large, trained staff, he has gathered the following notes:

"That the South is emerging from the period of financial stress and acute strain experienced during the past year, with practically no mortality among its banking institutions, and thus has escaped the suffering which would have attended the less happy result threatened a year ago, seems to me to be a real reason for thankfulness on the part of its people.

"Were I a bishop and the South my diocese, my message would be one of commendation for a wholesome moral and spiritual atmosphere; a manhood proven by struggle and sacrifice; and a freedom sustained and enlarged. Debt and business depression, the aftermath of war; a light cotton crop with low prices; the boll weevil;—all these are minor problems which should not limit the horizon of hope or expectation.

"The South has been so hard hit in the past 12 to 24 months that it is difficult to single out particular blessings. It seems to me however, that the South is blessed by having a sturdy citizenship with courage enough, in the face of adversity, to "gird up their loins" to the needful, though disagreeable, task of readjustment, and by the combined efforts of this citizenship to meet the future; and I feel that the South has definitely turned the corner and is now on the road to more prosperous times.

"Freedom from pestilence, strikes and strife generally; slow but steady recovery from the ill effects of reconstruction; and prospects for "peace and plenty" are in sight.

"It seems to me that the South has been blessed through the operation of the business depression. The Southern people have gone through a trying year. As a result of the experience gained through enforced

economy, they are better prepared to meet and make the best of misfortune in the future. And the awakening is noticed in the diversification of agriculture. The development of new sources of income from the farm, the building activity, and the determination of the people generally to re-adjust themselves to new conditions are signs that indicate the South is on the right road to Prosperity. Though the experience has been painful to many, it has proved a blessing in disguise to the South as a whole."

To this wide survey, Mr. Harrison appends the following note:

"I may add my own view that I believe in the future of the South to-day more than ever, because I see in the South, more than in any other part of this country, a persistence of that old-fashioned basic belief in God, on which alone enduring character is made."

The population of North Carolina according to the census of 1920 was two and a half million, an increase of 350,000 over the last census. The fact that we are now becoming a great manufacturing state as well as a rich agricultural one, is doubtless one reason why we are one of twenty states in the Union, and one of six states of the South, that have increased faster than the percentage increase of our whole country. Another reason is that a special blessing has rested on our homes. The birth rate has been larger in North Carolina than in any other State in our Union. We have asked Mr. Wade H. Harris of the Charlotte *Observer* to give us a brief note of the most striking points of advantage in our beloved commonwealth during the past twelve months, and he has sent us the following vivid paragraph:

"The most forward movement upon which the State has been launched is in the combined educational and good roads program provided by the Morrison administration. The State determined upon a bond issue of $50,000,000, through use of which will be built a system of permanent roads of the hard-surface kind, by which every County Seat in the State will be connected, and which will open every county to social and commercial intercourse. The educational program provides for an ultimate expenditure of $20,000,000 for enlargements at University and colleges and provision was made for an immediate appropriation of $6,000,000 with which to make a start. This progressive legislation is a distinctive feature in the record of the year's events at home, and marks an accomplishment of great importance in the advancement of the welfare of State and people."

Our Moravian brother, Dr. C. A. Shore, Director of the State Laboratory of Hygiene, has sent us the following valuable paragraphs on the improvement of Public Health, especially in North Carolina.

"To get an adequate conception of the achievements of the modern public health movement, it is perhaps necessary to consider the whole period of its existence. We need go back only thirty years. During this time deaths from tuberculosis and child-birth have been reduced one-third, and deaths from typhoid fever and diphtheria three-fourths; it is not an idle dream to look forward to the day when tuberculosis, malaria, yellow fever, typhus fever, rabies, plague and other diseases may be banished from the earth. We can already claim that a large proportion of persons attain maturity and old age, and these persons have less of illness and more of efficient health and strength.

"Our own State has a most creditable position in comparison not only with other Southern States but with the nation in such lines of work as the organization of County Health Work, in education on Child Hygiene, and in the Control of Venereal Diseases, in the use of immunizing vaccines and anti-toxins, in the control of public water supplies; and particularly in the wide-spread interest of the public in all that pertains to health, North Carolina is in the front rank."

To this report concerning bodily health, we are glad to append a statement concerning the spiritual health of our young men and boys from the pen of the veteran Y. M. C. A. worker, Mr. S. Huntington, which could be paralleled by similar statements concerning the Y. W. C. A. in its great work among women and girls. Mr. Huntington says:

"There have been two developments during the year which are of special interest. One of them is the new emphasis which is being placed on work for older boys in the State, especially those in High Schools and those employed in business and industry. A very interesting program of service has been worked out for them, including High School Christian Clubs, Employed Boys' Brotherhoods, Older Boys' Conferences (six such conferences with an attendance of about 1,000 older boys from something like 100 communities have been held this fall), Father and Son Banquets, High School Come Clean Campaigns, and Find Yourself Campaigns.

"The other development is found in the growing interest in the Community Type of Y. M. C. A. Work for smaller cities. This work is carried on without a building, and in connection with the Churches, Sunday and day schools, play ground, athletic leagues, etc. Already four smaller cities have this work in operation and others are thinking seriously of the same.

"New organizations have been formed during the year in the cities of Fayetteville and New Bern, at two cotton mills in the suburbs of Greensboro, and one at Kannapolis.

"For many years all of our Associations in the larger cities were handicapped in their work by heavy debts incurred in the erection of buildings, but during the last two years a number of these debts have been provided for. Two successful campaigns were held in Durham and Raleigh this year, and Winston-Salem and Wilmington are planning to do the same next year. This will leave only one city Association not yet taking steps in this direction.

"During the year increased emphasis has been placed on Religious Work. Two Associations have conducted evangelistic services on a large scale, and many other Associations are conducting successful Bible classes and religious meetings."

So we come with thankful hearts to our review of life in Winston-Salem during 1921. Now that we have become a City in the real sense, many of the conditions which we have previously been stating as characteristics of the whole land, are so distinctly reproduced here that we need not now repeat them.

The city has been well managed in its central government and its several departments, its peace preserved, its safety ensured, its progress encouraged in a difficult time and under difficult circumstances.

The completion of the great ten-storied Robert E. Lee Hotel has been the fulfillment of a long, fond dream and has been a credit to the faith and unselfish labors of its promoters. The general city subscription to the Baptist Hospital exceeded the most sanguine estimates, reaching the sum of $140,000. Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. R. H. Latham, draws deserved attention to the October election, which voted the issue of one million dollars of bonds for the public schools.

The first division of the group of three buildings projected in the Endowment Movement of Salem College is now under roof and will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the new college year. The new building in its design and erection combines an affectionate appreciation of what is best in old-time architecture with what is best in the newest interiors of college edifices.

The six pastors will render their brief reports of their several charges in this city.

To these accounts we add a brief survey of the whole Provincial work for the year 1921. It has been a good year for the Moravians of the South along all lines. Contributions have been largely increased, foreign mission gifts have grown four-fold above those of recent years.

Missionaries have been welcomed, as they have gone back and forth on their great errand in behalf of the heathen. City and rural districts have drawn nearer to each other, a proof of which has been the erection and full payment for the beautiful church in the New Philadelphia forest. Liberal gifts have been sent to suffering Moravians in other parts of the world, and to sufferers of other names and persuasions. Gracious revivals have been experienced. Enough has happened to try our faith, and also to reward it when it was prayerfully exercised.

The great 150th Anniversary of the whole Salem Moravian Congregation, with its six churches, was celebrated with a wonderful joy on Sunday, November 13th, and the watch-words for the new time, "Thankfulness," "Faith," and "Courage" were earnestly appropriated by a great assemblage gathered in the happy conviction that the Church which bears the name of martyrs and exiles from across the seas, will, in the future, have a still wider message of Gospel grace and peace for our dear fellow citizens in our glorious Southland.

And in closing, as we think of our Brethren and Sisters who have finished their earthly course among us during 1921, we say:

One family we dwell in Him,
One Church above, beneath,
Though now divided by the stream,
The narrow stream of death.
Oh, that we now might grasp our Guide,
Oh, that the word were given,
Come, Lord of Hosts, the waves divide,
And land us all in Heaven!

1922

For one hundred and fifty years Moravians of the South have on New Year's Eve presented an account of the year, in which they have briefly reviewed world conditions, state of the country in which they live, and a view of their own experiences during this period of time. This we will now do again, trusting that by the help of God the account may be of profit, of interest and of encouragement to our friends as well as to ourselves.

We have been thinking of a text of scripture on which to thread the experiences of the past perplexing year of 1922, and we have found it in the following words of God's Holy Word: "It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not."

If God feels that way towards a troubled and in many respects an evil world, every one of us should be moved and encouraged, with a look upward for His loving help, to do the very best we can, in our own little sphere, to make things better for the good of others.

It has been an unquiet year through which we have lived. Frenchman and German hate each other more, rather than less, as time goes on, with harsh demands on the one side and constant evasions on the other.

Russia's millions have continued in the red-handed grip of the terrible Bolsheviki.

Italian affairs have come to such a pass that an old-fashioned Roman dictatorship under Mussolini, with his eight hundred thousand Fascisti, has seemed the only practical remedy amid a disunited and almost impracticable state of affairs.

Amid the chaos of factions on the European continent, best described by the Prophet's lament, "They shall fight every one against his brother," our own dear Moravian and Bohemian Czecho-Slovakia appears to be the only real stable country, where under the patriotic Masaryck and Benes justice, goodwill and progress seem to prevail.

England and America are doubtless the only two countries which have had financial bottom under them, and yet both nations have curious complications with which to deal. England lives next door to Ireland, and is in a general way responsible for an island in which anarchy and murder, with every sort of unreasonable crime mounting almost to a state of insanity, have prevailed during the last twelve months. In England itself, through multiplied and heavy war taxes, the middle class has been pressed to the wall, labor and capital are far apart and unemployment largely prevails.

Then, to deepen the clouded sky of a most unquiet year, there has come the awful Greek-Turkish affair, in which massacre of innocent people, of the aged, of women, and of children, has prevailed as seldom in the annals of even our blood-stained world.

In America, favored as she has been with external peace and a measurable return to business prosperity, a social war has prevailed between capital and labor in larger proportions than ever before. The coal strike and that of the shopmen on all the railroads of the country have been of the most injurious character, a sore burden upon an innocent population wedged in between the contending parties. The strikes are now mainly over, but they have left the painful marks of the struggle in all sorts of unsolved problems between the employer and the employed. The very worst passions have been awakened between sections of society, and man against man, as witness the destruction of property and life in widely spread districts of the land, and especially the notorious Herrin disaster, probably the fiercest industrial massacre which any country has ever known.

Happily however, there is a gleam of God's mercies shining out from these clouds of industrial trouble, which indicates that very many men on both sides of the industrial question are becoming more and more thoroughly convinced that the only true remedy for strike trouble will be a closer touch between those who employ and those who are employed, each side treating the other not as enemies but as fellowmen.

All over the world the middle class of society, upon which the public welfare most largely depends, is being pressed to the ground with burdens and expenses. In Russia it has become almost extinct. In Germany its existence is quivering in the balance. In all countries as perhaps never before the welfare of mankind is threatened by the dangers surrounding the middle class of men and women and children.

In order to account for such a state of things, especially in countries of the highest and most modern civilization, where learning and mental enlightenment prevail as never before, where constant inventions are adding to the conveniences of society, and where communities, now being greatly enlarged by radio activities, seem intended to bring people more closely together, so that they may love each other, there must be an accumulation of national sins to produce so clouded an atmosphere as has rested upon the whole world during the past year.

Let us endeavor briefly and honestly to make at least a partial list of them.

This is an age in which the lust for money is stronger than ever before in the world's history. People long for it, grasp for it, envy those

who have it, and despise those who have it not. Every means to get money is indulged in by multitudes, in reckless neglect of duty towards God and man. It is money which makes the vast chasm in society; it is the love of money which leads to every sort of violence and crime, so that gambling, the twin brother of stealing and an equally guilty one, is a common phenomenon even in what are thought to be respectable branches of society.

This, in America, is the age of cursing and swearing—the most unreasonable form of crime that exists, being an attempt, without any expectation of profit of any sort, to smite Almighty God in the very face. It spreads like a plague through all orders of society. A plain, keen-witted man desiring to have some mechanical business executed recently in our own city, said that it seemed as if every job had to be cursed over before it could be done. Even the little boy running across the street, when asked why he cursed so, answered, "My daddy curses, and so do I."

This is an age of extravagant passions in the gratification of the appetite. We see it in the possible recurrence of a great part of the drink evil. Liquor has two pillars of support upon which it now rests, the one being the appetite of well-to-do people who cannot bear to be restrained in their physical desires, even though the social welfare of millions of homes demands it; the other being the ignorant lust of the bootlegger who flaunts his drinking vice in the face of the whole community.

However, in the midst of this great and growing danger, justice demands that we say, with thankfulness of heart, that in the main young men are growing up as a sober generation, and city streets, to our own view and knowledge, that formerly were vile with the evidences of strong drink have been transformed into clean and respectable thoroughfares.

This is an age of sexual temptation, to a degree beyond any other days since the days when old Rome and ancient Babylon rotted into ruins, largely on account of this vice. A very eminent Scotch writer and educator, of great influence, world over, and highly admired by the youth of his generation, said this: "It seems like a truism, an acknowledged fact, that a greater amount of unhappiness has been produced by mismanagement, folly and weakness in the relations existing between men and women than by any other cause." This state of things is patent in modern society. There is, alas, more opportunity, through picture, through book, through periodical literature, through modes of

dress, through extravagant forms of dances—there is more opportunity for youth to be led astray than ever before. It is now well known that the whole movie business is in the hands of perhaps five men of foreign extraction who boldly say that it is their business to make films which the public most desire to see. An official catalogue of such films has recently lain before us, which revealed an almost inconceivable amount of vileness amongst the leaders of the moving picture business. Thus what is a good and laudable enterprise in itself, is by multitudes of exhibitors being used for the deadliest purposes of immorality. The chief remedy for the evil lies in the exercise of the proper home discipline. What shall we think of fathers and mothers who with blinded eyes allow their own children to wander along the precipice of immorality without advice or restraint? Who will be most to blame, parents or children, in the solemn day when the books are opened and the secrets of many hearts are revealed?

This is an age in which the Scripture concerning our Christ is sadly fulfilled: "He is wounded in the house of His friends." At many a professional desk, in many a once evangelical pulpit, the lecture and the sermon almost ignores the Christ, or if it mentions Him it speaks of Him merely as a human example, refusing to say anything about His supernatural birth, His atoning death, His resurrection from the dead, and His coming again in glory. The same wounding of the Christ "in the house of His friends" runs through a great deal of our periodical literature and many of the favorite novels of modern society. It has received a startling confirmation, more so than perhaps anything that has appeared since Christ was crucified, in the manner in which Governments are treating the recent Turkish massacres of vast numbers of Christian people. If in Asia Minor the suffering Christians had been willing to renounce their faith in Christ and swear allegiance to Mohammed, multitudes would be living still. For the Name which they professed, they have been tortured, outraged, driven from home, murdered by the way; their homes turned into a very hell of fire and destruction, as recently in Smyrna, because they preferred Christ to Mohammed and therefore came under the old Turkish rule of the extinction of Christians. All this has happened, is happening, and not a hand is raised for Jesus Christ. It is the crowning sin of the age. But there is a gleam of light even here. The American voice in the Conference of Nations at Lausanne, is giving at least some evidence of national belief that Christianity ought not to perish in any country under the vile Turkish foot.

"It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not."

If the Lord were a man He would, in 1922, simply have wiped out human society and introduced His own people into the new age of righteousness and peace as He is going to do it by and by. But He is very kind and long suffering and in the midst of all the evil, which we needed to tell concerning the year just closed, He has worked hard for the benefit of the human race and has kept His people hard at work along the lines of His own mercies. He has been good to America in its harvest. He has richly supplied our food, improved our national business, watched over our health to a marvelous degree, and in very many ways, some of which we are now glad to recount, has blessed us. The crops have been somewhat beyond the average even of our own plenteous land. Let us briefly catalogue a few of the products of the year.

The wheat crop reached about 817,000,000 bushels, rather better than last year and beyond the average of the previous five years. The corn crop has overflowed all expectations up into a 3,000,000 bushel result. The tobacco crop upon which much of the industry of North Carolina is engaged and which adds so much to the greatly needed revenue of the United States, was the fourth largest ever grown, being reckoned at 1,425,000,000 pounds. Apples head the fruit group with 2,000,000,000 bushels. Happily the cotton, in spite of all the ravages of the boll weevil, will fully reach 10,000,000 bales.

God does much of His ameliorating work through human hearts and minds and hands. Much business is enlisted for Him in conscientious, noble spirited and liberal endeavors. Scientists, men and women of every profession, are exercising wider philanthropies than ever before. The results are showing themselves even in physical ways in the lengthening out of the average term of life by something like ten years. A recent visit to New York City, which found us sometimes entangled among the intricacies of new subways, revealed the great growth of public courtesy in our country, whether it was the ash-man, or the news-boy, or the man of home or foreign birth, or the lady passing along the platform, or the rough workman insisting upon giving his seat in a crowded train. The Scout movement in the younger generation of boys and similar movements among young girls, and general increase of kindliness are tending to enlargement of kindly ways and manners in our land.

But passing on from such general aspects, let us list a few of the most important agencies in which men and women are working as hard as they can for the good of others. There is first of all the Church of

Jesus Christ, in all its Denominations, with greater zeal than ever, gathering in members for Christ and training them to good works. There is the Y. M. C. A., which is now doing a world-wide work in Christian and heathen lands. It is studying every aspect of a young man's life. It is endeavoring to enlarge his opportunities whether for business or education of mind or in physical development or in enjoyable use of leisure time, with the purpose of gaining him in body, soul and spirit for Jesus Christ. In the Y. W. C. A., we find a similar noble work for young women.

The Sunday School, with its twenty millions of scholars of every age, has in this year as in previous years been gaining influence for the best things concerning this life and the next. It is through the Sunday School very largely that the wider and deeper and more practical views of the Bible are being maintained and enlarged.

There are the week-day schools, colleges, and universities, in which there is constant study of how to enlarge service with better results. Visits, charities and philanthropies have become wonderfully varied and multiplied. As a sample of the noble work in which cases of bodily need are being cared for, we note a recent letter of Governor Morrison of North Carolina, asking for a census of all sorts of crippled children, that if possible no helpless one shall be forgotten but all lifted into better and happier use of their bodily powers. These philanthropies are running in a hundred channels of generous help where was but one in former years. Liberal giving to every sort of good enterprise is the rule of the day. God is working likewise through the skill of different civic societies in town and country. Much business is being conducted not merely for gain but along public spirited lines. The Red Cross activity is the one beam of light shining over devastated homes in Turkish Asia. The American messages of good will and of charity are being heard and felt in the darkest ends of the earth.

The goodness of God, so wonderfully exercised in an evil world and often through the hands and hearts of His own good Christian people, leads us directly to some brief account of the conditions of our own beloved State of North Carolina.

We have asked one of the keenest observers of North Carolina conditions, and one who is so situated as to see and to weigh everything transpiring in our beloved State, to give us in a few brief sentences what he thinks of North Carolina in 1922. He has made the following points, and says: "Reflection would lead us to believe that two distinct blessings have been conferred on the people of North Carolina during the

past year. One is the establishment of easy communication, by which the people of one community are brought into greater intimacy with the people of another community, to the development of the neighborly spirit, to the broadening of views, and to the betterment of social, moral and religious conditions, arising from closer contact with each other. Speaking of roads, 800 miles of highways, nearly one-half of them concrete, have been completed this year at an expense of $14,400,000. The second, and perhaps the greater, blessing of the two is the steady expansion of educational facilities, by which the stain of illiteracy is being blotted out and the children of the present generation are being more adequately equipped for the battles of life than were their forefathers. The two outstanding needs of the State and of its citizens to my mind are, first, a greater respect for, and obedience to, constituted authority and the laws of the State and Nation; second, a more general return to the faith of our fathers, a rededication of our life to the cause of the Master, a new-born love for the Church and all it stands for."

In this connection we are happy to state that North Carolina is exceeded by only four States of the Union in the value of its agricultural products, and stands first in the number of textile and furniture factories. It has grown more corn per acre than any other State in the Union, and leads the country in the number of debt-free homes. In many other respects, under the blessing of God, it is rapidly forging forward to one of the highest places of progress and influence in the American Union.

It has been our privilege to receive the intimate views of a citizen of Winston-Salem as widely and deeply acquainted with the conditions of our city as anyone who resides within our borders. The substance of his views is as follows: "The city government of Winston-Salem is really a combination of the commission and the aldermanic form of municipal administration. There is a board of eight aldermen who select, along with other officials, a commissioner of public works and a commissioner of finance who have broad powers in the control of these departments. The city government of Winston-Salem is progressive and forward looking, and officials of more than one other municipality have come here recently to get ideas as to Winston-Salem's administration. The city is, on the whole, law-abiding, and the administration of affairs is clean and satisfactory. This fact is to be the more deeply appreciated because the expenditures for the city in the fiscal year of 1921-22 have required $4,300,000. The school program now being carried out and the plans for the near future involve an expenditure of nearly two million dollars.

One of the outstanding things about the progress of Winston-Salem is found in the friendly relations between the two races. The attitude of the white people in looking so well after the educational and other needs of the negro is responsible in no small measure for that condition, as has been recently testified to by a prominent leader of the negro race on his visit from another part of the Union.

The city clubs and other agencies are exercising a vast influence in modeling public sentiment along lines of good for a city of such growth as ours.

Among the outstanding features of public welfare, we enumerate the nearly completed city high school, and the large and commodious Baptist hospital, and the great new dormitory of Salem College, equipped with the most modern arrangements and conveniences, and the immense amount of building of comfortable homes especially in the rapidly growing suburbs of the city. Salem College for Women has now been recognized by the great Southern Association of Colleges as an A class institution among the Colleges of the South.

The efforts to maintain and improve the condition of the city's health, especially in the brave fight against tuberculosis, are worthy of praise.

Doubtless, under the good providence of God, the promptness and general efficiency of the fire department has saved us from extensive conflagrations during the year, such as, for instance, to our deep sorrow, has befallen our highly esteemed city of New Bern.

Under a good police department order has been maintained in a community where the large presence of two races would otherwise make the problem exceedingly difficult.

The Churches have been very busy in the work of saving souls and maintaining the religious life of the community, and the recent careful canvass has brought out the intense desire of the Church of Christ in Winston-Salem to reach the last man, woman and child within its bounds.

Any one visiting the county of Forsyth after years of absence would be greatly struck by the advance in agriculture, in school facilities, in easy communication by improved roads, at an expense for the latter of $178,000 this year, and the multitude of modern homes which smile upon us in every part of this county, which, though one of the smaller in its area, has nevertheless come to occupy one of the leading positions among the counties of the State.

May we add a word concerning the cities of North Carolina in general and particularly those of the Piedmont section. They have been greatly favored during the past year along business and other lines.

During the times of depression through which the country has passed this region has enjoyed a large degree of progress. Visitors who have been in all parts of the country frequently comment upon our situation in this respect.

Thus we come to a close of our survey of world, country, State and city for the year 1922. We have found that sin is very busy in all lands, doing its best to destroy the world, and is challenging God to the utmost in defiance of His holy will, but God in His infinite compassion has been taking up the challenge, and by the direct influence of His power and grace as well as by the devoted labors of His good Christian people everywhere, He is doing what He can to save the world for which His Son gave His life.

If in this conflict between the evil and the good, the latter influence is more largely and blessedly to prevail, we must help as far as we can, gaining strength and courage as we look upward for the divine assistance remembering the truth of the lines:

> **For the love of God is broader than the measure of man's mind,**
> **And the heart of the Eternal is most wonderfully kind.**

The Moravian Church is a Unity of Brothers and Sisters scattered over the world. In the valleys of the Himalaya Mountains, in the continent of Africa, in the frozen North, in the tropical South, on the continent of Europe, in England, and all over America, many are saying on this last day of the year, "God, we are Brothers and Sisters of the one Unity all over the world."

Each Province is a state for itself and has its own independent government, but all are under the guardianship of a general Synod, and share in the one faith, one hope and one charity which, in Christ, forms the doctrine, the ritual and the government of the Moravian Church.

Our Southern Province has this year most distinctly expressed its unity of life and work with the rest of the Provinces in the attendance of Rev. J. K. Pfohl as its representative, not only officially, but as bearer of loving gifts to sorely burdened and impoverished members of our Church in Europe. The Unity meeting was held in August, and manifested the fact that our Unity stands on a mountain top with a clear sky of a universal brotherhood overhead, notwithstanding the tempests, national and international, that are rolling far beneath.

Our missionaries all over the world, and especially in Central Africa, have been re-started under the inspiration of this Unity meeting.

At home we have enjoyed a year of peace and prosperity. Our God and Saviour has been wonderfully good to us in many ways. We have enjoyed a remarkable state of health and of material well being. It is

a notable fact that although our pastors are much exposed to all sorts of weather, and sometimes overburdened with the number of their pastoral fields, yet not one has been called away from life in the course of the year, and there has been no serious illness among them.

To pass on to material improvements. In this year Christ Church has finished its fine Sunday School building. The parsonage of Trinity has been completed. The Kernersville parsonage has been beautifully refitted. The congregations of Calvary and Fairview are girding themselves for the great task of building new Churches for their growing memberships. The ground for the Ardmore Sunday School building has been broken in a recent joyous meeting, November 20th, and the new building in this promising suburb of Winston-Salem is to be occupied early in the new year. The congregation at Charlotte has received the gift of a very beautiful lot in the loveliest suburb of that city, and ground is to be broken for a Church that will be erected early in the new year. Other improvements of various sorts have transpired. It has in material respects been a busy year. All these buildings and improvements are paid for out of the pockets of the people, and we are thus reminded that the spirit of giving has been wonderfully strengthened among younger and older people. The givers of one-tenth of their incomes to the Lord are rapidly increasing, and God blesses these incomes as He always does, in one way or another, so that we are now able to enter into new fields and to strengthen older ones with a vigor which we have never possessed before.

The contributions to foreign mission fields have kept pace with the gifts to the work at home. Five of our congregations have their own foreign missionaries and teachers, and native helpers are likewise supported by various of our Churches and Sunday Schools. Missionaries have visited us: Rev. and Mrs. George Heath, Rev. Mr. Danneberger and his wife, Rev. and Mrs. Schwalbe, Mr. Michael, and the Rev. Kenneth Hamilton, of Bluefields, Nicaragua. They have been heartily welcomed, and their presence and their addresses have markedly increased the zeal for the spreading of the Gospel to the ends of the earth.

The Sunday Schools have everywhere been growing, not merely in number but in efficiency, in their organized classes and in experience, and in the number of their adult classes. The whole Church is being gathered into the Sunday School as never before.

Woman's work in the Province, always faithful and effective, has by the grace of God taken upon itself new power and energy for good. The Ladies' Auxiliaries and other Societies, very useful in their separate

fields, have become interlinked with each other in mutual love and kindness.

There have been no Synodical meetings during the year, but what is perhaps better, there have been many informal gatherings of various sorts which have shown the love and unity that prevail throughout the Province. Two of our congregations have had sesqui-centennial celebrations—Friedland and Friedberg. These have been joyously observed in view of God's goodness to them and to us all through one hundred and fifty years of varied experience.

The results of the year in the increase of membership, as announced in our statistical tables, are highly satisfactory. The Province is growing with a greater percentage than prevails elsewhere, thanks to the blessing upon the preaching and teaching of the Gospel. Series of meetings have been held by evangelists from home and from other fields, and much private effort has been made for the winning of souls.

Our Academy and College have been greatly blessed. The new dormitory building, the first of the edifices which are to mark the new time, has been completed with wonderful adaption to its work in behalf of young women, and the attendance upon both College and Academy has grown in a most gratifying manner. And as has been already stated, the College has received "A" recognition throughout the South.

Good will has prevailed throughout our Province, and allegiance to the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

We had an opportunity on Easter Day, in the early morning service, in a company of twenty thousand Christians gathered from far and near throughout the land, again to testify widely and emphatically to our faith in the bodily resurrection of Christ, the Son of God, and to our hope of a resurrection of soul and body, and of reunion of all Christian people in the second coming of our blessed Lord.

We have been greatly blessed, but Satan has not left us without malicious notices of his evil efforts, and we have been reminded, sometimes sorely, of our need to watch and pray and be faithful and hold tightly together under our only Head and Master, Jesus Christ.

The days in many repects for all the world are very evil. Much gloom is gathered over nations, over their mutual relations and conduct, and their faith. We say again as we did at the outset of our Memorabilia, "It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not." We have been called, in our little way, to help bring in a better day for Church and State, for heathen and Chris-

tian, for people of all conditions in life, and especially for the poor and outcast. Let us on this New Year's Eve, and then through all the years that may yet be given us, be mindful of what is often sung in one of our most ringing hymns of service:

Hark the voice of Jesus crying:
"Who will go and work today?
Fields are white and harvest waiting,
Who will bear the sheaves away?"
Loud and long the Master calleth,
Rich reward He offers thee;
Who will answer gladly saying,
"Here am I, send me, send me"?

1923

In beginning to write the Memorabilia for the Salem congregation for 1923, with its customary outlook over world and national affairs, it is a great comfort to be able to write it from the Christian point of view, which is held by this congregation, namely, that the Lord God really reigns in the affairs of mankind, that the destiny of the world is actually in His hand and that He is directing the ages toward the fulfillment of His great purpose, and His purpose is this,—that His Son, Jesus Christ, shall set up His Kingdom on earth and shall reign as King of kings and Lord of lords to the glory of His Father.

It is a comfort to write the Memorabilia from this point of view, because the year 1923 will attest the correctness of our Christian point of view. American missionaries had latterly grieved over the comparative lack of conversion to the Gospel in Japan. They had found that the Japanese were growing cold, suspicious, unfriendly toward America, expecting that war was coming with our country, and showing their belief even in the altered look of their faces. We, too, were often compelled to believe that a war would come between the United States and Japan, and that it would be one of the most terrible wars in human history. Then came President Harding's happy thought that a meeting of the nations at Washington might be able to agree on such disarmament measures as would secure peace on the seas so far as America and Japan were concerned. The undertaking was successful, and suspicion began to fall away into the sunshine of better feeling between the two nations. Then there came the terrible earthquake, September 1st, which suddenly destroyed two of Japan's greatest cities, costing the lives of perhaps a quarter of a million people and plunging the whole nation into a depth of unexpected misery. America's heart was stirred to pour out millions of dollars for the relief of the distressed Island Empire on the other side of the Pacific. The most recent reliable intelligence from missionary sources is that a new era for missionary work is beginning in Japan, and when the new Ambassador of our country to that empire arrived they hailed him as the "envoy of mercy."

We pass westward to take a glimpse at the strange state of affairs in the immense republic of China, and there again, in the midst of all sorts of commotions, spiritual, mental, material and national, God is working in His wise mysterious way, and as we learn from the best missionary sources, He is preparing this vast republic of 400,000,000 souls for Christianity as He prepared the ancient Roman Empire for the

spread of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Now, as then, there has arisen a widespread doubt in China with regard to the old traditions of belief and of custom and of worship. Confucius is no longer the undisputed authority. Various measures of reform have been introduced, mainly from America. The constitution of the new republic has been written by a secretary of the Y. M. C. A. All that has been adopted out of the mode of government and transaction of affairs in our country has proved to be unavailing to check the decay which has set in mentally, morally and nationally in this great country, and they are now beginning to look more and more to the real source of healing, in the gospel of our Lord, Jesus Christ. Many leading offices are already held by earnest Christians, there is a whole army of Christians in China, commanded by a great Christian general. Meetings are crowded everywhere to listen to the claims of the Gospel upon the hearts of men and women, and the new day, in the marvelous wisdom of God, has dawned in that long benighted and hardened empire.

We pass farther westward. The transactions of Turkey with the Christian nations, as carried on during 1923, constitute one of the darkest and most shameful chapters in human history. There has been a vast defeat of the Christian peoples in Turkey. There has been a terrible degree of massacre enacted by the cruel Turk. There has been a shameful bargaining of the Christian powers with the Turks, which has been largely influenced by their competition for concessions of oil and other commercial privileges. There has never been a darker page written in human history, and yet even here there are signs of God's wonderful working for a better future in stricken Asiatic Turkey. Large parts of the Turkish government, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, are now respectively under British and French control, both of which nations have proved their value in dealing successfully with Asiatic and African dependent nations. It was thought that the heroic Armenian race had been practically exterminated but, behold, a considerable portion of it has strangely been gathered into Russia as into a safe refuge. Between one and two hundred thousand fatherless Armenian children have been assembled in great secure orphanages, where they are being taught religion and morals and the arts of manly and womanly life under American care and instruction. Great numbers of Armenians are scattered among the western nations, and in all these ways the elements of a future and better Armenia are being prepared; and strangest of all, Kemal Pasha, the great general who recently saved his nation from foreign enslavement and has now become president of the new Turkish republic

at Angora, has a young wife who has laid aside the Moslem veil and appears with open face as Christian women do in social life. That unveiled face is a sign that the wicked reign of the harem is passing, and that the ignorant, superstitious, Christian-hating disposition of Turkish mothers is passing like the shadows of a terrible bygone night, and the Turk, not a bad man if he is rightly influenced from childhood, is entering upon a new and better future. Thus God works His wonders to perform.

We glance at Russia with its millions of slow-thinking peasants, and can foresee that the bloody Bolshevistic rule must gradually be modified if not entirely pass away for very lack of funds. Bankrupted in character, it is evidently becoming bankrupted in money also to support its atheistic and wicked control over great Russia.

There are many smaller states in central and southern Europe struggling up into new conditions, and among them, long oppressed but now liberated Czecho-Slovakia brightly leads the way, its relations to other countries peaceful, its finances well ordered, its people industrious, administered by the patriotism of the George Washington of the country, President Masaryk and his able assistant Benes.

We glance at the present strange fortunes of Italy and of Spain, where representative institutions in the way of Parliament and national congresses have, in both countries, shown, as even in England and America they are showing, a constant tendency to decay, in view of continual party strife and greed for office, which are the cancer that is afflicting all parliaments at the present time all over the world. In Italy and Spain they are endeavoring to heal the disease by means of the dictatorship, respectively, of Mussolini in Italy and Primo de Rivera in Spain, with what final result time will show, but doubtless in these countries, as in England and in America, the true Christian patriotism of the people will ultimately overcome the disorders of their representative form of government.

The case between Germany and France is one of the darkest places of the year. Those who would form peace leagues should, in their laudable intentions, carefully consider what conditions they have to deal with in the case of France over against Germany. For two thousand years these two nationalities, living too closely together, with no natural barriers to keep them safely apart, have been fighting with each other, invading each other, destroying each other, as one or the other happened to gain an upper hand. The children of long generations have been brought up to hate each other, and to dream of the day when, after

transient periods of peace, they would again fight each other. Home and schools have joined by means of song and story in this war-like propaganda, through sixty generations. The keen smart of injury on the one side, the keen sense of temporary defeat on the other,—these are the conditions which peace leagues have to deal with. But it must be remembered that in both countries there is one great hope for the future, and that is the presence of very many good Christian people, as pious and prayerful as any on the face of the earth. God will not forget them in their trouble, and in His own day, we trust not a far distant one, He will enable these two long-warring nations to look peacefully into each other's face. It must be remembered always that while men make wars between nations, it is only God who can make a real peace between them. The treaty at Versailles seemed to have forgotten that long-established fact. Let us remember it as a nation, that only God by a strong revival of Christian religion can make real peace between two such hostile nationalities.

We pass over the channel into England. We admire the Anglo-Saxon spirit, it is so much akin to our own. They alone of the nations are willing to pay their full large debt to America. They are going through great trouble at present in view of vast unemployment. All classes are staggering under the load of the heaviest taxation in the world, but they are staunch people, they are our nearest friends, and yet while we should never lose the friendly feeling between England and America, we should be very careful in the matter of perpetual alliance. We have a little hint of this danger, just at the present time, when a fleet of British rum-sellers, worse than the pirates and buccaneers of former times, are awaiting just outside of our seaports to debauch our people with liquor in the present Christmas season.

Ere we cross the Atlantic, we glance at the fair green isle which the Irish love so passionately, though at times so unwisely. The new government of the Island under the Irish control seems to be struggling its way into peace and stability, and that means a great deal for the welfare of our own country, because while Irish immigration has brought a good deal with it into America, it has also brought sources of great disorder in our leading cities, all tracing back to the unhappy traditions of the way in which the English and Irish have lived toward each other in this green but troubled isle.

We come to our own beloved country. All the world envies its prosperity, the evident blessing of God which is resting upon it, safely guarded on either side by great oceans, inhabited by people as orderly,

as energetic and as deeply pervaded with the principles of Christian religion as any country has ever had.

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purpled mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!

But we have dark places likewise in our present national conditions which only the lamp of a good Christian hope for the future can illumine and relieve.

In the past few years the United States has come to be regarded abroad as the most murderous country in the world:—lynchings, barbarities enacted during trade-strikes, masked people carrying on acts of violence at midnight, use of the automobile as a newly-discovered means of perpetrating robbery and murder with comparative immunity, hold-ups even in the crowded thoroughfares of our great cities, private vengeance exercised on various self-excusing grounds, often within bounds of the same family, and immigrants more atrocious amid the freedom of our own country than they were even in the south of Italy, from whence they came as their names show when published in the catalogues of murderous crimes. All these forces of evil exercised along bloody and murderous lines have given our country in this respect an evil name. What shall we say about it? And what shall we say about the delays of law which, by the testimony of the United States legal profession in national convention, have contributed so greatly to the woeful state of affairs? What shall we say about it in the sight of God, who in His Holy Word speaks of His vengeance upon lands that have allowed themselves to be polluted by the shedding of innocent blood? Just this we may say, and thank God for the privilege of saying it, "This murderous period is a passing phase of our social history; it is not going to abide. The character of the American people stands out against murder in all its forms. Our people, orderly, law-abiding, largely pervaded with Christian principles and gifted with a natural friendliness, will under God check this murderous tendency prevailing for a brief time. The American people will use law and order to their fullest extent, and what is better yet, the persuasive power of religion to stamp out this great evil and prevent it from becoming a permanent national crime. We are the surer of this result because American people are naturally a very friendly people as their gifts and benefactions all over the world constantly show. What made the funeral of our late President Warren

G. Harding, who suddenly died on August 2, 1923, so memorable, was the unaffected sorrow along the three thousand mile route which the funeral cortège needed to travel over. It was the tribute of a friendly people to a president whose most distinctive trait was his unaffected friendliness with everybody. This characteristic of the American people, as represented in their late President, will under the wider and deeper spread of religious influence, and especially by the checking of unwise immigration at its criminal source in certain parts of Europe, bring an end to the murderous period which is now afflicting the whole American nation.

The great battle between dry and wet is now coming to be fully on. We can hardly say that we are sorry for it, because every great moral issue has to be fought out to the finish, and things settled for always. The real question that is up is this: Will America go back to a condition in which almost every home in the land in each generation was shadowed by at least one drunken man or woman, often to the downfall of the whole family? Shall this condition come back again? Or shall we look forward into the temperate future of the happy homes of young men and young women freed from the demon of strong drink?

America has no reason to be surprised at the widespread assaults on prohibition made by what we call bootleggers. They are the criminal class from which such things must naturally, for a while, be expected. But we must confess a disappointment in the fact that many respectable people have seemed to prefer their own taste for liquor to the welfare of the multitude of American homes and to the sober stability of the American nation. But even in the midst of this painful disappointment, we admire the wonderful wisdom of God. Two amendments to the Constitution were passed, nearly at the same time, the prohibition amendment and the woman suffrage amendment. God evidently meant that those two events should come close together. It will be a long day before the voting female friends will allow the old days of drink to come back to ruin their homes, as multitudes of homes were ruined by liquor in times before their own. God has so ordered it that those most deeply interested in home now have a ballot, and in the matter of dry and wet they will know how to use it.

We have already referred to the dangerous disease which is afflicting our democratic bodies, whether they are governed by kings or by presidents, or whatever the ruler may be called. Under the control of the spirit of faction, and with the belief that men have been elected representatives to Congress mainly to get offices for their friends, representa-

tive institutions have been more or less discounted all over the world. The business interests of nations stand aghast at the waste of time and effort in Senate and House of Representatives, in order to promote personal interest over against national welfare. But here again the solid good sense of the American people, reinforced by strong religious feeling, will prevail, and the children will see, if we older people do not yet, how senators and representatives will respond to the national patriotic and religious feeling that country must come first, before faction and office-seeking, and that the flag under which the American people march is a flag not adorned with the dollar mark but with the gleaming stars.

We are told on the best authority, alas, that out of seven marriages one ends in divorce. Some claim that the proportion is sadder still, and here again America leads the way in the matter of broken homes. Is there any light upon this dark place in our social history? Thank God there is. If even one home in seven is broken, there are six that still stand intact. It is a critical time in the history of good homes; it is a day and hour when for the sake of the whole endangered home interest every one of the six homes as yet untouched by the evil of divorce should assert itself the more in presenting the ideal of a Christian home for the benefit of the tottering and threatened seventh home. Let others see the brightness and the loveliness of your Christian home, in the relations of husband and wife, parents and children, and thus be won away from the dangerous paths that end in divorce. It is a home problem, and must mainly be met by those who control the Christian homes of the land. Let mothers particularly remember that if their children begin early to be carefully watched and trained from the time they are very little tots,—if then they begin to be guided in the ways of modesty, of self-control and of purity, it is not likely that parents will live to see the sorrow of a divorced son or a divorced daughter.

The Church of Christ and the Sunday School, the right hand of its influence, are making a marvelous progress in our land. The proportion of those who are outside, over against those who are in the Church, is ever getting to be less and less. The American idea of the Church not being a State Church to which everybody belongs, but a Church into which men and women and children enter by personal conviction and confession, has done wonders for Christianity in our land, and doubtless will prevail all over the earth. And to this idea of personal religion there has come more and more the beautiful adjunct of efficiency. There is no word in the Christian calendar which is more used, and more loved

and, thanks be to God, more practiced in our day than the Saviour's word of *service*. In the case even of boys and girls, in the case of men and women, while there are many imperfections, while there are many evils, service of others, whether at home or abroad, is becoming more widespread and beautiful with every year.

Finally we must needs let the lamp of a Christian hope for the future shine into the very dark place which is falsely named "modernism," that is an underestimate of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, of the Old and New Testaments, and a tinkering, if we may call it so, at the life of Christ, at His divine birth, His atonement for sin upon the cross, and at the reality of His bodily resurrection from the dead. It is an old evil, it is not true modernism, it is as old as the Gnostic heresy which afflicted the early Christian church. There has always been a tendency of the human heart to desire to have its own opinion prevail over the sanctity of the divine Person and Life of Jesus Christ, the world's Redeemer. Here again, as we said when dealing with the subject of prohibition, we are not much surprised at the position of the infidel and the atheist. We expect nothing else from them until by the grace of Christ, they too, perchance, are converted; but we must confess that we are disappointed at the attitude of many preachers and professors and other leading men and women, who seem to have forgotten that every season of attack upon the inspiration of the Scriptures, and especially upon the Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, has become a time of national declension and of sorrow;—forgetting this great historical fact, they speak as they do, minimizing every divine phase in the being and career of Jesus Christ, the Son of God.

The influence of such falsely called "modernist" views makes it difficult even for great and blessed associations of Christian service to hold to and confess the primitive truths of Christianity. But even in this dark place, probably the darkest in present American conditions, there shines the lamp of wonderful counsel of God. In a time when many men and women are gainsaying the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and are undervaluing in keen and subtle ways the Lord Jesus Christ Himself, God is simply causing His Word to be more widely spread than ever before, more and more the Bible is becoming the best seller among all published books; more and more men especially are being gathered together under the most competent teaching, to discuss and to study not what people think about the Bible, whether for good or ill, but what the Bible itself actually says. In this and in other wonderful ways, God Himself is taking up the gauntlet which "Modernism" has thrown

down, and is solemnly setting His Son right before a gainsaying world. One of the most wonderful evidences of this way that God has of dealing with His adversaries is set forth in a book, which, among serious books, is now the most widely read in the United States. It was written recently by a former confessed atheist and bolshevist and hater of the Church, who somehow or other came to read the Gospels just as they stand, and, smitten with the loveliness of Jesus Christ as he then discovered Him, as a Person as new to him as a newly-discovered continent, has written what is called "Papini's Life of Christ."

Long ago it was said that on the evening of a decisive battle, the heathen emperor had a night vision of the illuminated cross of Jesus Christ with the motto written in light around it, "In this sign, thou shalt conquer." And so it is and will be with the cross of the atoning, risen Christ through all the coming years and ages. And of all that can be said of this difficult year, Christianity has, during 1923, been steadily moving forward on its conquering path towards the blessed day when the kindoms of earth shall become the kingdoms of our Christ and He shall reign forever and forever.

We shall very briefly dwell upon the part of our Memorabilia that refers to Winston-Salem, and we can afford to do so because our able and faithful newspapers give a detailed account of the year with all its interesting statistics of city life and progress. It is our office simply to trace the general lines of the civic life in such a way that some after generation may call to mind the sort of place that Winston-Salem was in our day.

Let us first of all remember that this city is the largest in North Carolina, owing much of its prosperity to the fact that it is situated in the Old North State,—the happy medium State between North and South, combining the strength of both sections of the country. Then, too, it is situated in the Piedmont district of the Old North State, in a climate with air and sunshine resembling that of the famous lake country of north Italy. In this favored section cities are strung all the way down to Charlotte and Gastonia, as pearls upon a connecting thread. The trains are hardly out of sight of the one before the other begins to appear, all busy, prosperous, growing, with their factories and varied industries, and likewise interested in higher things as their churches and school buildings and community structures amply show.

Winston-Salem, on its favored height of one thousand feet above the sea, shares in the beauty and healthfulness of this famous Piedmont land. What strikes us first in regard to the city is the unity of purpose and of

earnest endeavor which animates the rapidly growing place. From the mayor's office down to the humblest station of city service, there is a state of good agreement amongst those who govern and take care of it, and there is a feeling of satisfaction throughout the body of its citizens in the manner in which this city is administered. The unity of the place is evidenced in the manner in which business houses are getting on with each other and Churches and social clubs of men and women. The Churches are moving together in Winston-Salem, and rejoice in each other's growth. It is outwardly evidenced in the new church structures which are arising, like the great First Baptist Church building, Calvary Moravian, Fairview Moravian, the great Centenary Methodist Episcopal Sunday School annex, the Christ Church annex,—these are now either finished or in process of construction. Other ecclesiastical extensions and improvements are under preparation, and even to the outward eye a stranger can see in the church buildings of the city what Winston-Salem thinks of Christianity and of the service of God in the houses of His worship.

The school buildings housing ten thousand pupils with their teachers are a marvel, from the stately high school on the Hanes Hill to the buildings for younger pupils rising everywhere throughout the city, whether for white or for colored children. Two million five hundred thousand dollars are now being devoted to school development. Parks and playgrounds are being laid out and a large number of streets are being finely constructed for auto travel. Only a city united in its purposes can be built up in the manner in which Winston-Salem is being built up, whether in the great business heart of the city or in the suburbs, rapidly growing in every direction. The various civic clubs love to meet with each other, to entertain each other, to invite eminent speakers to address the gathered body of the various civic societies. Nor do they meet merely for pleasant converse, but questions of good citizenship are keenly studied, when for instance, the fire chief of the city, Mr. Nissen, comes to speak on protection against conflagration, or the superintendent of health, Dr. Carlton, dwells on topics of hygenic safety.

And what is peculiarly interesting is the unity of the races, white and colored, living near each other in our favored town. Nowhere is this shown better than in the improvements of the great city hospital, in which the white wing of the building is arranged exactly as is the other wing for colored patients. The same liberal spirit has been shown in the school arrangements for colored children. In the bond issues of

1919 and 1921 the colored schools were allowed $325,000 for the instruction of 4,400 colored scholars; the city now expends $80,000 a year, and further thirteen blocks of paved streets, twenty-seven blocks of sidewalks, and twenty-one blocks of water and sewer arrangements, have been provided, so that 90 per cent. of the entire colored section within the old corporate limits of the city is now provided with water and sewer. The result of all this is that multitudes of colored people not merely come here to work awhile in the great Reynolds and other factories, but come to stay. Labor of every class seems to be well employed and satisfied. There have been no strikes of any importance during the year. It is a united town, the Lord be thanked.

What Winston-Salem has before it in the near future God only knows, and all depends upon His blessing in the marvelous growth of our town, even as the Scripture says, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

We spoke of the stately high school at the one end of Winston-Salem. We speak in conclusion of our brief city sketch of the ancient and at the same time fresh and modern Moravian College for women at the other end of the city, partly housed in its new and beautiful domitory, and to be further enlarged in the great campus square which is yet to come.

The pastors of the several Churches of this congregation will render more detailed reports. It is simply for us to dwell upon a few circumstances of special interest which have transpired in the course of the year.

Easter was a great and sacred occasion when,—as the faith was solemnly affirmed and the Lord's prayer uttered by thousands of gathered Christians, and the multitude stood kindly together in the simple "God's Acre" and declared their belief in the risen Christ and in the immortal life that is to come,—it was made plain to every heart that the Church of Jesus Christ though separated into many Denominations is essentially one.

Shortly afterwards, on the 29th of April, 1923, the interest of the Salem congregation in the conversion of the great heathen world was remarkably stressed by the large simultaneous gatherings in the Home Church and Memorial Hall in order to form the Southern Missionary Society. Five hundred members were gathered at once in the enthusiastic Lovefeast, and thus a movement was started which will leave its mark of blessing we trust in many a heathen land.

And recently a Triennial Synod was held, so large, so unanimous and so hopeful with regard to the future, that it seemed like a signpost along the road of new Christian activity, leading up into a new time.

With regard to our many Churches and Sunday Schools in the country we have much for which to praise God and take courage. They say with regard to the rural Churches in the United States, that they are declining in membership and in interest, but we cannot so say with regard to our Moravian Churches clustered in old Wachovia and now happily extending beyond it.

There is no Province of the Moravian Church in all the world which is more devoted to the Unity of its membership in every land,—go where you will in all the world, you are likely to find one or more Moravians, and all over the world, in the various languages and nationalities, the Moravian Church forms one brotherhood, and this fact has never been more deeply emphasized than in the gifts of relief and mercy which have been gathered this year for the old and the young, for the feeble and the impoverished, in suffering European lands. God grant that we may remain humble in view of all our imperfections, steadily striving to become better individual Christians and therefore better Churches, and to live more closely in communion of thought and prayer and life with our Saviour, which is the essence of the Moravian faith and hope and love, and thus illustrate, even though it be in an imperfect way and yet with real sincerity of heart and purpose, the fact that we are one people all over the earth, as the hymn says,

> One family we dwell in Him,
> One church above, beneath,
> Though now divided by the stream,
> The narrow stream of death.

May God grant this blessing of more and more Church union on earth, as hereafter it shall prevail in Heaven, to us and to all the other Churches of Christ. Amen.

Central Gateway Leading Into the Moravian Graveyard

1924

What good is there in listening to or reading a year's Memorabilia? Its greatest value is that it gives a thoughtful mind a whole impression of world conditions, both at home and abroad. We can therefore, at the close of a year, the better perceive what the evils are against which we must struggle and what the opportunities are for good which we can together follow. Thus in our own little individual part we can best serve our God and do our social duty in bringing in the completed Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is only a little place which each one of us can fill, but if we do it faithfully our God will not forget it.

We begin our survey of world conditions with the Far East; with that gifted, proud, energetic and prolific country, the Empire of Japan. We are sorry to have to state that Japan is in a very restless and angry state of mind, and especially so against its best friend, the United States. The trouble has arisen through the manner in which the immigration laws were passed by the last Congress. Japan did not object to limitation of its very small immigration into this country, and even to the entire cessation of immigration to the United States in the course of the next few years, but it is sore and resentful over the manner in which America has in its new law stamped the Japanese as an inferior race. It will take all the patient effort of the Christians in both lands to overcome the mischief which our Congress has thus done, to the injury both of business and Christian influence in that great country.

We look for a moment at China. To judge from newspaper reports, China is in a state of great turmoil and of bloody war. The fact of the case seems to be that a few ambitious generals are exercising their armies against each other in widely scattered parts of the great empire, but underneath this apparent turmoil the Chinese appear to be living in patient industry as always.

We glance at India. It is a vast country of three hundred millions of people. The pacifist reformer, Ghandi, has exercised a strange influence over this country during the past few years, but the commotions are ceasing and the beneficent power of England in maintaing the peace of a country where religions are bitterly hostile to each other still continues.

As we pass further westward, we strike the great and restless current of Mohammedan thought and life. From China and India in the east, all the way westward, to where the great Atlantic washes the shores of the African coast, the Mohammedan religious ambition of two hundred

and thirty millions of people is now alert and excited over the apparent downfall of their political power in the world. Their caliphat has fallen, their holy city of Mecca has become the prey of contending factions, their leading state, which is Turkey, is now limited to a little rural country in Western Asia, and its two great seaports, Constantinople and Smyrna, lie in decay and neglect. In Palestine they are making a stand against the Jewish invasion of their land; in Egypt the vast current of student thought at the great Mohammedan universities is lashing itself in vain against the firm English rule. Everywhere the Mohammedans feel that outwardly speaking they are a beaten people. Under this sense of humiliation much violence and murder have taken place, but at the same time there is great hope for a wider introduction of Christianity amongst these children of Ishmael, for whom their father Abraham prayed so earnestly, "O, that Ishmael might live before Thee." It is a great crisis for Christianity in its relations with a whole Mohammedan world.

Little Greece has assumed a new heroic role which seems to be lifting it into a new esteem among the Christian nations. She has received the millions of fugitives from Asiatic Turkey, and with the help of western friends is trying to feed them and care for them and make them the happy inhabitants of a greater Greece. This little country deserves the hearty support of all Christian people in its noble endeavor, nor in this line of charity should the Armenians be forgotten, whom the philanthropists of the Near East Society are bringing up into a new and regenerated nation—the orphan children of the massacred fathers and mothers.

Italy and Spain, the two distinctly Latin kingdoms of Southern Europe, are having a pretty hard time with their two dictators, Mussolini in Italy and Rivera in Spain. What the outcome will be no one yet knows.

With regard to great Russia with its vast population, we can only say that it has become an atheistically governed nation, and that no nation has ever yet succeeded which has set itself against God and His Christ.

For Poland we must set a question mark. Will a nation which has so high an opinion of itself, gallant though it is, be able to succeed any better in the future than it has done in its checkered past?

The little Slavic nations, constituted after the World's War, are doing the best they can, as is also the humbled state which around Vienna represents what is left of the great Austrian Empire.

The acceptance of what is called the "Dawes Plan" for the financial regeneration of central Europe is already showing its good effects, both

in Germany and France. May God use it for the peace of two great nations that have fought each other for two thousand years.

We look with the highest sense of appreciation to England in its brave and honest struggle to pay its debts and to maintain itself, with great exertion and sacrifice, in view of its overcrowded population of forty millions of mostly laboring people within the narrow territory of an island no larger than the single state of North Carolina. God bless the country so closely kin to us in language, in literature, in religion, in the elements of a joint Anglo-Saxon manhood. It is upon the friendly relations of these two countries that under God the welfare of the world depends.

In the rest of the world, on all continents, things are going on without any particular change; so we dismiss our rapid view of world conditions and come to our own dear land.

The chief event in the past year was the election of a President. Again the stability of a country built upon democratic principles has been vindicated, in a land which, as Abraham Lincoln said, was "Of the people, by the people, for the people." This great election was wrought in perfect peace. So far as we know, not a single life was lost amid the excitements of voting by nearly thirty millions of people, and when the result was proclaimed every body acquiesced in it at once with good will and peace, even the aspirants for office.

God has again been very good to America in the harvests of the year, —the figures of three staples will give us a sufficient idea of the results of God's bounty over all our land,—cotton, about thirteen million bales; wheat, nearly nine million bushels; and corn, two billion and a quarter bushels.

The American people would be saved from many a commotion if only immigration could be controlled so as to get all the desirable people, without the burden of the undesirables. This is perhaps the greatest social problem that we have, the solution of which every citizen, whether man or woman, should watch with the very closest care.

We are thankful to God that with all our national faults, in His great mercy America is still, in the eyes of all the world, "the land of opportunity."

Let us then hasten on to conditions in our own state of North Carolina.

The New York *Times* has said this about the new North Carolina that has come to be: "If ever a commonwealth went in head over heels to boom and develop itself, that commonwealth is the Old North State. It is a financial, industrial, commercial regeneration." This judgment has been accepted cordially by all the other states of the Union. What

are some of the reasons of this remarkable change in the condition of a State which years ago was considered as being behind in almost every form of development? The President of the United States has, with his usual keeness of vision, given three reasons for this marvelous new development of North Carolina: The agricultural activity, the manufacturing progress, and the development of water power.

Let us briefly follow these three lines. The population of North Carolina is growing very rapidly, without any appreciable increase of immigration from foreign lands. Outside of the South the foreign stock in the United States at large amounts to nearly one-half of the population. In New York City seventy-six per cent of the population is of foreign stock. In North Carolina the foreign element is the smallest of any state in the Union, the native population being ninety-nine and three-tenths per cent. This native population has increased so rapidly on account of the remarkable birth rate in North Carolina, wherein it exceeds all other states, and the remarkably low death rate, in which it is also around the top of the list. The result is that we have a homogeneous and rapidly increasing population. They are all of the same language and mostly the same protestant religion. They know each other better, can talk with one another the more satisfactorily, and can labor more vigorously hand in hand.

This is furthermore the case in the agricultural life. In many other states the population streams into the great cities which are becoming sorely congested. We have no great cities in North Carolina, but a number of smaller ones, and very many larger towns and prosperous villages, which gives a better average chance to everybody. The rural districts in North Carolina are not deserted, as native people are cultivating them with ever increasing good results, and the beautiful new homes which one sees along every road show how contented and prosperous they are. This contentment is the more possible on account of the wide development of hydro-electrical power, so distributed that the little cities and even the smaller towns have the same conveniences of light and water and power which New York City and Chicago have, and thus enjoy some of the outstanding advantages of city life, without the detriments which afflict a great metropolis. What hydro-electric power does for the country it also does for the manufacturing interests, and thus we have an almost continuous line of factories from the Virginia to the South Carolina borders, and the people who control these factories and those who work in them are of the same stock,—they can understand each other and work together with less strife than if the workmen were foreign born and bred.

The great development of improved roads has added to the general benefits of both town and country. We can not give North Carolina's annual mileage growth in some of the finest examples of road building in this country, because our work of scientific road construction is proceeding with such leaps and bounds that one scarcely has given a statistic on the subject before it is already antiquated.

The progress of the school system in North Carolina is almost unprecedented. The value of the school buildings and grounds in North Carolina has in twenty years gone up from $1,000,000 to $48,000,000. Seven years ago North Carolina spent $1,000,000 a year on school maintenance, last year she spent $23,000,000.

And so it has come to pass that in its manufacturing establishments, in the value of its lands, and in all other resources which it has, North Carolina has multiplied its total wealth by ten in the last twenty years. It is delightful to notice how every resource which the state naturally has is being developed. The government forester has, for instance, recently given us an exhibit concerning the forest lands in the state. It transpires that North Carolina is one of the richest in the Union in timber, and that its timber growth, despite all waste and former incompetence of handling, is increasing rather than diminishing. Large areas are now being planted along four lines,—the gum tree, the various species of pine, the yellow poplar, and the oak. Fire wardens are being appointed more and more widely to guard against destructive conflagrations of timber. It is estimated that land not profitable for any other purpose can be planted in forest trees and ultimately yield five per cent for every year in which the soil has thus been occupied. The very contour of the land itself, with its rivers and streams descending not abruptly, but gently, from the mountains toward the sea, each of them capable of almost untold increase of electric power, speaks of the wonderful goodness of the Maker of all in giving to a native, vigorous, patriotic people the fifty-two thousand square miles which constitute what we fondly call the "Old North State."

Anybody who rides over the city of Winston-Salem, after having noted its increase in stately buildings, in greater or smaller churches, in school buildings, and in magnificent mansions, will come to the conclusion that, after all, its chief wealth is in the very great number of modest comfortable homes that have been built or are now in process of building. The suburbs are rapidly growing in every direction, and on the western side of the city the stately R. J. Reynolds Memorial Auditorium, with its accompanying great High School, looks down in all its beauty upon the populous valley below. There always awakens, however, in the

passerby a regret that the wide-hearted and generous benefactress, Mrs. Katherine Reynolds Johnston, has not lived to see more of the good which she so nobly instituted.

For the items concerning the present flourishing status of city affairs, we are greatly indebted to the accounts which experts have given in regard to certain factors of our city program during 1924.

Statements by Mr. R. H. Latham regarding public school development: In May, 1924, the third bond issue was passed, amounting to $800,000. The 1919 bond issue amounted to $800,000, the 1921 bond issue to $1,100,000, making a total for school purposes in bond issues of $2,700,000. This does not include the R. J. Reynolds Memorial Auditorium, nor the gifts of land for school and recreational purposes, especially from the Hanes families, which total seventy-five acres. At the time of the gift of land and the erection of the new city High School, this plant and property was one of the three largest public school plants and properties in the entire United States, and by far the largest in the South. During the past year the city school system has moved into the following new buildings: North School, Skyland, Central, South Park, and the Fourteenth Street School for colored people. During the year under consideration considerable territory has been annexed in Centerville and Waughtown and vicinity, with additional school population of more than a thousand, which was provided for by two white schools, the one in Waughtown and the other in Centerville, taken over by the city, and one colored school. During the year the school population passed the 11,000 pupil mark.

Statement by Prof. Atkins, regarding Slater College: No year in the history of this institution has seen such extensive physical development. Our additional buildings, costing when furnished approximately $200,000, have been completed during the year, of which the most important is the Administration Building and Recreation Hall combined, erected to take care of the work of the Normal School and Teachers' College. The objective of Slater is a four-year teachers' college for the training of well disciplined leaders of the colored youth in modern educational and industrial lines. In this development the city of Winston-Salem, through its school system, is rendering the utmost coöperation with Slater, and is furnishing opportunity for practice teaching and observation which combine to give the Slater Normal and Industrial School the best educational opportunity of any similar institution for the race, in the State of North Carolina.

Statement by Mr. Louis Owen regarding the city of Winston-Salem: Twenty miles of hard-surface paved street have been laid during the

year. The contract has been let for the sewer purification and disposal plant, and work has begun on the same, which will involve an expenditure of from $300,000 to $400,000. Plans are now practically completed for the new city hall, which will be immediately erected upon the property at Main and First Streets. The aëration system for use in the water plant of Winston-Salem has been contracted for, and in this connection the development of the water system will be brought up to a capacity delivery of approximately sixteen million gallons per day of filtered and aërated water. The city market house is practically completed at an approximate cost of $400,000. This is a community undertaking, the benefits of which will be far-reaching and distinctly constructive along important lines of community service, with a large reaction in relation to food production in Forsyth County and vicinity.

Statement by Dr. R. L. Carlton, health officer, City of Winston-Salem: The health work in the schools has been developed to the point of having fifteen full-time workers, one of them a school physician, twelve graduate nurses, one nutrition worker and one modern health crusade leader. Every school, white and colored, has a daily visit from a nurse. At the free clinics several thousand school children have during the school year received free dental treatment. This service is for both white and colored. Many persons have been examined in the tuberculosis clinic, and a score or more persons otherwise might have gone undiscovered for years. Baby health stations every summer teach hundreds of mothers from all walks of life how to keep their babies well. Many hundred Winston-Salem children have received protective doses of toxin-anti-toxin to keep them from having diphtheria—a most important procedure. Typhoid fever now occurs in a very small number of instances in this city, the decrease being due to improved sanitation and vaccination against the disease. Food supplies are closely watched. Water supplies receive careful attention. Health educational programs for both adults and children are carried on throughout the year. The department of health has grown from a small number of employees a few years ago to twenty-four full-time and four part-time workers.

We would here make mention of a most important charity of the community, faithfully administered by Mrs. R. M. Payne, the executive Secretary of the Travelers' Aid Society, which at our Union Station has during the year met eight thousand six hundred trains, and has assisted about ten thousand people, white and colored.

Doubtless there are other items of interest which could be gathered if space permitted, but these must suffice to serve as a picture of the condition and growth of Winston-Salem during a God-prospered year.

We could not, however, close our record without a reference to the great and happy changes which are making our Salem College for Women and its affiliated Academy for young pupils beautiful without, as it has been thoroughly developed within, one of the few A-Class colleges for women only of our Southern land. In a few weeks we shall see the opening of the Bahnson Memorial Infirmary, which has been added to the great college extension movement through the liberality of the family, and in commemoration of the faithful medical service of the late Dr. Henry T. Bahnson, for more than a generation the physician of the institution.

In view of the detailed and valuable accounts which the pastors of the several affiliated Churches will now give we confine ourselves to a general survey of the condition of the Moravian Church in town and country during the past year. It has been in some respects the most remarkable year through which the Southern Province has ever passed. It has been a twelve-month of unprecedented liberality, and in the giving by the one part affectionately for the other. The many new church edifices arising and the other improvements are all contributions out of the pockets of the whole membership, showing their good will to each other, and the desire on the part of all to benefit the particular section in which God has placed them, and so to serve the glory of God in the salvation of as many souls as our beloved Church is called to reach.

With the first of June a very important addition was made to our provincial administration in the appointment of Rev. Edgar A. Holton as Field Secretary. The result has already been the starting of new congregations at several places, while steps have been taken for other extensions in the immediate future.

There is an unusual catalogue of enterprises commenced or completed in 1924. Calvary has begun to occupy its large church, which in the next year will be completed. The same has been done by Fairview congregation, which recently has entered into its beautiful structure and will complete it as soon as circumstances permit. Ardmore congregation has been constituted. Two "group" centers of membership have been organized in connection with the vigorous work of Trinity Church. The parsonage of Friedberg has been largely improved. The ample and stately church in the mother congregation of our mountain work, Mount Bethel, has been consecrated. The building of our new Mt. Airy church is just about beginning. The beautiful first structure of the Moravian Church in Charlotte, in Myers Park, has been opened for worship. Work in Salisbury is commencing to take shape, as also at Houstonville, King and Rural Hall. The parsonage at Macedonia,

which means much for our extension across the Yadkin, will be completed this year. Kernersville Church has made an extensive and most valuable addition to its present building. The New Eden building in the extreme southeast section of the Winston-Salem neighborhood has been completed, and an enlargement of facilities is in progress at Advent.

As has been said above, all this has come out of the pockets of the membership, and has been largely the result of the extension of the circle of tithe givers to the Lord.

Along with these home efforts, the interest in the missions of the Moravian Church amongst the heathen has been continued and developed. More of our members are going to serve in those consecrated fields. More missionaries are coming to visit us, and increase our interest in foreign missions by their presence and their addresses. The foreign mission work of our Province is keeping good even pace with the home interest in church building and similar enterprises.

Bible work is being unitedly pursued, as in the second Friedberg conference of the past summer. Brotherhoods are being formed in various congregations, with the central idea of one man working for his brother's soul. The Sunday Schools are all growing, and every one amongst us is happy in the other's work.

We thank God for this blessing and ask Him to make us worthy of it through increased and united endeavors.

Thus we come to the conclusion of our year's record in which the bright lines, thank God, exceed the dark ones, and by which we hope to encourage our Brothers and Sisters in doing all the good they can, for the Church, for the people, and for the Lord, in the hope of being able to do still better when they come to the kingdom in the beautiful land that lies beyond.

1925

A good man, and the man who gave the first plea for the vast distribution of the Scriptures during the last century, came to London to attend the annual religious meetings there. It was a time of intense excitement and Napoleonic wars were on, and England's fate seemed to hang on the success or failure in some great battle. In the midst of this excitement a friend met the good visitor and asked him, "Have you heard any news today?" And the man quietly answered that he had not. His friend inquired, "Are you not interested in what is happening?" And the answer was, "I know how it is all going to turn out. God reigns and He will order all things for the best."

It is from this point of view that a Church Memorabilia needs to be written. It must be honest in its view of world sins and world problems and yet it must deal with them in the cheerful spirit of the hymn which says:

> God everywhere hath way,
> And all things serve His might;
> His every act pure blessing is,
> His path unsullied light.

The history of the year is like the view of a long mountain range. Most of it is on a low and uniform level. Only a few great peaks emerge here and there. Upon these outstanding heights of interest a Church Memorabilia holds up the light of Bible truth. It is not an encyclopedia for the year. It deals with only a few leading events and tendencies which give 1925 its own peculiar character among other years.

The first of these leading events in 1925 is the peace pact which was recently entered into on the banks of a lovely Italian Lake in the little city of Locarno. Here English, German, French and Italian ambassadors, met along with representatives of smaller countries, agreed that neither France nor Germany should attack each other across the Rhine, and that the German and the smaller nations to the east of Germany should not enter into war with each other before negotiations had done their best to prevent it, and that for this purpose Germany should enter the League of Nations for her own safety and that of other peoples. When America, under due conditions, shall have entered into this league, we may believe that under God the world's peace will, for a long period, stand secure.

There has been a profound and widespread unrest on these great continents during the past year, and it is not too much to say Asia and

Africa are seething with unrest. The rebellion of the Moors under Abdel Krim, the fierce feeling against the over-lordship of England in Egypt, the intense and distracting commotion against the French in Syria resulting as it has done in the sad destruction of much of the most ancient city of the world, Damascus, the fierce contention with regard to the ownership of Mesopotamia, the hostile stir among the millions of India, the strong upheaval especially of the students in China against foreign control of their great country, and the undertone in Japan against America,—a mere glance at these widespread and varied movements in Asia and Africa gives grave anxiety to every thoughtful mind.

Much of this dangerous unrest can only be helped by the gospel of Jesus Christ. Oh, that the promise may soon be fulfilled, that the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the water covers the sea.

Everybody can help, can do his or her little part in lessening the friction beween the nationalities of widely different races and religions. We should constantly endeavor in our own case and in the instruction of our own children to remember these immortal words of the poet Burns: "A man's a man for all that, and for all that."

We are glad that we, as Moravians, pray every Sunday for all heathen, and all Mohammedans, and for all Jewish members of God's ancient Church; and when we and all Christians shall pray more about and do more for the welfare, in every respect, of the heathen world, the happy days will come the sooner when the hymn will be fulfilled:

> Then, Father, all Thy family,
> Shall in Thy house assembled be,
> And bless the Lamb who once was slain,
> Come soon, Lord Jesus, come, Amen.

It is estimated that there are seven millions of people in the United States above ten years of age, who do not speak the English language. They present a very great problem. What can we do to amalgamate them with the nation? We must treat them fairly and kindly, and do it especially in the critical moment of their arrival in a country so new and strange to them. There is often a great failure at the very outset of their American experience. They are often treated roughly by the authorities. In a recent visit to New York the saddest place we found was the ferry to Ellis Island, the landing place of most of the immigrants to America. The gloomy faces of men and the tearful eyes of women showed the sorrow of the situation of their friends who were coming to the land of freedom and opportunity and under hard conditions, severely administered, and without welcome. We cannot speak

the language of these people nor can they speak ours, but there is one tongue which can be understood all over the world, and that is the voice of kindness. We Americans owe it to God and to humanity to deal fairly and in as friendly a manner as possible with those who come to us from troubled lands across the seas.

We proudly count the forty-eight stars on their ground of blue and reverence the thirteen waving stripes of our national banner. It is a glorious flag, but does it stand for a united nation? We have just spoken of the difficulties of the immigrant problem. We go farther and find that the sections of our country have many differences arising out of their different histories—the East, the West, the North, the South. Then there are two races in America, very different from each other and very distinctly present. There are societies and organizations which like hostile camps occupy the same American soil.

There are business combinations of capital and of labor which are always ready to lock horns to the detriment of a long suffering public. Half of the country is almost in frozen condition today because miners and mine operators cannot agree. There are in these so-called United States, Denominations of Christians which cannot easily work side by side, but look askance at one another's views. There has risen in our Congress an importation from foreign lands which we call the "bloc," in which the peculiar interest of one class of our population antagonizes the general welfare of the others. They are rightly called "blocs" because they block a great deal of healthy political action.

There are two great political parties whose zeal often passes the legitimate bounds of healthy criticism. They will lie against each other and often they will not agree on the simplest measures of public welfare, lest these measures should not advance their own political prospects in the next election.

Then, there are anarchists and communists, some of them from abroad, others alas, born in the land whose flag they hate. There are the "Drys" and the "Wets" contending against each other. Looking at all this clash and clang and contrary struggle and angry schism, are we a united nation? Are we the chosen people whom Bishop Berkeley rapturously referred to when he said:

> Westward the course of the empire takes its way,
> The four first acts already past,
> The fifth shall close the drama with the day
> Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Ought we not more fully to unite around our one flag with its one bed of stars and its one waving field of glorious stripes? Ought we not in

our homes, in our school, in our social orders, in all our state affairs, in connection with every form of society and business—ought we not to cultivate among our youth more fully than we do, the watchword:

"One God and one country for rich and poor, for white and black, for those born here, and for immigrants who cast their lot with us, in a friendly and united land."

Then will our children be able to sing with greater joy and truth:

America, America,
God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law.

The prophet said that "the days will come when many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Those days have come. Every night the radio spreads speech and song from every part of the country and even from foreign lands, and it would at times appear as if the whole American people was upon its travels, by rail, by ship, by airplane and by automobile. Of rail and ship we need not speak, they are familiar facilities; but a few words will be in place concerning travel in the air. It is making rapid progress and would make safer and better advance still if so much effort was not spent on useless "stunts" with their frequent tragic results. Man may be destined to use the air as a familiar scene of transport, but God certainly did not mean that man should fly through the air as a wild goose in its yearly migrations. And then another and serious word about the airplane which may not be amiss in this Memorabilia. A couple of months back we saw the great Shenandoah emerging out of the clouds,—so vast, so strong and so majestic,—and then within ten days she lay a smoking ruin on a western plain. We had scarcely escaped from this shock when a master submarine went down with all aboard, lost at the bottom of the sea. England and other lands are making some of the same experiences with great air and submarine machines intended for warlike use. These catastrophies, world-over, start the question: Does God put His Providence around warlike machines of this sort, destined to drop bombs upon great defenseless cities, wrecking homes, and murdering the mother beside her child in its cradle? Will God prosper the manufacture of warlike submarines, which by the necessities of their construction must, in a few moments, send a mother with a child in her embrace down to the bottom of the cold sea? Ought not the wantonly destructive use of such warlike machines to be outlawed in the name of humanity?

Among varied means of travel in this busy age the automobile is now the most conspicuous. It is the machine of the hour and it has procured for us the wonderful hard-surface roads that are gridironing the whole land. It is not our business to give the statistics of automobile increase, or of miles of modern roads out-stripping in their extent and construction even the old Roman roads of lasting fame. But we need in a 1925 Memorabilia to dwell on what we may call the morals of road travel on its perfect highway. Those who travel a good deal by day, and somewhat by night also, can form a fair idea of the average morality of the multitudes of folks whom they pass on these roads. Nine-tenths of them, maybe more, show themselves to be good and respectable people. They give fair road and due signals with horn and lights and waving of the hand; they regulate their speed according to the amount of travel which happens to be done just then; they watch turns and railroad crossings; they are sober, and if occasion calls for it, they help somebody else who has gotten into some automobile trouble.

The sorrow and criminality of much automobile travel which fills so much of the daily newspaper space, including the calamitous misuse of truck and jitney power, arises out of the one-tenth, or less than that, of our people. It comes from their thoughtless speeding and unheralded stops and turns, their criminal joy-riding, a little of it by day and more of this and frequent sensuality by night; from bootlegging and drunkenness and the murderous hold-ups. All this is done by a comparatively small minority of our people. Let us carry this thought of the minority into our next subject, a very sad one and very characteristic of our times.

This has become a crying evil in the nation. The world is saying that we Americans are the most murderous people on earth and they give considerable statistics to prove the fact. Their statistics may be correct in the number of criminal acts, but they are not correct as to the number of people who commit them. It might appear from the cases of murder, of unwarranted divorce, and defalcation and similar evils, that we were as a people very blood-thirsty, very licentious, very dishonest,—but the truth is that it is a minority of our people which is doing the whole of this shameful thing. It has been truly said that 90 per cent. of the American people are honest. A large New York jobber in manufactured goods recently told us that losses by dishonesty in their collected bills amounted, in a year, to only one-half of one per cent. A large dealer in this city has given us the very same figure. The bulk of our people are honest, and the same statement may be made with

regard to their peacefulness and good conduct. The misapprehension arises just as it does concerning automobile travel. It is the crime of a minority that causes the mischief. We, in this matter, are not speaking of congested spots in our population where liquor and crime go together as they always do, but of our people as a whole.

The great legal conventions of the country have drawn attention to the lamentable condition of criminal law. Under present circumstances, even with the utmost conscientious care and energy of those who as judges, juries, lawyers, have to deal with criminals, they fail to reach the heart of the evil. Our criminal laws were made before the automatic pistol and the automobile gave new facilities for crimes, and in many other particulars our criminal law is antiquated and defective. Representative cases of the growth of crime may be thus stated. A child ill trained at home, becoming a degenerate, may start its career as early as five years of age with theft. At fourteen or fifteen years of age this degenerate begins to appear in courts. Then the present weakness of criminal law commences to manifest itself. The utmost favor is shown to the criminal, with loss of fairness to those who have suffered from his criminality. The same degenerate appears in court again and again in the course of the years. After brief imprisonments and other abuses of present criminal law, he starts in his career of crime, including murder, over and over again. Many of his crimes are undetected because he has become very skillful in them; and in those in which he is detected, he fares too easily. In the end a hundred crimes, some of them very shocking, may all be traced to the same individual. In such a way and in other ways a minority of the people gives to the whole nation an unjust reputation for criminality. We are simply repeating the judgment of the supreme Justice of the United States, Ex-President Taft. His statement is this: "The prevalence of crime and fraud is due largely to the failure of the law and its ministration to bring criminals to justice." This fact is in large measure the reason for a financial loss, through the operation of criminals in the year 1924, of nearly four billions of dollars and the sacrifice of a multitude of lives.

In dealing with the appalling mass of crime wrought by a minority of our people, the question arises, "What can the majority of a Christian nation do?" First of all let us make a holy crusade against family neglect in training the children with regard to the laws of God against theft and every other sin. In treating very destructive diseases we placard the houses and so save the community from rapidly spreading diphtheria or typhoid fever and the like. We can not paste moral placards upon

houses. If we could it would be a very striking exhibition which the streets of a city would make. Sometimes on a wealthy home and sometimes on a poor abode and sometimes upon medium residence, there would go the flaming placard "Dangerous. The children within are not being trained." What we can do is to arouse the Churches, the Sunday Schools, the communities, into a holy crusade of prayer and effort for neglected homes. There is a vast and destructive evil arising from the carelessness or ignorance of mothers in not training their children in the primary laws of God; a carelessness upon which the father often looks with indifference and thus it becomes a joint parental sin, which needs combined effort as far as possible to overcome.

Further let men and women everywhere stand by the honorable legal profession in reforming criminal law, making it to accord more fully with the ideas of God, expressed in the Scriptures; so that criminal law may be fair between man and man, and not, as is the case now, favoring the criminal at the expense of those who have suffered by his criminality. Let the school do its part as an agent of public safety in inculcating moral law concerning theft and other leading sins into the consciences of young children. Let the pulpit lead as never before in the blessed crusade of saving as many as possible of those neglected homes which will otherwise become dangerous in their communities. Let men and women everywhere support the administration of justice, by the exercise of public opinion and by their faithful voting at the polls. Many lawbreakers could be reformed by better prison methods, or if not reformed, they could be to some degree at least restained when their terms of imprisonment are over. Let communities rejoice in breaking up street gangs, which are usually night-schools of young criminality. Let us back the splendid work of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., of Travelers' Aid and Poor aid, in building up better communities. Let Scout work among boys, and the similar work now beginning among girls, be nourished into wider efficiency The next generation is worth all we can do together to save it for purity and righteousness. Let us as preachers not spend time in mere critical questions on denominational differences, but in view of the moral perils of the land arising from a minority of untrained people, let us preach a faith which likewise works for righteousness, and a grace which does not merely make Church members but produces really good people. So will we fulfill the great command of our Saviour, "If ye love me, keep my commandments," and these are the Ten Commandments and all the other commandments of God.

The American people are coming to be known as the most charitable on the earth. Of course here again we stumble against well-meant but misleading statistics. The classes which mainly spend for luxuries, and those who nobly and often with great sacrifice give for missions and other charities, are two different groups of people. Let the fact stand that the good, thoughtful, self-controlled people of America are the most liberal to the needs of others in all the world, and let us thank God that He is so rewarding industry in America that these good people are able to do all that they are doing and will be able, through God's blessing, to do still more.

And a few words about prohibition. Does it really prohibit? If men and women who have tried to work in homes and observe others, especially in their habits with regard to strong drink—if these discerning people compare the present situation in respect to drink with conditions say fifty years ago, when they name over the young men whom they knew addicted to drink a long time ago and then name those whom they know to be addicted to it now—when they compare the situation of the wife, and especially of the widow, fifty years ago with that of the wife or widow now—if they study the state of their streets, perhaps as we have studied ours, what they are now on a Saturday night compared with what they were a long time ago—we can only come to the truthful conclusion that with all its drawbacks and imperfections and a certain amount of incapacity or even dishonesty in some of its agents—prohibition does prohibit. Great testimony is being given even in other lands to the fact that the prosperity of America is largely due to the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, which stands and will stand for a sober future in our great republic.

To make this result the surer we need the coöperation of all classes, and if some of our wealthy and well-to-do people will help us a bit more than they are doing now in the matter of strict prohibition of liquor on social occasions, this great result will be reached more swiftly than otherwise would be the case.

Above, behind, beneath and on either side of us lie the mercies of God bestowed upon the world, upon our land and upon us, during the whole of 1925. It is the thought of goodness of God which enables us to look upon the scenes of sorrow and crime which we have viewed in this Memorabilia, and yet have good hope for the future. He has been so kind to our generally prosperous land and to our very prosperous city. God has again given us enough food upon which to live with abundance hardly known in other parts of the earth. Our corn crop

has been a good one. Our wheat crop is difficult to state in accurate account of bushels. It seems, however, to have been about three-fourths of an average year. Our cotton crop, despite the boll weevil, has been very large, amounting to some fifteen and a half millions of bales. And other crops have been fairly and some of them abundantly good. The harvests were seriously threatened in mid and later summer by an unusual drought, continuing in some sections for two and a half months. The danger to crops and to industry at last became so great that by proclamation of states and of cities, special prayer was made for rain, and every one observed with wonder that copious rains followed soon afterward, so that the mischief of harvest failure was greatly averted.

1925 has been a year of general health, and its close is marked with evident return toward our usual mercantile and manufacturing prosperity.

It has pleased God to put earth under the rule of mankind so that it may make more out of its resources and opportunities, or less, as the case may be. During the past year God has very graciously blessed what men of different businesses are doing in field and in mill and in many other places of industry and of toil.

First of all we think of our farmers. It is a common proverb that a man who makes two blades of grass to grow where formerly there was only one—that man is a benefactor of the race. If this is true we have a great many benefactors at the present time. Farming has greatly improved and its products have become much varied. As an instance of this we now see cotton fields with good yields coming up to the very bounds of Winston-Salem. By greater knowledge and by better machinery the farmers of today produce at least twice as much on the same acreage as a farmer could formerly produce with utmost toil. If farmers were like the men of other businesses, and would go upon a strike in times of sowing and harvesting, the calamity in a single year would exceed any that earth has ever known. Thinking therefore of all they are doing for us, and how they steadily do it year after year, we may well regard them as the bone and sinew of the land in a service in which they serve God as well as man. God bless them all.

We think of what the business men of the land are doing, the manufacturer, the banker, the merchant, the railroad and telegraph men, the men of the newspapers, the officials who serve with mails and in many other ways. We have been going in and out among them for many years, and we are ever more impressed with the efficiency as well

as the courtesy of American business men. More than ever before the motto of chivalry is fulfilled among them—"Ich dien" (I serve). The manager of a great business is less of an imperious magnate now than he used to be. He is a man who goes in and out among the folks. These men of great affairs, if they will have it so, are servants of God in their daily work. God bless them all.

We look upon the professions. We go into the laboratories, we examine the vials of germs. We gaze at the yellow fever, the typhoid fever and other germs, and we consider what the scientist is doing, often at the risk of his own life, for the welfare of humanity and against disease. We watch the teachers in higher and lower spheres of educational duty, and note how zealously they strive after new and better work in their noble profession. We share the closer space around the bedside with the physician laboring for the body as the minister labors for the soul. The doctor pursues his holy task by day and by night. He brings all modern appliances to bear for the alleviation of pain and for the recovery from disease. A noble man said to us the other day in reference to his splendid father, who was early called from home and life, "They tell me," he said, "that if the doctors had been able to do what they now know how to do, my mother would not have been a widow with two children left orphans long ago." God bless the scientists and physicians of our modern day.

And so we rejoice in the other professions; that of the law and that of correct politics also, well represented in the lives of our twenty-nine Presidents, not one of whom has left office with imputation of any crime. We consider what service they render, indispensable to the welfare of the country. Every man and woman by never failing to vote shall aid these men in their great work for God and for their people.

Doubtless we have a fair land in forest, mountain, valley, river and field, but it would be worth no more to us than to the old savages who roamed over its wide expanse, if it were not for the men and women with whom God has so eminently blessed this favored country, this dear and beautiful America.

We have spoken of the men; and now a paragraph with regard to the women of the land and what they mean for home and for every sort of educational and social and wider business service. We may truly say that since the days in which Jesus was ministered to by faithful women, the names of some of whom have been immortalized in the gospels, in no age has Jesus Christ been more widely and nobly served than by the women of this age and land. God bless them all.

We look, in conclusion, upon our own Moravian Brotherhood. As is well known, the name "Moravian" is not our real name. It was a kind of nickname which the Londoners gave to our people one hundred and seventy-five years ago. They were passing as exiles of the faith, through that city on their way to America, having been invited by General Oglethorpe into his new colony of Georgia. Their bishops had been recognized by the Church of England and by the British Parliament as being in the line from the time of the Apostles. The Londoners asked, "Who are these people?" and the answer was: "They are Moravians who have escaped from Austria and from religious oppression and are going to America to do all the good that they can in a land where they will be free, as Protestants, to worship according to Bible teaching."

The name has stuck to us in English speaking lands ever since, and in view of the missionary labors and sacrifices of our heroic fathers we ourselves have held it thankfully. But our real name, far back for five hundred years, is "the Church of the Brethren." We form one organized brotherhood throughout the world. Our own Southern Province, as a child-province, was very greatly helped by the Brothers across the seas. Now since we have grown with increase of members to our manhood, the question is arising, shall we not endeavor to help our brotherhood in other lands, we who were helped from the beginning by them? What are we going to do for them in countries where they so greatly need our help? We are beginning to do a good deal. We helped our European sufferers largely, we are now raising an increased sum for the Brothers' missions among the heathen, giving five times as much as we did some years ago. We are sending out some of our missionary men and women; we are just now soliciting a considerable sum for our old missionaries and missionary children impoverished utterly by the great European war. But a great many of our people do not yet realize what we owe to these fellow members who are our brothers in various parts of the world. We must in the year before us have a strong campaign of information and liberality to maintain our honorable place in the Church of the Brethren.

And here we are glad to acknowledge the affectionate visits of two influential visitors from Europe during the past summer, the Rev. Samuel Baudert, president of the general mission board, and Bishop Paul Jensen, president of our European Province.

We are one of the four home Provinces of the Moravian Church and are therefore part of its general management, but in all affairs of our own we are an independent body, with our own synod, our own ruling

elders, and with our various institutions. Much of our welfare depends on the interest which each separate congregation takes in its whole Province. Our ladies are helping us to a remarkable degree in drawing all portions of our Province, in town and country, more closely together. Our provincial work has been recently greatly enlarged by our very vigorous field agent, the Rev. E. A. Holton. A new Provincial Missionary Society for the spread of the Gospel among the heathen, and a strong Church Aid Board, are beginning to widen out their work, and endowment funds are happily commencing for them both. And now the great situation among us is, "Will each congregation, whether large or small, do its very best for the whole Province or will some of them selfishly live only for themselves?" Let us be worth something for the rest. We are making good progress in our provincial givings for the weaker Church. Let us build up through the united efforts of every Church this necessary form of Christian liberality.

And now we come to the separate congregations.

We have been very greatly prospered in the increase of our congregations and of church buildings during the year. The following new congregations have been formed,—Houstonville, King, High Point, Mount Airy, and the group-extensions at New Eden and Pine Chapel. The following churches have been built or are being built: Calvary Church, to be finished in January; Fairview church, the first story just finished; Fries Memorial, materially improved by ladies' effort; Charlotte church finished, opened and already needing to be enlarged; the church at King, corner stone laid, building finished and nearly paid for; Houstonville church, corner stone laid, finished and also nearly paid for; Macedonia parsonage about finished; Rural Hall lot purchased, timber gathered and ready to build; Kernersville enlarged with a beautiful Sunday School building and with church itself entirely remodeled. The spacious granite Mount Airy church is under way and shortly to be used for religious service. Ardmore chapel, enlarging for growing Sunday School uses. High Point church, preparing to build. Trinity church, Southside, $42,000 subscribed by the members toward a large new Sunday School house. This is an amount of work doing or done and an amount of giving never before equalled in our history. We are being taxed to the utmost but there is a joy in it because the Lord is helping us.

We thank God that spiritual blessings have accompanied these temporal labors. Already in the earlier part of the year there were signs of great blessings in the saving of many souls. The Province was

therefore ready, especially in its Winston-Salem section, for the great benediction of the Billy Sunday meetings, continuing six weeks in the close of last spring, and continuing still in very great blessing through the testimonies and labors of the Billy Sunday groups of laymen. Not only have many been added as communicants—more than in any other one year of our southern history—but there has come a new grace and power of testimony to the Saviour, especially amongst those who have recently been gained for Him. Children also have been partakers in the blessing, as the great increase in interest and numbers in the Sunday Schools clearly shows. We mention with thankfulness the blessing upon the week of Bible conference in Friedberg in July, the preaching powerfully done by the Rev. Edward Helmich of Wisconsin.

Finally we recall with gratitude the great Easter occasion in Winston-Salem, which gathered multitudes of Christians from various parts of the land and from many Denominations, all praying the Lord's Prayer together, all testifying audibly to the articles of the universal Christian faith, "This I assuredly believe." The service was accompanied with glorious hymns, the music being led by six well-trained bands stationed in various parts of the reverent crowd, while some hundreds of devoted ushers watched over the comfort of the multitude. Fifty-five minutes were required to gather the vast and reverent throng, twenty to thirty thousand, in close-packed and widespread procession into the Graveyard for the further testimony to the hope of the final resurrection of the dead in Christ. Thousands of pamphlets were distributed on this occasion, of which perhaps only a dozen cast away copies were afterward found, the rest being carried away as keepsakes of the service. Perhaps the best testimony we have ever had concerning the impression of these vast Easter services came from the lips of a railroad engineer as we rode together through the darkness, the engineer with his hand on the throttle of the engine, and he said, "I never realized that my Saviour was risen until I felt it in that great Easter service."

We may say of the whole year as we quickly have looked it over, "What hath God wrought? The Glory be to His name."

The original Moravian lost his native country for the sake of Jesus Christ, and so it came to pass that he reached many other lands and made himself at home in them. Often he was called by Christian duty to a land like Greenland or to the tropical islands or to the Indian forests of America, and even to minister unto the leper in Asia as being the most outcast of all people. Thus by the force of circumstances the Moravian Church grew to be international. If you visit our venerable Salem Graveyard you at once see this feature illustrated by the grave stones in the very first row of buried Brethren. The first stone is that of an Englishman, the second that of a Dane, the third that of a South European, the fourth that of a Saxon, the fifth that of a South Carolinian, and the sixth that of an Alpine mountaineer. Thus the Moravian interested himself in many lands the world over. How fully he did this we note from the fact that in the diary of one of our small congregations, hidden in the western wilds of North Carolina, a fuller account has been found of the Mecklenburg movement for independence than in any other church record of North Carolina. This cosmopolitan feature still clings to our yearly accounts, or Memorabilia as they are called, of which the present is the one hundred and seventy-second in number. We therefore at once, in Moravian fashion, begin with our brief world account, and try to see how the earth looked in the year of of our Lord 1926, and how it has looked from the Moravian point of view, which always centers around Jesus Christ.

We begin with Asia. Its present condition can be expressed in one word—unrest. There is an uneasy movement from mysterious Japan extending all the way to unruly Egypt, which is historically a part of Asia. The agitation passes over China, hotbed of civil wars at the present time, over the broad plains of India, across the shifting sands of Mesopotamia; it is keenly felt in the village capital of new Turkey, Angora; it is fiercely manifested in the mosques of Cairo. Sometimes this movement is identified with religion, sometimes not. Its basis is the feeling "we are Asiatics," we want to stand on our own feet and we want our continent really to be our own. This universal feeling of unrest while troublesome to the politicians of Europe is not necessarily hostile to the Christian religion, because revolution often opens the way for further spread of what is the only salvation for Asia, as for any other continent—the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The "Dark Continent" may in its present state be likewise described in a single word—Need. An African woman was listening for the first time to the preaching of the Gospel in her own tongue. As the missionary proceeded with his blessed Gospel story, the woman whispered to the one beside her, "I always felt that there must be somewhere a God who loved us, and now I know it; I only wish that my father had lived to hear the news." It was a woman's voice, the sex that most feels the degradation of African life—it was a woman's voice that uttered this sentiment of Africa's greatest present need.

The Churches of Christ are hastening to meet the inner want of the poor and oppressed Africans, and our own Moravian Church with its limited means has again undertaken its blessed work in the darkest part of Africa, half ruined by the World War.

A single clause will truly state the case of Europe at the present time. It is this: Europe is passing through a slow state of recovery, marked by the changing circumstances of all recovery from dreadful disease. These circumstances are improvement in the health of the patient, with occasional days of backset. The new spirit of diligence in war-ruined countries like France and Germany is happily abroad and is producing very fine results; there is more of a desire for peace between mortal enemies than has existed for hundreds of years; commerce and manufacture are constantly gaining around. Even the Balkan States and the little Slavic countries extending far to the north, as far as Poland, are no longer gleaming with the fires of war, but are rather like fires smoldering away into harmless ashes. But there are from time to time most distressing backsets. There is a vast amount of unemployment; the middle class in several of the chief countries of Europe has been almost ruined. Even in strong and favored England this middle class, which is the cement of human society, is bending almost to the breaking point under excessive burdens.

In Latin Europe, by which we mean Italy and Spain, representative government, upon which democracy prides itself, has almost failed and is ridden over rough shod by ancient ideas of dictatorship, under Mussolini in Italy, and Rivera in Spain; while in France and Germany, and even to some extent in steadfast England, Parliaments are riven into many contending blocs which threaten to disturb all safe business progress.

In great Russia there prevails the bolshevistic idea, entirely destructive to the best interests of society, and from this country and from Poland and Bessarabia come the agonized moans of five million Jewish people slowly dying from real starvation.

We may mention also in passing the strange dislike which has recently arisen in most of Europe against America, the only country that has really helped the others in war times and afterward, and is willing still to give help on practical and reasonable lines, while remaining untrammeled and free from European political disputes. Doubtless this symptom of disordered disease will, in due time, disappear and more healthful views of America will prevail across the seas.

Again a single word will characterize the present condition of the great and progressive continent of South America. That word is Day-dawn.

South America and North America are entering into ever closer and more productive business union. Feelings are growing more friendly between these two Americas, North and South, because the United States does not covet a single inch of South American territory. The best news we have recently heard concerning our great southern neighbor is that the Methodists alone have already one hundred thousand Protestant Sunday School children in the valley of the Amazon. The competition of Protestantism is necessary for the best welfare of Catholicism, and with the progress of the Protestant faith improvement in religion can keep pace with the other great improvements in South American work and life.

Thus we come to our own favored land, our dear America. In a single paragraph of his Thanksgiving proclamation, our President has set forth the truth with regard to our present condition: "As a nation and as individuals we have passed another twelve months in the favor of the Almighty. He has smiled upon our fields and they have brought forth plentifully. Business has prospered. Industries have flourished and labor has been well employed. While sections of our country have been visited by disaster, we have been spared any great national calamity or pestilential visitation. We are blessed amongst the nations of the earth. Our moral and spiritual life has kept measure with our material prosperity."

Whether this last clause fits into the conviction of every American to the effect that we are just as much better off in moral and spiritual respect as we are in material prosperity, we are greatly in doubt; but at the same time we may humbly say and truthfully say that God has a good work which in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ is being lived and done at the present time in our dear native land.

Secretary Hoover, than whom there is no man in the United States better fitted to give a keen and comprehensive and truthful account of the material conditions prevailing in our country during 1926, has

made a searching analysis of business prospects and has come to the conclusion that so far as indications go the prospects for 1927 are good, and that with care and prudence the new year, to use his own phrase, "will be all right." To these conclusions of our President and of our Secretary we have but little to add. True it is that there are some clouds in our material sky. The cotton situation in the South, with a vast crop of eighteen and a half million bales; the farmer situation in the West; the textile industry; the startling amount of purchases on the installment plan, and some other clouds may betoken an occasional spell of bad weather, but taking the American sky as a whole, there is a gleam of God's good prosperity shining over all our nation.

Our Old North State has come into the limelight of American observation. Newspapers and magazines are full of praise of the progress of a State that was long backward amongst the forty-eight commonwealths. In North Carolina we are running some risk of the fulfillment of a saying of our blessed Lord, "Woe unto you if all men speak well of you."

For one thing we are honestly governed. A close and careful map of all the States of the Union was made some years ago in various colors, in black or half-black or white, according to the presence of graft or the absence of it in our several States. If we remember right there were four of them that were colored white and North Carolina was one of these. So far as our knowledge goes there has been no material alteration in this happy condition.

And then again our people are happily devoid of cities with overweening populations. North Carolina is a commonwealth of simple habits, and one in which people are better acquainted with one another and can estimate each other more heartily and kindly. Even in darker days this was one of Carolina's great assets, and is one still.

In the general song of congratulation, two elements usually appear, the one is the marvelous improvement in our school buildings and the other is the equal growth of our good roads.

With regard to the new school buildings, no praise can be too high. Whether the instruction has kept pace with the material development is not quite so certain. Better instructed principals and teachers are doing the very best they can, but there is a danger that superintendents and other persons of wide educational influence, following out their own ideas and prejudices with regard to their favorite studies, are so cramming our public schools with subjects in class and out of it, as to remind us of the famous Dr. Blimber, in one of Dickens' novels,

who taught his crack scholar, Toots, such a superabundance of sciences that, in the end, poor Toots knew nothing.

Moreover we have not yet seen that, throughout the State, though there are many favorable exceptions, the science concerning the facts and ethics of Christ has the distinguished place which it ought to have if we are to get the good homes and the good citizens and the good fathers and mothers who will be needed for the next generation.

With regard to the roads, it must be admitted that their number and excellence have produced a greater number of accidents and deaths than in any average State in the South. It must be expected when a hundred little locomotives, as we may call the automobiles, are running at such high speed within the same limited space, accidents are inevitable. But if the State would take as much care in license examinations, and in seeing to it that the terms of auto license are kept up, as is done in other States, Connecticut for example, the number of fatal and other accidents might be reduced by half.

With the State, so with the city. It has been greatly prospered during the past year. Some very large buildings have been erected, including the beautiful City Hall, one of the finest in the South, the Forsyth County courthouse, the Union Station, the Nissen skyscraper, and other very extensive edifices. The new Y. M. C. A. building is now fairly under way. But the greatest glory of building in the city has arisen from the erection of a multiude of homes, some large, others of a more modest size and yet generally as beautiful. The suburbs have in this manner broadened out. The work of street paving and of other municipal improvements has been energetically continued. The recent official canvass gave Winston-Salem seventy-two thousand inhabitants. The city has been well governed. If it were not so, the growth of public opinion would distinctly have shown any essential failure. The manner in which so large a population of colored people dwell in the same city with a very much larger white population is a matter for great congratulation. The school buildings for colored children and the improved streets through colored districts show the esteem in which this useful part of our population is held.

It must always be remembered that the prosperity of any growing city is founded upon the treatment which the poor receive within its borders. The city government can do much in this respect to secure for its city a permanent happy future, but good individuals can do still more. Let the subject of poor people's wages, their rents and their general expenses of living in this city, be a constant and conscientious

care of all the good people, and let the individual citizen in justice and charity do everything that he can for his less favored brother, so that it may be one of the chief glories of Winston-Salem that it is a good city for poor people who live within its borders.

It is to be expected that in a country so highly favored as America has been, and in which so much moral and spiritual progress has been made, the devil will be especially busy. If he could finally conquer America, it would be one of his master strokes in all human history and therefore he is hard at work to do it.

We may, for instance, compare our home institutions to beautiful buildings against which the devil is using all manner of hammers and wedges and pick-axes to chip out a brick or a larger stone wherever he can. One of his hammers is divorce, the proportion of which over against marriage is coming to be ever greater; and the hammer of impure literature and doubtful pictures and plays, and doubtful modes of dress on certain occasions, and finally the great pick-axe of what the Saviour called "lust." There is no doubt that the building which we call home is getting some defacement, more perhaps at present in America than in any other country in Christendom. Let wives and mothers ever remember the nature of the time and the temptation in the midst of which their children live, and guard them against ever-besetting snares.

Passing over other masterpieces of the devil's destructive skill, as exercised upon our country, we may refer to the present controversy in regard to the use of liquor in the United States. Of course every flood is by its very nature wet, and there is a very destructive torrent of this wet now directed against the welfare of American society. It is doubtful, however, whether all the attacks upon the Eighteenth Amendment and its proper enforcement will in the end produce very much result. As is the case with an overflowing wet stream, its destructive force is limited to certain localities, and because wet New York and wet Chicago are inundated with liquor,—and, by the way, these two cities may be counted not only as liquor centers but also centers of the most numerous and atrocious murders in any of the cities of the whole world, heathen or Christian,—this fact does not mean that the whole country is being thus overflowed. There is more dry land than wet surface in America. What makes us the more confident is this: Whenever a real attack will be made upon the prohibition amendment law, the women will have something to say, and in the interest of their homes they will easily fill out, at the polls, any deficiencies that may exist among liquor loving men.

Finally we may say this of our country, it is the most individualistic country in the world and its individualism is the secret of its phenomenal success. It is the country in which the individual who is worthwhile has more chance to make something of himself and of his surroundings than he would have in any other part of the world. It seems that this is the case with the Christian religion also. It is the most individualistic of all religions, and according to the teaching of Jesus it is going after the single and separate man, woman and child. Here lies the main force upon which our country must depend for the continuance of its prosperity against all the plans, tricks and attacks of the devil. Let the Churches of Christ look as carefully as they can upon the case of each individual soul within their utmost range, and then by the grace of God the devil can never destroy America.

Turning to the condition of the Moravian Church during 1926 we speak first of our entire Unity, that is of our four Home Provinces, the Northern and the Southern in America, the British and the Continental in Europe, and our many Mission Provinces.

Our Unity is like the burning bush that Moses saw in the wilderness. It is often on fire with troubles but never consumed. In the faith and the doctrine of the Christian life we are as much one as ever. Our Missions amongst the heathen are an important bond of unity. This bond has not been broken, but its efficiency has been considerably impaired by failure of the financial means fully to conduct it. The burden is especially felt in Europe. The Moravian Church is sorely handicapped by loss of funds during the war and afterward, and some of the most important mission work with which our continental Church is charged is being carried on with almost overwhelming difficulties. This is particularly the case with what was formerly our greatest mission enterprise, in Nyassa and the Unyamwesi mission in Central Africa. The whole evangelical Church in Germany has united in the effort to save these missions for the Moravian Church and for the Kingdom of God. Even though we have our heavy tasks in America with our own American missions in Nicaragua and Alaska and California, we should do what we can when such unusual efforts are being made on the other side of the ocean.

Our brave British Church stands true and firm in mission contribution and enterprise. The transfer to the Hudson Bay Company of all our commerce carried on in Labrador will doubtless prove a great help to the spiritual interest of the mission, and we are thankful that it has been successfully done. In Continental Europe our Diaspora

missions are attaining a considerable new development and we may say upon the whole that our Moravian Church activities on the other side of the ocean are on the upward trend.

Most truly we may say the same thing of our dear Church in the Northern States of America. In the Larger Life Movement and in many other respects it is occupying its ground more fully than ever before.

And so we come to our beloved Southern Province in America.

We gather from the report of the Provincial Elders' Conference to the recent Synod, that the past three years have been a period of special blessing. There have been many revivals during this time, and some of them have been of special power. A great many members have been added to our communion. More church and Sunday School building has taken place during these three years than during any similar period of our history. The whole spiritual tone of the Southern Church by the grace of God has risen in prayer. There has been a large amount of giving, more than in any previous period of our history. The sum of $42,000 in these years went for foreign missions, and there were many gifts to other general causes and largely increased contributions to the congregational expenses of the separate Churches of the Province. The sum of $381,000 has been raised for church building alone. The recent Provincial Triennial Synod, which enjoyed three days of hospitality under the roof of the Home Church in Winston-Salem, was an unusually joyous occasion. It bids fair to go down in our history with a name: "The good Synod of 1926."

Near the close of the year, on December 20th, a great loss for the Province took place in the Provincial service. For the first time in many years a Brother still engaged in the pastorate was called away—our dear and faithful Br. John F. McCuiston, for forty years an ordained servant of the Lord among us. His memory will still be blessed in long years to come.

It would be impossible in the Memorabilia of the Southern Church to mention all the enterprises in which the Province has been successfully engaged. We would merely say that there has been such good will in the efforts and in the accomplishments of the most recent period of our Church activity that it is evident that the Scripture is being fulfilled which says: "He will make his people willing in the day of his power."

In the report of the Central Elders to the general council of the Salem Congregation, October 12, 1926, it was said: "The Central

Elders rejoice that the Salem Congregation has had a good year by the grace of God. We may even say that it has been one of the best years that the Lord has ever granted to this largest body of Moravians to be found in any of the Home Provinces of the Unity throughout the world." There has been great increase in membership, there has been much activity in Sunday Schools and in Church societies. There has been a very fine liberality in giving. A notable offering of $50,000 as assistance in various church enterprises was completed this year. A great congregational work brings great problems. We here mention some of the chief ones, that the activity of the congregation may be directed toward them for the coming year:

(a) The unfinished state of Fairview Church.
(b) The extreme building needs of Trinity in view of its wonderful Sunday School growth.
(c) The partial debt still resting on Calvary Church.
(d) The movement of the people of the city toward the suburbs requiring special encouragement for our chapels, Immanuel, Ardmore, Pine Chapel and New Eden.

All these definite causes call for kind, united interest and action. They show the value of an ever increasing unity throughout a congregation of five thousand souls.

A reference should be made to the Early Easter Service, which in late years has gained new impetus by the great work which the musicians under Br. B. J. Pfohl's charge, and the ushers under Br. Walter J. Hege's charge, have done toward maintaining a wonderful interest in a meeting which so mightily proclaims the power and grace of the risen Saviour. The number of persons from many quarters, north, south, east and west, of our country, added to the great crowd from our own city, form a very great audience around the front of the Home Church and in the Salem Graveyard in the early hour of Easter Morning.

The number of people who come annually to these Easter occasions has now reached an average of some twenty-five thousand souls. This is probably as many as can be well accomodated on our church grounds and in our Graveyard. It is a great task to care for so many people and we should try each year to do it better.

The following notes of interest have been presented by the pastors of the various Churches and Chapels.

Fries Memorial notes the blessed February revival with the assistance of the Billy Sunday Club; the 50th anniversary of its Sunday

School work under the superintendent who still successfully presides over it, Br. H. E. Fries. Also the gracious help which the Ladies' Auxiliary has given in the course of the year in the improvement of various parts of their sanctuary; and quite recently the starting of a large and earnest Christian Endeavor Society.

Fairview notes an important step toward the completion of the church building in the finishing of the lower floor of the church, furnishing excellent quarters for its varied work.

Christ Church notes the deepening of the spiritual life of the Church. As an example of this fact as many as five cottage prayer meetings take place in separate homes in the course of one week. "Volunteer Day" produced much finer offerings for church support than has ever been attained before. Graduation of Sunday School teachers, and other developments in Sunday School work, are signs of a continued growth of this important agency of the Church.

Calvary notes the happy opening of the large, completed sanctuary in the presence of many members from our Churches, and especially of their Boards, occupying a whole section of the church. This great meeting took place on April 11th, 1926, and there has followed a larger efficiency in service and a greater attendance upon worship.

Trinity notes the organization of a Christian Endeavor Society of forty-five members. The collection of means for the new Sunday School building is advancing, and it is hoped that the edifice itself may be started in the course of the new year. Trinity has made a new beginning in Church organization by forming several groups of its members in Pine Chapel and New Eden, both under the direction of a devoted layman, Br. James Crouch. The work is being carried on with wonderful blessing.

Ardmore reports excellent progress during the year. Sunday School and congregational membership have grown, and attendance upon the services has about doubled in the course of the year. Ardmore is looking forward toward the building of a church to which the ladies have already contributed $1,000.

The work at Immanuel, in the southern part of our city is happily growing. The pastoral service of our accoluth, Sister Hellen Shore, needs to be especially noted.

We may say that the dear Home Church has for many years been giving liberally toward her daughter Churches as one after the other was started. She has not only given of her means but she has dismissed with her benediction many of her members to start these new organiza-

BISHOP RONDTHALER

At the Door of the Home Church, as on Easter Morning

tions. She has done more than that. Her workers have labored in them, and the members of the new Churches have been often welcomed to the old Home meetings. She has done the duty of a good mother toward her children, and the Lord has richly rewarded her in giving her a very large attendance upon Home Church services. She has a very large Sunday School, and a very great blessing attends all her work.

In considering the problems of the whole Salem Congregation we must add two final thoughts. One is, that so large a congregation as Salem has come to be, with its 5,000 souls, needs to be growingly alert in its contributions toward the weaker Churches in various parts of the Province, and toward the foreign missions amongst the heathen, and toward the great call for assistance of Churches in the old homeland, Moravia and Bohemia; and it must not be forgetful toward the pensions of Unity missionaries—in good part our own therefore—who after giving their best years to service amongst the heathen are in some cases suffering.

And our last thought is this. The great Bishop of another Church in travelling with us said: "I tell my ministers in the Churches everywhere, the thing to do is to hunt out the very last individual soul that can be reached in the farthest corner, in order that it may be saved." A congregation that will do this can never fail. Her future is sure and blessed, as is the Word of God itself. Let us all in some way resolve to be busy for the salvation of the next one, even though that next one may live in the farthest parts of the earth and be the most utterly lost of any souls that we know. It is a duty for us all, as the hymn says,

Let none hear us idly saying,
"There is nothing I can do";
While the souls of men are dying,
And the Master calls for you.

1927

For one hundred and sixty-three years it has been the custom in the Southern Moravian Province, and especially in its Home Church, to furnish an annual statement of world and local events, and facts and conditions, at the close of the year.

These Memorabilia serve two purposes: They enable succeeding generations to know just what the situation of affairs was, and what people were thinking about, and what problems they were struggling with in their day and time. This has been the first purpose of the Memorabilia, and the second has been to encourage those who are now living to trust their God more fully for the future, in view of His great mercies in the past.

The very great events of 1927 have been comparatively few. We thank God for this fact, because the world's great events are usually connected with its great calamities.

In an early part of the year a questionnaire was issued by two hundred newspapers in sixteen States, at the instance of the Church Advertising Department of the International Advertising Association, with regard to the religious beliefs of the American people. A very large number of representative answers was sent in, by which it appeared that ninety-one per cent of those who sent in a reply believed in God; eighty-eight per cent in the immortality of the soul; and eighty-five per cent in the divinity of Jesus Christ and the inspiration of the Bible. America stands by the Old Faith!

It was interesting to learn that the import and export trade of the world had nearly reached the same figure it had attained before the world war—about twenty-five billions.

The Census Bureau has estimated the continental population of the United States on the first of July, 1927, to be about one hundred and eighteen and a half millions (118,500,000), nearly one and a half millions of increase during the previous year. The Census Bureau further estimated that the increase of population for the ten years between 1920 and 1930 would be fifteen per cent.

It is frequently stated, perhaps by those who do not attend church very much, that the Protestant denominations in America are steadily decreasing in their membership. As statistics show that they have during the last twenty years increased ten per cent faster than the population of the country has done, we may be comforted with the knowledge that there are nine millions more of Church members to-day

than there were twenty years ago. It would therefore appear that there are still some Church members left in America.

1927 has been a year of striking progress in mechanical structure. The building of sky-scrapers continues, as in our own city of Winston-Salem we have ample testimony. In bridge building, the great Philadelphia bridge which connects that city with the State of New Jersey still has the honor of being the largest structure of the kind in the world. But plans are already on foot for longer and larger structures in the near future. A very interesting achievement has just been made in the connection of New Jersey and New York City by the new Twin Tunnel under the Hudson River. It took eight years to construct it, at a cost of nearly $50,000,000. It is named after the great engineer, Mr. Holland, recently deceased, and has a capacity of forty-six thousand vehicles for every twenty-four hours. Indeed, fifty-two thousand passed under the river in perfect safety on the day of its recent opening.

The past year has been one to be remembered by its storms and floods. Many parts of the world have been thus visited. In Europe, the littlest state, Liechenstein, was almost wiped out by a great rainfall and ensuing flood of the River Rhine. In Algeria there have been vast and destructive floods. New England and especially Vermont have been visited by the most extensive overflow which this part of the country has ever experienced. In five minutes a tornado destroyed one of the most beautiful sections of the city of St. Louis. But the greatest disaster of this sort was the vast Mississippi flood. It commenced in the first days of April and extended from the junction of the Ohio River with the Mississippi, through hundreds of miles to the Gulf. It was caused by tremendous rains in the regions of the tributary streams of the Mississippi, and rolled on in its mighty course, overwhelming levees as if they were constructed of piles of chips. The mighty flood destroyed wide river tracts of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee; then it reached still larger proportions in Louisiana and Mississippi. On April 26th the levees were cut in order to save the city of New Orleans, and great districts became a vast lake all the way down to the Mississippi outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. How great the disaster was, and how hard to recover from it, appears when we consider the river and its tributaries as having a total length of twenty thousand miles, draining an area of one million, two hundred and fifty thousand (1,250,000) square miles. The Red Cross was conspicuous among the agents of relief, under the able superintendence of Mr. Hoover, of the Cabinet. Not before the end of June did the waters finally recede into their usual channels.

The year 1927 will likewise be famous for wonderful exploits in aëronautics. A young man, Charles A. Lindbergh, unknown to fame, climbed into his airplane in Roosevelt Field, New York, with the simple expression, "Well, let's go!" The hour of his leaving America was 7:52 a.m., Friday, May 20th. Over the stormy ocean he rode alone, until without stop he had winged his flight more than three thousand, eight hundred miles, and alighted in Le Bourget Field, at Paris at 5:21 p.m., Saturday, May 21st, having made his perilous flight in the brief time of thirty-three and one-half hours. He was the only one of the aëronauts to reach the precise point where he had chosen to alight. The world was thrilled with his exploit, but was perhaps more deeply impressed with the simplicity and modesty of his manner than with his bold adventure. His character as a young American has made him the hero of the hour. Other aëronauts soon afterwards made noteworthy flights to Europe, though Levine and Chamberlain plunged in a marsh in Germany, and Byrd with his three brave companions into the ocean just off the coast of Normandy; and Ruth Elder and her faithful companion dropped into the Atlantic three hundred miles from the Azore Coast; while Schlee and Brock made a gallant attempt to surround the world in their flight, but could accomplish it no farther than Japan. Only Maitland and Hegenberger reached Honolulu in their difficult flight over the Pacific. These were the most notable aëronautic exploits of a remarkable year in air travel. All the other brave adventurers failed, and the fate of some will never be known. This sad loss of life showed that the air over wild oceans was still an unconquered field. By the sound advice of all nations, these dangerous stunts have for the present ceased. Land aviation has, however, received a great impulse, and for mails and freight has already become passably secure as transportation on the face of the earth. The recent wonderful flight of Lindbergh to Mexico City, and his reception there, promises to be a notable event in American History.

On May 26th the world lost one of its greatest religious benefactors,—Dr. Francis Clark, the father of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, entered into his rest. We knew him here in Winston-Salem from a helpful visit in behalf of the young people which he paid us years ago, and the whole Protestant world has meanwhile learned to know him and to love him. He has brought the whole subject of young people's testimony, in life and word, to Jesus Christ, into a new significance which will never be forgotten.

Palestine is a dear country from which we are receiving very conflicting accounts. Some travelers say it is doing well, others are not so sanguine about its progress. But it is quite certain that it has had a

great earthquake on the 11th of July of this year, which shook Jerusalem without doing very great damage. But in the Jordan Valley and across that river it inflicted great loss of life and property, and it is said that in the interesting ancient town of Shechem, near Jacob's Well, in Samaria, almost every building was thrown to the ground.

In September the two communists, Niccolo Saccho and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, were electrocuted in Charleston, Mass., seven years after the crime of murder had taken place for which they had been tried and condemned. Whatever may have been the opinion with regard to the actual guilt of these two men, their case was a striking illustration of the danger of delay in American processes of law, to which the Chief Justice of the United States has recently drawn very forcible attention. The general judgment of the best law talent in the United States confirms the opinion of Chief Justice Taft: "Much of the lawlessness that is now prevailing in the United States may be traced back to Court delays, and a reform in the whole procedure of justice in the United States is urgently called for by the circumstances of the times." As the two men were communists, the case has drawn additional attention throughout the entire world.

It has been found that during 1926 the number of people killed in American automobile accidents was greater than the number of American soldiers killed in the World War. From all accounts, the death toll in automobile accidents will be larger in 1927 than the previous year. A careful examination of the time at which these accidents have occurred shows that the hours of the night, from about ten o'clock until two in the morning, have contributed more victims to these terrible disasters than any other time in the twenty-four hours of the day.

The year 1927 has surpassed all previous years in the building enterprises of Winston-Salem. They have totaled in all types of construction $6,800,000. In this are included seven hundred and twenty-six new homes, erected to December 4th.

By the end of the year there will have been completed, including previous mileage, one hundred and thirty miles of paved streets, and two hundred and thirty miles of paved side-walks. The houses of a city are its centres of permanence, and its streets and side-walks establish the possibility of communication, and thence of fellowship.

A new vision of the city's future has been established by the foresight and faith of the Southern, and Norfolk and Western, Railway systems serving Winston-Salem, as interpreted in the new railway yards now under construction, and involving a present and immediately prospective expenditure in excess of $2,000,000.

The material year closes with the announcement of the proposed erection by the R. J. Reynolds Company of the loftiest office building in North Carolina, which will in addition be notably ornate. This will aid in meeting the additional business of this company through the moving to Winston-Salem of the Jersey City and Richmond plants.

Winston-Salem has now what is granted to be the most modern airport in the South, and what is exceedingly important for the future, the one most accessible to any city. This was made possible by the gift of the land by Mr. R. E. Lasater, and its development a gift of Mr. Clint Miller. These two gifts, together with the work done by Forsyth County on this project, represent an expenditure of $150,000.

The entire citizenship rejoices in the near completion of the last link in the Shenandoah Valley route, the final three-fourth million dollars allocation by the State of Virginia now arrived, which will complete hard surface road facilities from upper South Carolina through Winston-Salem to all centres in New England and the Middle and Central States.

Steady progress in the field of Public Health touches the life and concern of every man, woman and child. A few citations will be indicate the faithful and efficient efforts of the Health Department in this City. The Tubercular Death Rate this year was approximately ninety-five per hundred thousand, and previously it had never before been below one hundred and nine per hundred thousand. This is the opportune time when we may hope to see a Bond issue established for the providing of a new and modern Tubercular Hospital for the County of Forsyth.

The City School Health work program provides for a daily visit by a trained nurse to each school, white and colored, and the supply of service as needed by a full-time school physician. There have been *no* epidemics during the now closing year. The death rate, now 12.6 per thousand, is the lowest in the recorded history of Winston-Salem.

Passing from these separate statements of the events and facts of the year, let us quickly review conditions as they now prevail throughout the world. This subject has become so large that we must in our survey confine ourselves to brief statements concerning the continents, rather than the individual states of the earth.

And first with regard to Asia: The great watch-word of this oldest and most populous continent of the world is: "Asia for Asiatics!" And the whole stir and excitement of the time moves in that direction.

The leading event of the year in the great Empire of Japan was the succession to the throne of the young democratic Mikado. Hirohito was educated along Western lines and has visited in Western countries.

He married the lady of his heart's love, instead of some prescribed bride according to old time custom, and he has commenced his reign with the impression that he is a man and not a divine being as all the previous Mikados have been regarded to be and worshiped as such. If this view is maintained, it may be a death blow to all Japanese idolatry, and thus a door will lie open as never before for the further introduction of Christianity into this great and enterprising realm.

In 1867 a man was born who is regarded by multitudes of Chinese as the George Washington of the four hundred millions of his people. He was more of an idealist than of a practical statesman, but his ideas have spread like wild-fire throughout China. A single word expresses the aspirations of this patriot: "Kuomintang," which means in English, "The Country for its own united People." A number of ambitious generals are contending with each other in the broad domains of China, but they and their armies are all pervaded more or less with this nationalist view: "Let China be freed from 'Concessions' of land to foreign Powers and released from servitude to other nations in business, in social standing, in education, in religion,—a people really owning their own land." This impulse is the root of the vast disturbance in the Yellow Empire. It would seem as if the future, in producing such a China, would likewise produce a Chinese Christian Church, in friendly connection with missionary advisers from other lands, but released from the peculiarities of the multitude of denominations which have their origin and meaning in America, England and elsewhere, but which have no real meaning for China.

We pass on to India where the cry "Asia for Asiatics" is less violently uttered, owing to the strong and just government of England over this vast portion of Asia,—England being the best and wisest ruler of colonies which the world has yet seen. The Hindoos are a very varied people. The Aryans—we may call them, the white people, kindred of the white race in the Western world—with the Brahmins as their ruling caste, the millions of native tribes, and the vast numbers of Mohammedans, render India at the present at least incapable of any united rule save that of England; but vast changes are quietly working, and we believe to the advantage of the Gospel, as in China and in Japan. The present condition of woman in India is as different from what it was two generations ago as day is from night. Instead of the sad spectacle of widows being burned on funeral pyres, and little girls confined in gloomy zenanas as widows after the death of the little boys to whom they were betrothed, we now have women educated in schools,

admitted to a vote, able to enter assemblies, living and laboring under new conditions of liberty and happiness. This one change, conjoined with others, shows how in India as in China and Japan the way is being prepared for wider spread of the Gospel than ever before.

As we quickly pass over the continent we consider the new great State of Turkey in Asia under its great Dictator, Kemal Pasha. Back of the black veil of war and massacre we can see, as in India, the gleam, faint as yet, of a new time of religious liberty, when a Mohammedan will be free to become a Christian without peril to his life, and a Mohammedan home, free from woman's veiled face and the immoral restraints of the harem, may be opened for Gospel influence—a place where Christian mothers will be found training their children for Jesus Christ. Looking the continent over and listening to its great present cry, "Asia for Asiatics," we may take new hope for the spread of our blessed religion in lands so long darkened by idolatry and misery.

No one who has ever sailed along the mountainous coasts of Africa, and has viewed those naked cliffs, devoid of human habitation, dark and gloomy, has failed to realize that Africa is a shut-in continent, and alas, shut in to misery, especially of its girls and women. Only the Gospel can relieve these domestic sorrows. A small Denomination, that of the Friends, has recently established a happy mission of four thousand converted souls in the very heart of this suffering continent.

Our own Moravian Missions in Eastern Africa were our most flourishing fields before the war, and even now with our limited resources many souls are reaching out to us for help. It was touching to hear that large companies of young men were walking several hundred miles to reach our Nyassa Mission School, there to be instructed so as to proclaim the Gospel to their own people when they came home again. May the day soon come when the Scriptures shall be fulfilled: "Ethiopia shall haste to stretch out her hands unto God."

As we look over the continent of Europe, so dear to us as the home of our forefathers, we are impressed by the confusions which still prevail as the last waves of the great storm of the World's War. We think of Russia. After all the separations which have been made of its vast realm, Soviet Russia still has one hundred and forty-three millions of inhabitants, living under an atheistic Reign of Terror. The Bolshevist rule is by no means that of the "Majority," which is what the word means, but it still has a tight hand over all the land. Where its domain is firmest, there all the rules of family morality have been

broken down, and political executions are the pitiless order of the day. How long this state of things shall last, God only knows.

West of Russia a string of new Slavonic States extends from the Baltic to the Black Sea, where there is a rising hope for the future. The iron industry of Germany is showing its results of growing recovery from the ruin of the War, though the people are sorely divided on the question whether the empire shall be a Republic or a Monarchy. In Spain, in Italy, in Poland, Dictatorships are producing results of prosperity, but one is not certain whether these will be lasting after the temporary dictatorships, like all dictatorships, have passed away.

At Geneva the League of Nations is doing the very best it can to soothe the still troubled waters of old Europe, and the League has had some notable peace-results, especially among the smaller nations. Two currents, however, are flowing side by side; the one, the expectation of a great war by and by; the other, of a lasting peace. God knows which of the two shall prevail.

Across the intervening seas lies brave old England, patient, steady, enduring,—the friend of America, as America is the friend of England, though often criticising each other, as brothers do; but politically speaking, peace between England and America is the best hope for peace throughout the world. God bless the Union Jack as it floats beside the Stars and Stripes.

With the exception of the great Mississippi flood, America has had no specially important event to detain us in our review. 1927 has been a year of prosperity. The harvests have in the main been good, though the farmers have not been able to market the entire surplus of their crops. What is true of the grain of the North and West is likewise true of the cotton of the South. There has been more production in these staples than there was profitable sale for them. Still, even with this drawback, the business of the nation has done fairly well. There has been prevailing good health. We have been spared from any sickness-plague, and the improvements in roads, in schools, in churches, and in many other respects have been notable, and give us reason to thank God for the prosperous state of our land.

South America, a great half of the American world, is growing. It is no longer the willing foster-child which the Monroe Doctrine made it a century ago. It must now in its various countries be reckoned upon as a full-fledged brother of the United States, if peace and good will are to prevail between North and South of the American world. Language

is one of the most important factors in the life of nations, and even of continents. It is now evident that two languages, English in the North and Spanish-Portuguese in the South, will be the prevailing tongues of the New World, and the more we can get to think and to read and to talk with one another in English and in Spanish, the more profitable and the happier will be the connection of the United States with the Spanish States south of us. Protestant Missions, especially in the great Republic of Brazil, deserve particular encouragement. A Methodist Bishop, long in charge in Brazil, has recently informed us that his Church has one hundred thousand Sunday School children in the region of the Amazon River. The neighborhood of the great Protestant interests with those of the Catholic Church will quicken the activities of the latter, and thus promote the general good of South America. And we ourselves, as Moravians, ought fully to appreciate our ancestral hold upon the most populous Missions which we still have, in the North-east corner of South America, Surinam.

The recent Nicaraguan war between political parties, with which the American government felt it its duty to interfere, seems to be now over, and we are very thankful that our flourishing Missions in Nicaragua were protected and blessed, even in the midst of this bitter strife.

Mexico deserves especial mention, as it has been during the past year, as in many previous ones, a great anxiety for our country. It is a large land, as much as two thousand miles long, and at the widest one thousand miles broad, and is one of the materially richest countries in the world—rich in soil, and one of the very wealthiest in minerals. The administration of President Calles, under the most recent Constitution, has been a very stormy and even murderous one, and has been marked with what seems to have been undue severity against the prevailing Church of the country. Recently, however, brighter prospects of good will have been becoming evident, and under all the upheavals of the land the friends of Mexico see the dawn of a brighter day. It is a great country that we have southwest of us, and we Americans should feel and act, not as those who have merely a dollar interest in Mexico, but a real interest in the conditions of our neighbor country.

The whole world acknowledges North America to be at present the most prosperous land on earth, and there is, alas, a great deal of jealousy intermingled with this view of it. The more so, as Europe has become deeply indebted to the United States and finds itself very

unwilling to pay its obligations. It seems to have been forgotten on the other side of the ocean that the United States have already remitted sixteen billions ($16,000,000,000) of accrued interest. It is quite interesting to notice that Little Africa—Liberia—has already paid its full debt to America, being only the second that has done so, while great France hesitates to pay anything that it owes. Prosperous no doubt the United States have been, under God's great goodness, during the last year, and when we think over the quarter of a century to which this last year belongs, we have still greater reason to bless God for our prosperity. We present a few statistics from the United States Division of Statistical Research, in order to help us to realize how prosperous we have been. Between 1899 and 1925 the American yield in Agriculture, Mining and Manufactures has risen one hundred and forty per cent, nearly two and one half times what it was at the beginning of the century. It has been an increase in per capita production of fifty-five per cent. There has been a great increase of wealth and of civilized advantages all along the line. Life insurance per capita has nearly doubled; savings deposits have gone up fifty per cent; building and loan association assets, one hundred and fifty per cent. Rural roads have been surfaced at sixty-six per cent increase, and consumers of electricity have grown seventy-five per cent. Not only has there been an increase in material profits and uses but likewise in still higher considerations. Nearly twice as many children go to school now as did so a quarter of a century ago, in proportion to the population. Of these children thirty per cent go to High School likewise, and nine per cent more to college.

There is another sign of prosperity. There have been great complaints which always come when times are prosperous. God seems to allow all people, and especially those who are interested in politics, in the various portions of their history, to complain more and more, until the divine compassion seems exhausted, and then hard times really come. As it is, labor is being paid at prices never before known in human history. Probably the middle class of our people is comparatively less favored than the laboring class at one end, and the capitalists at the other. Their expenses in matters of automobile upkeep and the like have gone up beyond what they used to pay, and their incomes have not been correspondingly increased. But take it all in all, poor, middle-circumstanced and rich have had better times during the last quarter of a century than any portion of earth has previously had in all its history.

Our best citizens, from the President down, realize that religion is the true basis of our country's welfare. How about growth in religion in the last year and its previous quarter of a century? There has been much blessing likewise in this respect, as we have already stated in an earlier part of the Memorabilia; the increase of membership in the Evangelical Protestant Churches of America has largely exceeded the percentage of increase in population. There has been vast growth in other respects—in the givings of the people, in the widening out of the courtesies of daily life, especially among young people. The Scouts, for instance, have done a vast deal of good in this respect. The Red Cross has flourished, and with it the Missionary Societies, and several other forms of service and giving.

It has, however, become a burning question among the leading devout thinkers of the nation, whether individual personal Christianity and home Christianity have been growing in proportion to the increase of Churches and church building and church membership, and many warning voices are being lifted in leading places along this line. Are the people, in their individual life, becoming better Christians, more spiritual, more faithful in the common duties, and nearer to God and to Christ? There is a great call now being issued to the Churches, with God's help, to deepen their spiritual life, and it comes particularly in this way: "Let the individual soul be looked after more particularly in its training for earth and heaven. Let each young man and young woman get more individual care in their struggle to be worth-while people. Let the children in the home be individually trained by fathers and mothers and teachers to love Christ and to do right." If this call to the Churches, which is the call of God, at the present time, shall be widely obeyed, we shall have a time of blessing in our country such as has never, since its beginning, been enjoyed.

Among the questions of intensest interest marriage is now being keenly discussed. Everybody knows that divorce is increasing. When the State of Nevada with its new law recently let down the bars of divorce more completely, in the first forty-eight hours, in Reno, there were two divorces per hour. And in Paris, where the rich Americans go to be divorced from each other, the French jurists are beginning to consult together how to stem this very profitable but very disreputable practice of giving French divorces to American applicants.

Still the actual percentage of divorce is not increasing as rapidly as might be supposed. It is hardly more than one or two per cent in the year. But what has happened is this: The whole idea of the

sacredness of the marriage vow is being perceptibly lowered, outside of the Church, and alas, within it. It is coming to be more and more looked upon, not as a sacred compact before God as well as man, but as a civil contract which may reach its end at any time at which the several parties desire it. Russia is trying that view of the marriage tie at the present time. People, especially very young people, are being married to-day and released to-morrow. We are told that the result is that poor women, thousands of them, are traveling around to find husbands who have quickly forsaken them. And it is estimated that there are as many as four millions of little Russians who are growing up as the wildest horde of savages, having neither father nor mother to train and care for them.

The lowering of the idea of the marriage tie has always worked social ruin, and unless checked in America it will produce it here. The most notable Church in New York City, Trinity, is trying to lock its doors against what it calls "pagan marriages," where the only thought seems to be extravagance of fashion in the making of the marriage tie; and the mighty voice of that stout Bishop Manning, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York City, has been earnestly lifted up in a wide-spread pastoral letter against all sorts of tentative marriages, which have been recommended, even by some pulpits and professorial chairs. All ministers should come to the fore-front in promoting the sacredness of marriage. Too often they talk of it in married companies, or among marriageable people, as a joke; too often, anybody is married to anybody else at the risk of a couple of lives being embittered into a life-long tragedy. There is a ministerial reform which is here needed as well as of all good lay people. Marriage is not a joke. It is a high promise, next to the confession of Christ. It is a high promise before the eternal God.

With the subject of Marriage, we come to that of the Home. What we have said of marriage shows the danger which is arising, touching the Christian home. In the first centuries of the Christian Church, next to the preaching of the Gospel itself, came the influence of the Christian home upon the pagan population that surrounded it. The heathen were surprised to note the purity, the love, the honor, the virtue, the noble social influence of the Christian home, so different from their own. In our time the lines which separate the Christian home from the practically heathen home are being steadily effaced. Along any street it may be found that some Christian home is being carried on very much like the worldly home aside of it. There are the

same sort of gambling parties in the one as in the other. There is the same overwhelming devotion to fashion in the one as in the other. The children in their moral habits are being neglected just as much in the one home as in the other. There is as little done in the one home as in the other to make the house attractive for the older children in the evenings, so that they may not wander out with the gangs that work their mischief upon body and soul in the dark night.

This secularizing of the Christian home is one of the features of the present prosperous age. People who go to Church and hear the Gospel would not forget what they have heard so quickly if they went back to the Sunday dinner in a real Christian home. They would not become such indifferent Christians, especially these dear young people, if they did not live six days of the seven in homes which practically have no Christ in them. There would be some impressions that would go with boys and girls into the struggling years of their maturing lives, if Church-member fathers and mothers had exercised some influence for the Saviour while the children were little and tender of heart. These would have been the impressions which like wax would have endured to the end of their children's lives.

Above all others has come a neglect of the family Bible and of family prayer—either a neglect of it, or the fact that it was never made a duty of the home.

A public document is never considered an effective one until it gets a legal stamp, and so we might say of the home: It is not an effective Christian home until it gets the stamp of family Scripture and family prayer. A five minute period of this worship every day would lift the whole Church of Christ into a higher degree of joy and blessing than it now possesses. It would produce, under God, one hundred per cent Christians, and one hundred per cent Christian homes.

That revealed Word of God in the Old Testament and in the New, which we call the Bible, has had a thrilling history, covering in its older part a period of fifteen hundred years, and in its later period, well nigh two thousand years. There was a time, an early time, when with intense fury copies of the Scriptures were burned upon the discovery of them, and it was only the willingness of Jewish and of Christian believers to die for their sacred book that has brought it down to our own time.

There have been periods when if a man had a Bible, and especially if he went to a place where a Bible was publicly read, he was burned to death for it. Or if the victim was a woman, they said that they

would deal more tenderly with her, and would simply bury her alive. The Bible has survived that time.

There have been periods—we are now nearly closing one of these very periods—when the statements of the Bible have been criticized and disputed; when the Bible has been treated with contempt and opposition such as no book of earth has ever had; and yet the Bible has survived this period of criticism and unbelief in its precepts.

There have been times, and there still are places, where every effort is being made to discountenance its reading; where shortened Bibles have been suggested to such an extent that a humorous writer said not so long ago that soon the whole New Testament would be reduced to the size of a four page tract, where everything was omitted that anybody did not want to hear or practice. The Bible has survived all such attempts. Now it is coming out of the most recent fires of its persecution with its old accustomed triumph—the victory covering the whole of it, from the first chapter of Genesis to the last chapter of Revelations. The Bible has certainly proved itself the imperishable Word of God, with more copies being printed of it than ever before, making more than of any other book or series of books. It has been and is being translated into more tongues than the most popular treatise of any country. Where Bible classes had their tens of attendance years ago, they have their hundreds now. It is being more spread and more talked of than ever it was. Voltaire, the great infidel of the eighteenth century said, "We are erasing the infamous name of Christ from our literature." A century later, his own house in Paris was, by a divine sarcasm, used as a Bible Depository.

Now since the Bible has thus been practically proved to be the immortal Word of God, the great question is: How far will it practically be used by every Christian in daily reading? How far will it be used in close and conscientious Sunday School teaching and listening? How far will it be used in meetings which the Church has appointed for the explanation of the Bible? How far will it be used in families, as part of their united lives? For you, dear hearer or reader of this Memorabilia, the Bible has been marvelously preserved into your age and time, that it may be a light unto your way and a lamp unto your path, through earth to heaven. What use will you make of it yourself, and what influence will you exert for its use by others in the year of 1928?

The past year has been a very good one in the long history of our Southern Moravian Province. The increase in membership has been

very fair, and the general spirit of our people has been encouraging. Frequent revivals have added to the fervor of the Churches, and there has been an increasing liberality in gifts for the Lord, both at home and abroad. The bond of unity has been most cordially maintained with the other Provinces of our Unity throughout the world, and there have been frequent communications from Missions by letter or by personal visit of passing missionaries.

One of the outstanding events in the course of the year has been the great celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of our Renewed Moravian Church. This celebration commenced in March, when in most of our churches a Bi-Centennial series of meetings was held. These meetings in each case lasted one week, during which time the various phases of Christian life and work in the Church were earnestly enforced by a number of speakers. The full commemoration of two centuries of renewed blessing was reached on Sunday, the 14th of August. Very large services of preaching, praise and prayer, and celebration of the Lord's Supper, took place. There was great joy and wide-spread interest among our people.

We may likewise say that the anniversaries of the Churches were unusually blessed.

The work of extension of our Denomination in the South has been continued. The establishment of a congregation, with its new church mainly paid for by a devoted friend, and called the Crooked Oak Moravian Church, situated midway upon the mountain side of the Blue Ridge, in a wide neighborhood which had never had any churches at all, was a romantic feature of the twelve months, calling forth the untiring zeal of men and especially of women of the Province in visits and in instruction of youth and older people, who had previously been entirely devoid of opportunities for religious instruction.

The Synod of 1926 established a regulation for the organization of regular groups of Moravians in any city, town or populated neighborhood where such action was desired. In this way Moravian connections can be formed everywhere, even though it may not be desirable that at this time a church building should be erected. Several of these groups are already working successfully in connection with some existing congregation, and it is hoped that future arrangements of this sort will be widely blessed.

It has never been the policy of the Moravian Church to press in where it was not needed, but we are always ready to serve with the Gospel those who desire our Gospel message and our denominational care.

In the month of November, the Province suffered a great bereavement in the departure of one of its Provincial Elders, Dr. John W. Fries. The whole Province laments the loss of this great member of our Southern Moravian Church. He was untiringly interested during a whole life time in the Church, and for a quarter of a century was a member of its leading Board. And it should never be forgotten that he was one of the leading workers in the adoption in 1884 of the new Constitution of the Southern Moravian Church, which has worked successfully without the incurring of any provincial debt during the last forty-three years.

Another outstanding event was the remarkable celebration of the services of Bishop and Mrs. Edward Rondthaler in the Province and in Salem congregation for the past fifty years. It became much more than a personal celebration—it grew in its great meetings into occasions of fellowship throughout the Province, which will not speedily be forgotten.

Then toward the close of the year, on the 4th of December, came an ordination service, in which the following Brethren were ordained: Br. R. Gordon Spaugh, to the office of Deacon; and Rev. Walser H. Allen, Rev. Carl J. Helmich, Rev. Howard G. Foltz and Rev. Herbert Spaugh, to the office of Presbyter. The best testimony to this great service was that of the people who gathered, among whom it was said: "The Holy Spirit has certainly been with us here to-day."

In the Salem Congregation there has been a goodly increase of members, and there has been a growing amount of Christian service, both within its own borders and beyond them, and especially in the Blue Ridge. There have been many happy experiences of united Christian work.

We note likewise, with fraternal interest, the introduction of the Rev. Samuel J. Tesh into the ministry of the large Friedberg Congregation; the entrance of Br. Herbert A. Pfohl into the Provincial Elders' Conference as one of its lay members, in the place of our deceased Brother, John W. Fries, and the transfer of Br. L. G. Luckenbach from Fairview Church to the congregation of Clemmons, N. C.

We also refer with especial pleasure to the increase in the number of our students preparing for the ministry in our Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa.

Nor will we omit expressing our gratification over two movements that have marked the year—the Summer Bible School for children in the Home Church and in Christ Church; and the various organiza-

tions of Christian Endeavor Societies, in order to meet the desire of many of our younger people to engage definitely in Christian work.

In connection with our external advances, we are glad to mention the complete payment for the first story of Fairview Church; the satisfactory beginning of the final payment within three years of the debt resting upon Calvary Church; the enlargement of the parsonage connected with Fries Memorial Church; and the completion and roofing of the external structure of the notable Sunday School Building connected with Trinity Church. May the Lord sustain and bless our Brethren in all these congregations in these building labors until they are completely finished and paid for.

Thus, Brothers and Sisters, we prepare to enter into a new year, with its new responsibilities in view of the desire that is arising in the whole American Evangelical Church for a better and more joyous personal piety, and for a fuller consecration of Christian homes to our Lord and Saviour.

Our Memorabilia reaches every family in our Southern Moravian Province. When you read it, please lay to heart, dear Brethren and Sisters, two texts of Holy Scripture—the one from I Samuel, Chapter 7, Verse 12: "Then Samuel took a stone and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying: Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." This text sets forth our inmost Moravian story in our Southern Province since 1753. And then Brothers and Sisters, let us not forget what Psalm 110, verse 3, says in regard to the Christian activity of all true members of the Church of Christ: "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power." And let us all be united in our willingness in 1928 to do our best for the Lord who bought us with the price of His own blood, in order that we might become heirs of His heavenly inheritance.

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